T-Mix™ XP

herbicide

GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

For Use on Wheat (including durum), Barley, Oat, Triticale and Fallow

Active Ingredients:	**By Weight**
Thifensulfuron-methyl Methyl 3-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate	60%
Tribenuron methyl Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	15%
Other Ingredients:	25%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-899-85588 EPA Est. No. _____

Nonrefillable Container
Net: _____
OR
Refillable Container
Net: _____

KEEP OUT OF 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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID

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

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

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

You may also contact 1-888-261-1410 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Caution! Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-888-261-1410.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves made out of any waterproof material.
- Shoes plus socks.

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

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

Important: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "Applicators and Other Handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

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 high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. Do not apply where/when conditions favor runoff.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

T-Mix™ XP herbicide must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, in separately issued labeling or exemptions under FIFRA (Supplemental Label, Special Local Need Registrations, FIFRA Section 18 exemptions, FIFRA 2(ee) Bulletins), or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

Agsurf will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specified by Agsurf.

T-Mix™ XP herbicide is for use on wheat, barley, oat, triticale, post-harvest burndown, pre-plant burndown and fallow in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain T-Mix™ XP herbicide is registered in your state.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

T-Mix™ XP herbicide is to be used in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides to provide selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale, post-harvest burndown, preplant burndown and fallow. In the state of Arizona, T-Mix™ XP herbicide at 0.4 oz/a to 0.7 oz/a can be used alone or in a tankmix for control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, oat and triticale.

T-Mix™ XP herbicide is a dispersible granule to be mixed in water or other recommended carrier and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. It is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

RESTRICTIONS

Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops, 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, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply to wheat, barley, oat or triticale crops underseeded with another crop.

Do not harvest wheat, barley, oat or triticale sooner than 45 days after the last application of T-Mix™ XP herbicide.

When using T-Mix™ XP herbicide in tank mixes or sequential applications with other products containing thifensulfuron-methyl and/or tribenuron-methyl, do not exceed the following limits.

Use	Active Ingredient	Maximum oz ai per acre per Single Application	Maximum oz ai per acre per Use Period
wheat, barley triticale	thifensulfuron-methyl	0.45	0.75
	tribenuron-methyl	0.25	0.25
oats	thifensulfuron-methyl	0.3	0.3
	tribenuron-methyl	0.1	0.1
fallow, burndown, post harvest	thifensulfuron-methyl	0.45	0.75
	tribenuron-methyl	0.25	0.25

PRECAUTIONS

Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops, desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.

Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, oat or triticale.

Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas.

T-Mix™ XP herbicide should not be applied to wheat, barley, oat or triticale that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5-leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.

Wheat, barley, oat and triticale may differ in their response to various herbicides. Agsurf recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of T-Mix™ XP herbicide to a small area.

Under certain conditions, such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather (daily high temperature less than 50°F), or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after T-Mix™ XP herbicide application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix T-Mix™ XP herbicide with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best–see "Tank Mixtures" section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Best results are obtained when T-Mix™ XP 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 of control and duration of effect are dependent on rate used, sensitivity and size of target weed and environmental conditions at the time of and following application. T-Mix™ XP herbicide stops growth of susceptible weeds rapidly. However, typical symptoms of dying weeds (discoloration) may not be noticeable for 1-3 weeks after application (2-5 weeks for wild garlic, when present) depending on the environmental conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of T-Mix™ XP herbicide, while cold, dry conditions delay the activity. Weeds hardened-off by cold weather or drought stress will be less susceptible.

A vigorous growing crop will aid weed control by shading and providing competition for weeds. However, a dense crop canopy at time of application can intercept spray and result in reduced weed control. Weeds may not be adequately controlled in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips.

Applications made to weeds that are in the cotyledon stage, larger than the size indicated, or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control.

T-Mix™ XP herbicide may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may have differing levels of sensitivity to treatment with T-Mix™ XP herbicide under otherwise normal conditions.

Treatment of sensitive crop varieties may injure crops. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix T-Mix™ XP herbicide with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best – see "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow T-Mix™ XP herbicide to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

RESISTANCE

T-Mix™ XP herbicide, which contains the active ingredients thifensulfuron methyl and tribenuron methyl, is a Group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

When herbicides with mode of action classifications that affect the same biological sites of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same treatment area, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that area. 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 biological site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that affect a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed and movement of plant material between treatment areas on equipment 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 to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weed biotypes in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Agsurf recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an IPM program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including 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.

LABELLED USES

T-Mix™ XP herbicide provides selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale, post-harvest burndown, pre-plant burndown and fallow.

APPLICATION TIMING

Wheat (Including Durum), Barley, Winter Oat and Triticale

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible. Do not harvest within 45 days of the last application.

