



Dispersible Granules

For selective post-emergence weed control of many broadleaf weeds and yellow nutsedge in soybeans, peanuts, and non-crop areas and pre-emergence weed control in soybeans.

Active Ingredient	By Weight
Chlorimuron Ethyl	
Ethyl 2-[[[(4-chloro-6-methoxypyrimidin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	25.0%*
Inert Ingredients	75.0%
Total	100.0%

*Contains 0.0156 lb. (0.25 oz.) of Chlorimuron Ethyl per ounce of product.

Nonrefillable Container
 Net Contents: _____

**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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold open eye 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:	<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.
EMERGENCY INFORMATION	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment FOR THE FOLLOWING EMERGENCIES, PHONE 24 HOURS A DAY:	
For Medical Emergencies phone:	1-888-681-4261
For Transportation Emergencies, including spill, leak or fire, phone: CHEMTREC®	1-800-424-9300
For Product Use Information phone: AMVAC®	1-888-462-6822

See back and side panels for additional precautionary statements.

Refer to accompanying labeling for additional precautions, complete Directions for Use and Storage and Disposal.

EPA Reg. No. 5481-681

EPA Est. No.: _____



AMVAC Chemical Corporation
4695 MacArthur Court, Suite 1200
Newport Beach, CA 92660 U.S.A.
1-888-462-6822

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
Chemical resistant gloves made 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 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 part 170 Section 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, including a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: 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 washwaters or rinsate. **Do not** apply where/when conditions favor runoff.

Groundwater Advisory

Chlorimuron ethyl is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Chlorimuron ethyl 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 months 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 CLASSIC if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

Non-target Organism Advisory

Chlorimuron ethyl 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.

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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Use only in the geographies identified in the "Rotational Crop Guidelines" section of this label.

CLASSIC Herbicide, also referred to below as CLASSIC, must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

CLASSIC is a dispersible granule formulation to be mixed with water and sprayed for selective burndown, residual and postemergence weed control of many broadleaf weeds and yellow nutsedge in soybeans, peanuts, and non-crop areas. Residual applications of CLASSIC require rainfall or sprinkler irrigation to activate the herbicide. Degree of control and duration of effect depend on: rate used, weed spectrum, growing conditions at and following time of treatment, soil pH, texture, organic matter, moisture and precipitation.

Best residual control is obtained if CLASSIC is applied to moist soil and followed by rainfall or irrigation (~1") before weeds germinate. Several small rainfalls of less than 1/4" each are not as beneficial as one large rainfall of 1/2-1". On dry soil, more moisture is required for activation (1-2") before weed emergence. If moisture is insufficient to activate the herbicide, a rotary hoeing or shallow cultivation must be made after emergence of the crop while weeds are small enough to be controlled by mechanical means. Deep cultivation reduces the effectiveness of CLASSIC and must be avoided.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

CLASSIC rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weeds. Following application of preplant or preemergence treatment, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge, but growth then ceases and leaves become yellow and/or brown by 3-5 days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

CLASSIC will provide best results when applied to young, actively growing weeds. Leaves of susceptible plants yellow 3-5 days after application, followed, in controlled plants, by the death of the growing point. CLASSIC will provide complete control of susceptible weeds in 7-21 days. Suppressed plants may remain green but will be stunted and noncompetitive. Degree of control depends on: rate used; weed spectrum; weed size (if weeds are large, use higher rates and spray volume); growing conditions at and following treatment; soil moisture; precipitation; and spray adjuvants.

Treating weeds under stress or large weeds may result in only partial control. Stress may be caused by:

- abnormal weather (hot or cold)
- mechanical injury from cultivation
- drought
- water-saturated soil
- disease
- insect injury
- prior herbicide injury

RESTRICTIONS

- **Do not** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Do not** apply CLASSIC if rain is expected within 1 hour or weed control may decrease.
- **Do not** cultivate within 7 days of application.
- **Do not** apply CLASSIC by air in the state of New York.
- **Do not** graze treated fields or harvest for hay within 14 days after application
- **Do not** contaminate any body of water.
- **Do not** mix/load, or use within 50 feet of all wells included abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sinkholes.

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

- **Do not** apply CLASSIC or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, 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.

PRECAUTIONS

- When triple-rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.
- Failure to remove even small amounts of CLASSIC from application equipment may result in injury to subsequently sprayed crops.
- Prevent spray drift to desirable plants.
- Stress affects some weeds, including pigweed, more than others. delay application until stress passes and weeds start to grow again. Severe stress (drought, disease, insect damage, or nutrient deficiency including iron chlorosis) following application may also result in crop injury and/or poor weed control.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

CLASSIC, which contains the active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl, 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 CLASSIC 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 AMVAC representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your AMVAC representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective sites of actions for each target weed.
- 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 CLASSIC 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, including 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.