Spring Oat

Make applications after the crop is in the 3-leaf stage but before jointing. Do not use on "Ogle", "Porter" or "Premier" varieties as crop injury can occur. Do not harvest within 45 days of the last application.

Pre-Plant Burndown

For burndown of emerged weeds, broadcast applications of T-Mix™ XP herbicide may be applied up through planting, but before wheat (including durum), barley, or triticale plants emerge. T-Mix™ XP herbicide can be used as a burndown treatment prior to planting other crops. See "CROP ROTATION" for the time interval required before planting.

Post Harvest

T-Mix™ XP herbicide may be used as a burndown treatment to crop stubble when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. (See the "CROP ROTATION" section of this label for additional information).

Fallow

Apply T-Mix™ XP herbicide in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Generally, such applications are made in the spring or fall when most cereal applications are made. (See the "CROP ROTATION" section of this label for additional information).

USE RATES

Unless otherwise specified by Agsurf, do not use less than 0.4 ounce T-Mix™ XP herbicide per acre.

Wheat (including Durum), Barley and Triticale

Apply 0.4 to 0.7 ounce T-Mix™ XP herbicide per acre.

Sequential treatments of T-Mix™ XP herbicide may be made provided the total amount of T-Mix™ XP herbicide applied to the crop does not exceed 1.2 ounces per acre.

Oat (Spring and Winter)

Apply 0.4 to 0.5 ounce T-Mix™ XP herbicide per acre. Do not make more than one application of T-Mix™ XP herbicide per crop season on oat.

Pre-Plant Burndown

Apply 0.4 to 0.7 ounce T-Mix™ XP herbicide per acre as a burndown treatment prior to planting any crop; or shortly after planting, but prior to emergence of, wheat (including durum), barley, or triticale. See "CROP ROTATION" for the time interval required before planting.

T-Mix™ XP herbicide should be applied in combination with other suitable registered preplant burndown herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information).

Sequential treatments of T-Mix™ XP herbicide may also be made provided the total amount of T-Mix™ XP herbicide applied during one fallow/preplant season does not exceed 1.2 ounces per acre.

Post Harvest and Fallow

Apply 0.4 to 0.7 ounce T-Mix™ XP herbicide per acre as a postemergence fallow treatment, in combination with other suitable registered fallow herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information). See "CROP ROTATION" for the time interval required before planting.

Sequential treatments of T-Mix™ XP herbicide may be made provided the total amount of T-Mix™ XP herbicide applied in fallow does not exceed 1.2 ounces per acre.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of T-Mix™ XP herbicide. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be used. Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant. Always use a surfactant, unless otherwise recommended. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Consult your Ag dealer or applicator, local Agsurf fact sheets and technical bulletins prior to using an adjuvant system. Select adjuvants that are authorized for use with all products in an T-Mix™ XP herbicide tank mix. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply 0.25 to 0.50% volume/volume (2 pints to 4 pints per 100 gal of spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12. – See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information.

Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) - Petroleum or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at least 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 Agsurf 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 Agsurf product management. Consult separate Agsurf 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) with a surfactant, such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS), with a surfactant. Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 lb/acre AMS under arid conditions.
- See TANK MIXTURES With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizers for instructions on using fertilizer as a carrier in place of water.

WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK-MIXED WITH BROMOXYNIL CONTAINING PRODUCTS

(Such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced" or "Rhino")

Annual knawel
Annual sowthistle
Black mustard
Black nightshade
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard
Carolina geranium
Coast fiddleneck
Common buckwheat
Common chickweed*
Common cocklebur
Common groundsel
Common lambsquarters
Common ragweed
Common sunflower*
Common tarweed
Corn chamomile
Corn gromwell
Corn spurry
Cow cockle
Cress (mouse-ear)
Cutleaf nightshade
Curly dock
Eastern black nightshade
False chamomile
Field pennycress
Flixweed
Fumitory
Giant Ragweed
Green smartweed
Hemp sesbania
Henbit
Horned poppy
Ivyleaf morningglory
Jimsonweed
Kochia *‡
Ladysthumb
Lanceleaf sage
London rocket
Mallow (little)
Marshelder
Miners lettuce
Mouseear chickweed
Pennsylvania smartweed
Pepperweed species
Prickly lettuce*‡
Prostrate knotweed
Puncturevine
Redmaids
Redroot pigweed
Redstem filaree
Russian thistle*‡
Scentless chamomile/mayweed
Shepherd's-purse
Silverleaf nightshade
Smallflower buttercup
Smooth Pigweed
Spiny pigweed
Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel
Swinecress
Tall morningglory
Tall waterhemp
Tansymustard
Tartary buckwheat
Tarweed fiddleneck
Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Velvetleaf
Volunteer canola
Volunteer lentils
Volunteer peas
Volunteer sunflower*
White cockle
Wild buckwheat
Wild chamomile
Wild mustard
Wild radish
Yellow rocket

*PARTIAL CONTROL***

Canada thistle
Common mallow
Cutleaf eveningprimrose
Marestail

* See SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS for more information.

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use 6 ounce active ingredient per acre of bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 1 1/2 pint per acre - refer to the "USE RATES" section of this label).

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the "TANK MIXTURES" and "SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS" sections of this label for additional details.

WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK-MIXED WITH 2,4-D CONTAINING PRODUCTS

(Such as "Agri-Star", "Barrage", "Omni-Amine" or "Weedar 64")

Annual knawel
Annual sowthistle
Black mustard
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard
Carolina geranium
Coast fiddleneck
Common buckwheat
Common cocklebur
Common groundsel
Common lambsquarters
Common mallow
Common purselane
Common sunflower*
Common ragweed
Common tarweed
Corn chamomile
Corn spurry
Cow cockle
Cress (mouse-ear)
Cutleaf nightshade
Curly dock
False chamomile
Field pennycress
Flixweed
Giant ragweed
Green smartweed
Henbit
Ivyleaf morningglory
Kochia *‡
Ladysthumb
London rocket
Mallow (little)
Marshelder
Miners lettuce
Mouseear chickweed
Pennsylvania smartweed
Pepperweed species
Prickly lettuce*‡
Prostrate knotweed
Puncturevine
Redmaids
Redroot pigweed
Redstem filaree
Russian thistle*‡
Scentless chamomile/mayweed
Shepherd's-purse
Smallflower buttercup
Smooth Pigweed
Spiny pigweed
Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel
Swinecress
Tansymustard
Tarweed fiddleneck
Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Velvetleaf
Volunteer canola
Volunteer lentils
Volunteer peas
Volunteer sunflower*
White cockle
Wild buckwheat
Wild chamomile
Wild mustard
Wild radish

PARTIAL CONTROL**

Canada thistle
Corn gromwell
Fumitory
Hemp sesbania
Marestail
Tall morningglory
Tall waterhemp

* See SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS for more information.

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use higher rates 2,4-D containing herbicides (such as "Barrage" or "AgriStar" - refer to the "USE RATES" sections of these labels).

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the "TANK MIXTURES" and "SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS" sections of this label for additional details.

WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK-MIXED WITH 2,4-D + DICAMBA CONTAINING PRODUCTS

(Such as "Banvel", "Banvel + 2,4-D or "Clarity")

Annual knawel
Annual sowthistle
Black mustard
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard
Carolina geranium
Coast fiddleneck
Common buckwheat
Common cocklebur
Common groundsel
Common lambsquarters
Common mallow
Common purselane
Common sunflower*
Common ragweed
Common tarweed
Corn chamomile
Corn spurry
Cow cockle
Cress (mouse-ear)
Cutleaf nightshade
Curly dock
False chamomile
Field pennycress
Flixweed
Fumitory
Giant ragweed
Green smartweed
Hemp sesbania
Henbit
Ivyleaf morningglory
Kochia *‡
Ladysthumb
London rocket
Mallow (little)
Marshelder
Miners lettuce
Mouseear chickweed
Pennsylvania smartweed
Pepperweed species
Prickly lettuce*‡
Prostrate knotweed
Puncturevine
Redmaids
Redroot pigweed
Redstem filaree
Russian thistle*‡
Scentless chamomile/mayweed
Shepherd's-purse
Smallflower buttercup
Smooth Pigweed
Spiny Pigweed
Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel
Swinecress
Tall morningglory
Tall waterhemp
Tansymustard
Tarweed fiddleneck
Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Velvetleaf
Volunteer canola
Volunteer lentils
Volunteer peas
Volunteer sunflower*
White cockle
Wild buckwheat
Wild chamomile
Wild mustard
Wild radish

PARTIAL CONTROL**

Canada thistle
Corn gromwell
Marestail
Spiny pigweed

* See SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS for more information.

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use higher rates 2,4-D and/or dicamba containing herbicides (such as "Barrage", "AgriStar", "Banvel", "Banvel SFG" or "Clarity" - refer to the "USE RATES" sections of these labels).

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the "TANK MIXTURES" and "SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS" sections of this label for additional details.

WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK-MIXED WITH FLUROXYPYR CONTAINING PRODUCTS

(Such as "Starane", "Starane" Ultra, "Starane" NXT. "Starane +Saber", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo")

Annual knawel
Annual sowthistle
Bedstraw (cleavers) ***
Black mustard
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard
Carolina geranium
Coast fiddleneck
Coffeeweed ***
Common buckwheat
Common chickweed ***
Common cocklebur ***
Common groundsel
Common lambsquarters
Common purslane ***
Common ragweed ***
Common sunflower ***
Corn chamomile
Corn spurry
Cress (mouse-ear)
Curly dock
False chamomile
Field pennycress
Flixweed
Green smartweed
Hemp dogbane ***
Kochia * ‡
Ladysthumb
London rocket
Mallow (little)
Marshelder
Miners lettuce
Morningglory species ***
Mouseear chickweed
Pennsylvania smartweed
Prickly lettuce *** ‡
Prostrate knotweed
Puncturevine ***
Redmaids
Redroot pigweed
Redstem filaree
Russian thistle * ‡
Scentless chamomile/mayweed
Shepherd's-purse
Smallflower buttercup
Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel
Swinecress
Tansymustard
Tarweed fiddleneck
Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Velvetleaf ***
Venice mallow ***
Volunteer canola
Volunteer flax ***
Volunteer lentils
Volunteer peas
Volunteer sunflower *
White cockle
Wild buckwheat
Wild chamomile
Wild mustard
White clover ***

PARTIAL CONTROL**

Black nightshade
Canada thistle
Common mallow
Cutleaf nightshade
Eastern black nightshade
Field Bindweed
Field horsetail
Henbit
Marestail
Silverleaf nightshade
Volunteer potato §

* See SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS for more information.

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. Use 1 1/2 - 2 ounce active ingredient per acre of fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane" at 1/2 - 2/3 pint per acre - refer to the "USE RATES" section of this label).

*** Use 1 1/2 - 2 ounce active ingredient per acre fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as "Starane" at 1/2 - 2/3 pint per acre).

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the "TANK MIXTURES" and "SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS" sections of this label for additional details.

§ Use 2-4 ounce active ingredient per acre fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as "Starane" at 1 1/3 pint per acre). See specific fluroxypyr containing herbicide label for rate recommendation and precautions.

SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

Common chickweed: For best results, apply T-Mix™ XP herbicide in a tank mix with either bromoxynil or fluroxypyr when all or the majority of weeds have germinated and are past the cotyledon stage and less than 3 inches tall or across. When mixing with bromoxynil, use a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 1 1/2 pint per acre). When mixing with fluroxypyr, use a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre (such as "Starane" at 1/2 pint per acre).

Kochia: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to T-Mix™ XP herbicide are known to occur.

For best results, T-Mix™ XP herbicide in a tank mix with CleanWave, WideMatch, Colt, or herbicides containing the active ingredient bromoxynil or fluroxypyr. See "TANK MIXTURES" for additional information.

Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to T-Mix™ XP herbicide are known to occur. For best results, T-Mix™ XP herbicide tank mixed with a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane" at 1/2 pint per acre) should be applied in the spring when prickly lettuce are 2" to 4" across and are actively growing.

Russian Thistle: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to T-Mix™ XP herbicide are known to occur. T-Mix™ XP herbicide should be applied in the spring when Russian thistle are less than 2" tall and are actively growing. Apply a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 1 1/2 pints per acre) when all or the majority of weeds have germinated.

T-Mix™ XP herbicide can also be tank mixed with a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr and 2,4-D or MCP containing herbicide (such as "Starane +Saber" at 1 1/2 pints per acre, "Starane +Sword" at 1 1/8 pints per acre or "Starane +Salvo" at 1 pint per acre) and should be applied in the spring when Russian thistle are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

SU / Clearfield Tolerant Volunteer Sunflowers: For suppression, apply a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane" at 1/2 pint per acre).

For improved results, apply a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 1 1/2 pints per acre). Delay application until first sunflower seedlings emerging are 4 inches in height.

For improved results, T-Mix™ XP herbicide tank mixed with a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr and 2,4-D or MCP containing herbicide (such as "Starane +Saber" at 1 1/2 pints per acre, "Starane +Sword" at 1 1/8 pints per acre or "Starane +Salvo" at 1 pint per acre) should be applied in the spring when SU/Clearfield tolerant volunteer sunflower are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

TANK MIXTURES IN CEREALS

Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for any companion herbicides, fungicides, and/or insecticides. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix that product with T-Mix™ XP herbicide. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

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

T-Mix™ XP herbicide may be tank mixed with the amine and ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides for use on wheat, barley, or fallow (MCP or MCPA can also be used for oat).

For best results in the Red River Valley and adjacent areas of North Dakota and Minnesota, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 3/8 lb active ingredient (such as 3/4 pint of a 4 lb/gal product, 1/2 pint of a 6 lb/gal product). No additional surfactant is needed with this mixture.