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 unless making a rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- 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.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

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

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

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.

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).

APPLICATION INFORMATION

CLASSIC may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as suppressed, weeds resistant to CLASSIC or weeds not listed as controlled on this label.

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.

SPECIFIC USES – SOYBEANS

Application Methods

- Pre-plant and early pre-plant, including burndown, preemergence
- Postemergence in-crop
- Sequential preemergence followed by postemergence

Preplant or Preemergence Application: Central and Southern Regions Only

CLASSIC at 1.0 (0.25 oz. a.i.) up to a maximum of 3.0 oz. (0.75 oz. a.i.)/acre may be used for weed control in all states in the CLASSIC Central and Southern Rotational Regions, excluding the state of Florida (see Rotational Crop Guidelines).

Timing to Crop Stage

CLASSIC may be applied to no-till or conservation tillage fields any time after the fall harvest, but prior to soybean emergence. **Do not** apply to frozen ground.

Application Rates

Medium and Fine Soils
1.5 - 4% organic matter

Rate

Central Region States

No pH restriction*	1.0 oz. (0.25 oz. a.i.)/acre
Composite soil pH of 7 or less	≥1.0 up to 3.0 oz. (0.25 – 0.75 oz. a.i.)/acre

Southern Region States

No pH restriction	1.0 - 1.5 oz. (0.25 – 0.38 oz. a.i.)/acre
Composite soil pH of 7 or less	≥1.5 up to 3.0 oz. (0.38 – 0.75 oz. a.i.)/acre

* In Michigan, New York and Wisconsin, **do not** apply the 1.0 oz. (0.25 oz. a.i.)/acre rate of CLASSIC to soils exceeding pH 7.6. In all other states, the soil pH is unrestricted for 1.0 oz. (0.25 oz. a.i.)/acre rate.

For extended control of all grass and broadleaf weeds following 1.0 - 3.0 oz. (0.25 – 0.75 oz. a.i.)/acre applications of CLASSIC, a planned sequential program is required. Use higher rates of CLASSIC where longer residual control is desired.

Weeds Controlled

Burndown Control of existing winter and summer annual weeds

CLASSIC applications in the fall through early spring will provide burndown control of certain broadleaf weeds no greater than 3 inches in height. To obtain burndown of the weed species listed below:

- Addition of crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of final spray volume) is required.
- Use a minimum of 20 gal/acre with spray nozzles that provide thorough spray coverage of the weeds.
- 2,4-D LVE may be added for enhanced burndown control.

Bittercress, small-flowered	Lettuce, prickly	Smartweed, annual
Bushy wallflower	Marestail* (Non ALS resistant)	Speedwell, field, purselane
Buttercup, smallflower	Mustard wild	Sunflower
Butterweed	Pennycress	Tansy mustard
Dandelion	Pepperweed	Thistle, canadian (above ground portion)
Deadnettle, purple, red	Pigweed	Velvetleaf
Garlic, wild*	Ragweed, common	Whitlowgrass
Henbit	Ragweed, giant	Yellow rocket
Lambsquarters*	Shepherdspurse	

* Addition of at least 8 oz. a.i./acre 2,4-d LVE is required for all rates.

Chickweed Burndown

For best results: add Express® (AI: tribenuron methyl; Reg. No. [352-632], 279-9594) or Panoflex® (AI: thifensulfuron methyl + tribenuron methyl; Reg. No. [352-876], 279-9619) herbicide to CLASSIC for control of up to 6 inch common chickweed. For heavy, matted infestations, use the higher end of the rate range. For other weeds controlled by labels for specific plant back interval and weed control information.

Alternatively, metribuzin or glyphosate-containing products registered for soybeans may be used for chickweed burndown.

To burndown annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed above when they exceed the specified heights, CLASSIC may be tank mixed with one or more products. To burndown annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed above when they exceed the specified heights, CLASSIC may be tank mixed with one or more products including: Express (AI: tribenuron methyl; Reg. No. [352-632], 279-9594), Panoflex (AI: thifensulfuron methyl + tribenuron methyl; Reg. No. [352-876], 279-9619), Abundit® Edge (AI: glyphosate; Reg. No. 352-922), Liberty® (AI: glufosinate; Reg. No. 264-829), Gramoxone® (AI: paraquat; Reg. No. 100-1431), Sharpen (AI: saflufenacil; Reg. No. 7969-278) or 2,4-D (LVE). When tank mixing with glyphosate-containing products, replace the crop oil concentrate with nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons final spray volume) and follow the manufacturer's instructions for ammonium sulfate addition. To select the proper burndown product, identify the weeds to be controlled and consult the product labels to determine which product is needed.