For best results, in other areas, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient (such as 1/2 to 3/4 pint of a 4 lb/gal product, 1/3 to 1/2 pint of a 6 lb/gal product). Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury, especially at the higher phenoxy rates. Higher rates of 2,4-D or MCPA may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels.

With dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF/"Clarity")

T-Mix™ XP herbicide may be tank mixed with 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient dicamba (such as 2-4 fluid ounces of "Banvel", 4-8 fluid ounces of "Banvel" SGF, or 2-4 fluid ounces of "Clarity"). Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Refer to the specific dicamba label for application timing and restrictions. Tank mixes of T-Mix™ XP herbicide plus dicamba may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.

With 2,4-D or MCP (amine or ester) and "Banvel"/"Clarity"

T-Mix™ XP herbicide may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D or MCP. Make application of T-Mix™ XP herbicide plus 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient dicamba (such as 2 to 4 fluid ounces of "Banvel", 4 to 8 fluid ounces of "Banvel" SGF, or 2 to 4 fluid ounces of "Clarity") plus 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient 2,4-D or MCP ester or amine per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray

solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Apply this three-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node).

In Spring Wheat (including Durum), apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

In Spring Barley, apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

With Bromoxynil containing products (such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate","Bronate Advanced" or "Rhino")

T-Mix™ XP herbicide may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley or triticale. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at 6 to 12 oz active ingredient per acre (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 3/4 to 1 1/2 pt per acre). Tank mixes of T-Mix™ XP herbicide plus bromoxynil may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

With fluroxypyr containing products (such as "Starane" brands)

T-Mix™ XP 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 fluroxypry containing herbicides to the tank at 1 to 2 oz active ingredient per acre (such as "Starane" 1/3 to 2/3 pints per acre). 2,4-D and MCP herbicides (preferably ester formulations) may be tank mixed with T-Mix™ XP herbicide plus fluroxypyr.

T-Mix™ XP herbicide may be used in combination with "Starane" NXT at 10 to 14 fluid ounces per acre for improved control of kochia less than 2" tall or at 14 to 21 fluid ounces per acre for kochia 2 to 4" tall.

With "Huskie" or "Wolverine" herbicides

T-Mix™ XP herbicide at 0.4 to 0.7 oz/a can be tank mixed with "Huskie" at 8.5 fl oz/a or "Wolverine" at 20 fl oz/a in wheat, durum, or barley for control of broadleaf weeds, including kochia (less than 2" in height). For larger weeds, higher labelled rates of "Huskie" or "Wolverine" are recommended.

With "CleanWave" Herbicide

For improved control of kochia and other broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), T-Mix™ XP herbicide may be tank mixed with "CleanWave". Tank mix "CleanWave" at 7 to 14 fluid ounces per acre for kochia less that 2" tall and at 14 ounces per acre for kochia 2 - 8" tall. Add 1 to 2 pints NIS per 100 gallons of spray solution in tank mixes of "CleanWave" with T-Mix™ XP herbicide (see SPRAY ADJUVANTS).

With "WideMatch" or "Colt" herbicides

For improved control of kochia, Canada thistle and other broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, and oat, T-Mix™ XP herbicide may be tank mixed with "WideMatch" or "Colt". Tank mix at 1/2 to 2/3 pints per acre for kochia less that 2" tall and 2/3 to 1 pint per acre for kochia 2 - 4" tall. Add 1 to 2 pints NIS per 100 gallons of spray solution in tank mixes of WideMatch or Colt with T-Mix™ XP herbicide (see SPRAY ADJUVANTS).

With "Maverick"

T-Mix™ XP herbicide can be tank mixed with "Maverick" herbicide for improved control of grassy weeds in wheat.

T-Mix™ XP herbicide and a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 3/4 to 1 pint per acre) may be tank mixed with 2/3 ounce per acre of "Maverick" herbicide for control of grassy weeds in wheat. This tank mix may also include "Starane" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see the "Maverick" label for specific use directions and restrictions. Apply 0.5% volume/volume (4 pint per 100 gal of spray solution) of non-ionic surfactant (NIS) with this tank mix. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, low humidity.

T-Mix™ XP herbicide and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane", "Starane +Saber", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo") may be tankmixed with 2/3 ounce per acre of "Maverick" herbicide for control of grassy weeds in wheat. Tank mixtures with herbicides formulated as amines may decrease the effectiveness of "Maverick" herbicide. Apply 0.5% volume/volume (4 pint per 100 gal of spray solution) of non-ionic surfactant (NIS) with this tankmix. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, low humidity.

With "Aim"

T-Mix™ XP herbicide can be tank mixed with "Aim" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With "Stinger", "Curtail" or "Curtail M"

T-Mix™ XP herbicide can be tank mixed with "Stinger", "Curtail" or "Curtail M" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

T-Mix™ XP herbicide and fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as "Starane", "Starane +Saber", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo") may be tankmixed with "Stinger" or "Curtail" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With "Assert" Herbicide

T-Mix™ XP herbicide can be tank mixed with "Assert". When tank mixing T-Mix™ XP herbicide with "Assert", always include another broadleaf weed herbicide with a different mode of action (for example 2,4-D ester, MCP ester, or bromoxynil - such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced"). Applications of T-Mix™ XP herbicide plus "Assert" may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

T-Mix™ XP herbicide and fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as "Starane", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo") may be tank mixed with "Assert". Applications of T-Mix™ XP herbicide plus "Assert" may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

Refer to the "Assert" label for specific instructions and restrictions when using amine formulations or additional tank mix products.

With "Axial"

For improved control of wild oats and other grasses, T-Mix™ XP herbicide at 0.4 to 0.7 ounces per acre may be tank mixed with "Axial" branded products in wheat and barley. Refer to Axial label for specific adjuvant recommendations.

With "Discover"

T-Mix™ XP herbicide can be tank mixed with "Discover" herbicide for improved control of grass weeds in spring wheat.

T-Mix™ XP herbicide and a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 3/4 to 1 pint per acre) may be tank mixed with 4.0 ounces per acre of "Discover" herbicide, or 16 fluid ounces per acre "Discover" NG, for control of wild oat in wheat. This tank mix may also include "Starane" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see the "Discover" label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions, restrictions and geographical limitations of use.

T-Mix™ XP herbicide and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane" or "Starane +Sword") may be tank mixed with 4.0 ounces per acre of "Discover" herbicide, or 16 fluid ounces per acre of "Discover" NG, for control of wild oat in wheat. See the "Discover" label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions, restrictions and geographical limitations of use. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures or low humidity.

With "Everest"

T-Mix™ XP herbicide can be tank mixed with "Everest" herbicide for improved control of grassy weeds in spring wheat. When T-Mix™ XP herbicide and Everest are tank mixed, the mix must include 1/4 pint 2,4-D.

T-Mix™ XP herbicide and a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 3/4 to 1 pint per acre) may be tank mixed with 0.3 ounce per acre of "Everest" for control of green foxtail, or 0.61 ounce per acre of "Everest" for control of green foxtail, yellow foxtail and wild oat. This tank mix may also include "Starane" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see the "Everest" label for specific use directions and restrictions.

T-Mix™ XP herbicide and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane", "Starane +Saber", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo") may be tankmixed with 0.3 ounce per acre of "Everest" for control of green foxtail or 0.61 ounce per acre of "Everest" for control of green foxtail, yellow foxtail and wild oat. See the "Everest" label for specific use directions, tankmixes, precautions and restrictions of use. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures or low humidity.

With "Hoelon"

A tank mix of "Hoelon" 3EC herbicide + T-Mix™ XP herbicide can be applied for annual ryegrass (in the Pacific Northwest only), wild oat and broadleaf weed control in winter and spring wheat, and spring barley. The "Hoelon" 3EC herbicide rate should be 2 2/3 pints per acre with 0.4 ounce per acre of T-Mix™ XP herbicide in spring and winter wheat.

A three-way tank mix of "Hoelon" 3EC herbicide + "Buctril" herbicide + T-Mix™ XP herbicide can be applied for annual ryegrass (in the Pacific Northwest only), wild oat and broadleaf weed control in winter and spring wheat, and spring barley. The "Hoelon" 3EC herbicide rate should be 2 2/3 pints per acre with 0.4 ounce per acre T-Mix™ XP herbicide in winter wheat, spring wheat and spring barley. "Buctril" herbicide should be used at 1 pint per acre.

This tank mixture should only be used under good soil moisture conditions when wild oats are in the 1 to 4 leaf stage. Reduced control of foxtail is likely when tank mixing "Hoelon" with T-Mix™ XP herbicide. When foxtail is the major grassy weed in the field, DO NOT tank mix "Hoelon" 3EC herbicide + T-Mix™ XP herbicide - Use sequential treatments.

With "Puma"

T-Mix™ XP herbicide can be tank mixed with "Puma" 1EC for control of some annual grass weeds. This tankmix may also include MCP ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCP, Starane, or Starane + Sword for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see "Puma" 1EC label for specific use directions and restrictions on tank mixes.

T-Mix™ XP herbicide and 3 to 4 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 3/4 to 1 pint per acre) may be tank mixed with 0.66 pint per acre of "Puma" for annual grass control in wheat or barley. This tank mix may also include "Starane" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see "Puma" label for specific use directions and restrictions. DO NOT use this tank mix on two-row malting barley.