Preemergence or Residual Control

Fall through early spring applications of 1.25 – 3.0 oz. (0.31 – 0.75 oz. a.i.)/acre CLASSIC will provide acceptable preemergence control or partial control (suppression) of the following weeds.

Control	Suppression
Cocklebur	annual grasses* (foxtails, barnyardgrass, crabgrass, panicum)
Lambsquarters	chickweed, common
Marestail	Jimsonweed
Pigweeds, redroot, smooth	Morningglory, annual*
Purselane Speedwell	Nutsedge, yellow*
Ragweed, common	Prickly Sida (teaweed)*
Smartweeds, annual	Ragweed, giant*
Velvetleaf	

* With 1.0 oz. (0.25 oz. a.i.)/acre applications of CLASSIC - heavy weed pressure, delayed planting, or adverse environmental conditions may require additional control measures at planting.

Fall through early spring applications of 1.0 oz. (0.25 oz. a.i.)/acre CLASSIC will provide limited residual control of the above-listed weeds to contribute to a clean seed at planting.

For improved residual control, CLASSIC may be tank mixed with products containing linuron, metolachlor, pendimethalin or products including Boundary® (AI: metribuzin; Reg. No. 100-1162), Valor® (AI: metribuzin; Reg. Nos. 59639-99, 59639-117, 59639-221), Cinch® (AI: S-metolachlor; Reg. No. 352- 625), Everprex® (AI: S-metolachlor; Reg No. 352-923) or Zidua® (AI: pyroxasulfone; Reg. Nos. 7969- 338, 7969-365, 7969-374).

Planned Sequential Programs

CLASSIC may be followed by sequential applications of one or more postemergence herbicides including Abundit Edge (AI: glyphosate; Reg. No. 352-922) or Liberty (AI: glufosinate; Reg. No. 264- 829), (see glyphosate and glufosinate product labels for direction for use on postemergence application to soybeans), Synchrony® XP (AI: chlorimuron ethyl + thifensulfuron methyl; Reg. No. 352-648) or CLASSIC

To ensure maximal rotation flexibility when considering a sequential program of CLASSIC followed by CLASSIC or Synchrony XP (AI: chlorimuron ethyl + thifensulfuron methyl; Reg. No. 352-648), carefully consider: the soil pH, the directions below, the rotational information in this section, and the Rotational Crop Guidelines.

Applications of 1.0 oz. (0.25 oz. a.i.)/acre CLASSIC (Central and Southern States) to soils with pH greater than 7: Do not apply additional chlorimuron ethyl-containing herbicides (CLASSIC, Synchrony XP (AI: chlorimuron ethyl + thifensulfuron methyl; Reg. No. 352-648)) except in the states of AL, AR, GA, KY, LA, MO (Bootheel), MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, where up to 0.5 oz. (0.125 oz. a.i.)/acre CLASSIC may be applied.

Applications of 1.5 oz. (0.38 oz. a.i.)/acre CLASSIC (Southern Region States) to soils with pH greater than 7: Do not apply additional chlorimuron-ethyl-containing herbicides (CLASSIC, Synchrony XP (AI: chlorimuron ethyl + thifensulfuron methyl; Reg. No. 352-648))

Applications of 1.0 - 3.0 oz (0.25 – 0.75 oz ai) CLASSIC (Central and Southern States) to soils with pH less than 7: may be followed with a single postmerge application of CLASSIC or Synchrony XP (AI: chlorimuron ethyl + thifensulfuron methyl; Reg. No. 352-648).

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS CLASSIC OZ./ACRE	POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS CLASSIC OZ./ACRE	POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS SYNCHRONY XP OZ./ACRE
up to 2.0 (0.5 oz. a.i.)	up to 0.75 (0.188 oz. a.i.)	up to 0.75 (0.213 oz. a.i.)
2.1 - 2.5 (0.52 – 0.62 oz. a.i.)	up to 0.67 (0.168 oz. a.i.)	up to 0.75 (0.213 oz. a.i.)
2.6 – 3 (0.54 – 0.75 oz. a.i.)	up to 0.25 (0.062 oz. a.i.)	none

Refer to the sequential herbicide labels for specific information regarding use rates, application timing, crop rotations and other restrictions and precautions.

Rotational Crop Information

Even though CLASSIC may be applied in the fall, for the purposes of re-cropping, **do not** start counting months for re-cropping until normal soybean planting time in the spring.

For rotational information following 1.0 oz. (0.25 oz. a.i.)/acre CLASSIC in central region States, and up to 1.5 oz. (0.38 oz. a.i.)/acre applications in Southern Region States, use recrop Interval 2 or 3 in the 'Rotational Crop Guidelines' section of this label.