T-Mix™ XP herbicide and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane" or "Starane +Sword") may be tank mixed with 0.66 pint per acre of "Puma" for annual grass control in wheat or barley. See the "Puma" label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions and restrictions of use. This tank mix may also include MCP ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCP, "Starane", or "Starane + Sword" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see "Puma" 1EC label for specific use directions and restrictions on tank mixes. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application -- such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, or low humidity.

With "Tiller"

T-Mix™ XP herbicide can be tank mixed with "Tiller" for green foxtail, foxtail millets and volunteer corn control.

With Other Grass Control Products

T-Mix™ XP herbicide can be tank mixed with grass control products. Antagonism generally does not occur. However, Agsurf recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer, or Agsurf representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of T-Mix™ XP herbicide and the grass product to a small area.

Do not tank mix T-Mix™ XP herbicide with “Achieve” herbicide”.

With Fungicides

T-Mix™ XP herbicide may be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all fungicide labels for restrictions.

With Insecticides

T-Mix™ XP herbicide may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all insecticide labels for restrictions.

However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of T-Mix™ XP herbicide with organophosphate insecticides (such as "Lorsban") may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

Do not apply T-Mix™ XP herbicide within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment because crop injury may result.

Do not use T-Mix™ XP herbicide plus "Malathion" because crop injury will result.

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 T-Mix™ XP herbicide in fertilizer solution. T-Mix™ XP 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 T-Mix™ XP herbicide is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

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 1/2 pint -1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 to 0.125% v/v) based on local guidance.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldsman, or Agsurf representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCP is included with an T-Mix™ XP herbicide and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer’s label). Additional surfactant may not be needed when using T-Mix™ XP herbicide in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCP ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or Agsurf representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response.

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

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

TANK MIXTURES IN FALLOW

T-Mix™ XP herbicide may be used as a fallow treatment, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow, such as glyphosate (such as Roundup), "Landmaster" II, "Fallow Master", "RT Master", glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity"), 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") alone.

T-Mix™ XP herbicide and fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as "Starane", "Starane +Saber", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo") may be used as a fallow treatment, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow, including glyphosate (such as Roundup), "Landmaster" II, "Fallow Master", "RT Master", glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity"), 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") alone.

TANK MIXTURES IN PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

T-Mix™ XP herbicide may be used as a pre-plant burndown treatment alone or tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use as a pre-plant burndown product, such as Aim, glyphosate (such as Roundup), "Landmaster" II, "Fallow Master", "RT Master", glyphosate plus dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") or dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") alone.

TANK MIXTURES IN POST HARVEST APPLICATIONS

T-Mix™ XP herbicide may be used as a post harvest treatment to crop stubble, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow.

T-Mix™ XP herbicide and fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as "Starane", "Starane +Saber", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo") may be used as a post harvest treatment to crop stubble, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides such as Aim, glyphosate (such as Roundup), "Landmaster" II, "Fallow Master", "RT Master", glyphosate plus dicamba (such as "Banvel" / "Clarity"), or dicamba (such as "Banvel" / "Clarity") alone, that are registered for use in post harvest cereal applications.

FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN THE STATE OF ARIZONA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

T-Mix™ XP herbicide at 0.4 to 0.7 oz per acre can be used alone or in a tankmix in the state of Arizona for control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, oat and triticale. It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

SURFACTANTS

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of T-Mix™ XP herbicide. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be used. Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed. Consult the T-Mix™ XP herbicide product label for specific adjuvant recommendations.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Annual sowthistle
Black mustard
Bushy wallflower/ Treacle mustard
Coast fiddleneck
Common chickweed*
Common groundsel
Common lambsquarters
Curly dock
Kochia *†
London rocket
Mallow (little)
Miners lettuce
Prostrate knotweed
Redmaids
Redroot pigweed†
Russian thistle*†
Shepherd's-purse
Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel
Swinecress
Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Wild mustard†

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED**

Common cocklebur†
Common sunflower†
Cutleaf eveningprimrose
Deadnettle (purple, red)
Henbit
Mallow (common)
Prickly lettuce*†
Tansymustard*
Wild radish*

* See "SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS" for more information.

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use 0.5 to 0.7 ounce T-Mix™ XP herbicide per acre and include a tank mix partner (refer to the "TANK MIXTURES" section of the product label).

† Naturally occurring resistant biotypes are known to occur.

SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

Common chickweed: For best results, apply a minimum of 0.5 ounce T-Mix™ XP herbicide per acre plus surfactant when all or the majority of weeds have germinated and are past the cotyledon stage. Weeds should be less than 3 inches tall or across at the time of T-Mix™ XP herbicide application.

Kochia: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to T-Mix™ XP herbicide are known to occur. For best results, use T-Mix™ XP herbicide in a tank mix with "Starane", "Starane + Salvo", "Starane + Sword", dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products (such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced"). T-Mix™ XP herbicide should be applied in the spring when kochia are less than 2" tall and are actively growing (refer to the "TANK MIXTURES" section of the label for additional details on rates and restrictions).

Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to T-Mix™ XP herbicide of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use T-Mix™ XP herbicide in a tank mix with dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") and 2,4-D or MCP (ester or amine), or bromoxynil containing products (such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced").

T-Mix™ XP herbicide should 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 the label for additional details on rates and restriction).

Wild radish: For best results, apply 0.5 to 0.7 ounce T-Mix™ XP herbicide per acre plus surfactant either in the fall or spring to wild radish rosettes less than 6 inches in diameter. Applications made later than 30 days after weed emergence will result in partial control. Fall applications should be made prior to hardening-off of plants.

GRAZING

Allow at least 7 days between application and grazing of treated forage. In addition, allow at least 7 days between application and feeding of forage from treated areas to livestock. Allow at least 30 days between application and feeding of hay from treated areas to livestock. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed. Allow at least 45 days between application and harvesting of grain.

CROP ROTATION

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

Time Interval Before Planting*
(days after treatment with T-Mix™ XP herbicide)

Crop	Days
Barley, Rice, Triticale, and Wheat (including durum)	0
Oat and Soybeans	1**
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 T-Mix™ XP herbicide is used on light textured soils, such as sands and loamy sands, extend time to planting by 7 additional days. Where T-Mix™ XP herbicide is used on high pH soils (>7.9), extend time to planting by 7 additional days.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

T-Mix™ XP herbicide can be measured using the T-Mix™ XP herbicide volumetric measuring cylinder provided by Agsurf. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by +/- 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5.0 or above pH 9.0, as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 6.0 - 8.0 allow for optimum stability of T-Mix™ XP herbicide.

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of T-Mix™ XP herbicide.
3. Continue agitation until the T-Mix™ XP herbicide is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the T-Mix™ XP herbicide is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. T-Mix™ XP herbicide should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the required volume of 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 T-Mix™ XP herbicide.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply T-Mix™ XP herbicide spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If T-Mix™ XP herbicide and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the T-Mix™ XP herbicide in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the T-Mix™ XP herbicide.

GROUND APPLICATION

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

- For best performance, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets.
- Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce drift, provided spray volume is increased to maintain coverage on small weeds. For optimal product performance and minimal spray drift, adjust the spray boom to the lowest possible spray height recommended in manufacturers' specifications.
- Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.

- For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gal per acre (GPA).
- For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 GPA, flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 psi. For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.
- "Raindrop RA" nozzles are not recommended for T-Mix™ XP herbicide applications, as weed control performance may be reduced.
- Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

- Use 2 to 5 GPA
- Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah

Do not apply T-Mix™ XP herbicide by air in the state of New York.

When applying T-Mix™ XP herbicide by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the "SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT" section of this label.

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 the "SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT" section of this label.

Continuous agitation is required for T-Mix™ XP herbicide to keep tank-mix partners in solution or suspension. Refer to tank-mix partner labels for additional information.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before T-Mix™ XP 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 T-Mix™ XP herbicide" section of this label.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

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

AFTER SPRAYING T-Mix™ XP herbicide AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY, OAT, TRITICALE, FIELD CORN AND SOYBEANS

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of T-Mix™ XP herbicide as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains 3% active ingredient) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) specified on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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

Notes:

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

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!

A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provide a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMD's and lower drift potential.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GROUND APPLICATION

- Nozzle Type - Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.
- Pressure - The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.
- Flow Rate/Orifice Size - Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – AIRCRAFT

- Nozzle Type - Solid stream, or other low drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra.
- Number of Nozzles - Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- Pressure – Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types such as solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift.

BOOM LENGTH (AIRCRAFT), AND APPLICATION HEIGHT

- Boom Length (aircraft) - Using shorter booms decreases drift potential. Boom lengths are expressed as a percentage of an aircraft's wingspan or a helicopter's rotor blade diameter. Shorter boom length and proper positioning can minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices.
- Application Height (aircraft) - Applications made at the lowest height that are consistent with pest control objectives and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.
- Application Height (ground) - Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind, and reduce spray drift potential.

WIND

Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (2-10 mph), which are blowing in a constant direction. Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type also determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Local terrain can also influence wind patterns. Every applicator is expected to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas.

Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

SENSITIVE AREAS

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of 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 Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Waste 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 T-Mix™ XP herbicide 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 T-Mix™ XP herbicide 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 Agsurf 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 Agsurf 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 Agsurf at 1-888-261-1410, day or night.

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