For application of CLASSIC greater than 1.0 oz. (0.25 oz. a.i.)/acre in the central region and greater than 1.5 oz. (0.38 oz. a.i.)/acre in the Southern region, use recrop Interval 4 in the 'Rotational Crop Guidelines' section of this label. Sequential applications of Synchrony XP (AI: chlorimuron ethyl + thifensulfuron methyl; Reg. No. 352-648) or CLASSIC following 1.0 - 3.0 oz. (0.25 - 0.75 oz. a.i.) of CLASSIC on soils with pH less than 7.0 also use recrop Interval 4.

Postemergence Application - Soybeans: All Regions

ANY SOYBEAN:

Timing to Crop Stage

CLASSIC for in-season use on all soybean varieties, may be applied any time after the first trifoliate but no later than 60 days before soybean maturity.

Application Rate

CLASSIC at 0.33 to 0.75 oz. (0.083 - 0.188 oz. a.i.)/acre may be applied postemergence to any soybean for broadleaf weed control.

SOYBEAN VARIETIES DESIGNATED AS STS® OR SOYBEANS WITH BOLT® TECHNOLOGY:

- STS soybeans or soybeans with Bolt technology are designed to be used at higher rates with CLASSIC due to a higher resiliency to the active ingredient chlorimuron ethyl.
- Application of greater than 0.75 oz. (0.188 oz. a.i.)/acre CLASSIC to soybean varieties not designated as STS or soybeans with Bolt technology will result in severe crop injury and/or yield loss.
- AMVAC will not warrant the safety of this treatment to seed saved from previous year's production (bin run seed).
- These STS soybeans or soybeans with Bolt technology must be purchased from an authorized seed supplier.

Timing to Crop Stage

CLASSIC for in-season use on STS soybeans or soybeans with Bolt technology can be applied any time after emergence but no later than 60 days before soybean maturity.

Application Rate

CLASSIC at 0.33 to 1.5 oz. (0.083 - 0.375 oz. a.i.)/acre may be applied postemergence on STS soybeans or soybeans with Bolt technology. For rate limitations in certain geographies, see the "Rotational Crop Guidelines" section.

Timing to Weeds

- Apply CLASSIC when weeds are young and actively growing (after the first true leaves have expanded, but before the weeds exceed the size indicated below).
- Applications made to weeds larger than the sizes indicated below, or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control (see the "Biological Activity" section).

Cultivation

Do not cultivate within 7 days of application. cultivation may put weeds under stress by pruning roots, thus diminishing control.

Cultivation approximately 14 days after application will help control suppressed weeds.

Application Rates and Weeds Controlled

When applied as directed, CLASSIC will control the following weeds:

Maximum Height (Inches)

Weeds	0.5 oz./A (0.125 oz. a.i./A)	0.66 oz./A (0.165 oz. a.i./A)	0.75 - 1.5 oz./A (0.188 – 0.375 oz. a.i./A)
Beggarticks (bidens sp)	4	6	8
Bristly starbur	2	3	4
Cocklebur	6	8	12
Cowpea	–	5	6
Dandelion (above ground portion)	4	4	4
Florida beggarweed	4	5	6
Hemp sesbania	4	5	6
Jerusalem artichoke (above ground portion)	–	–	8
Jimsonweed	4	5	6
Marestail [†]	3	5	6
Morningglory*			
Entireleaf	2	3	4
Ivyleaf	2	3	4
Pitted	2	3	4
Smallflower	2	3	4
Tall	2	3	4
Mustard	4**	5**	6**
Pigweed, redroot	2	3	4
Prickly lettuce	–	4	6
Ragweed, common [†]	–	3	4
Ragweed, giant [†]	–	4*	6
Sicklepod*	2	3	4
Smartweed			
Ladysthumb	2	3	4
Pennsylvania	2	3	4
Sunflower	5	6	8
Wild poinsettia	–	2	4
Yellow nutsedge	3	3	4
Velvetleaf***	–	4	6

[†] Non ALS resistant

* See Split Applications section.

** Diameter

*** Include an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer.

When applied as directed, CLASSIC will suppress the following weeds:

Maximum Height (Inches)

Weeds	0.5 oz./A (0.125 oz. a.i./A)	0.66 oz./A (0.165 oz. a.i./A)	0.75 - 1.5 oz./A (0.188 – 0.375 oz. a.i./A)
Burcucumber*	–	3	6
Canada thistle	–	3	4
Purple nutsedge	3	4	5
Smooth pigweed	5	3	4
Tropical spiderwort	2	2	2

* See Split Applications section.

Split Applications

A second application of CLASSIC may be made 2–3 weeks after the initial application to control weeds with multiple germination flushes or suppressed weeds including burcucumber, Cocklebur, cowpea, giant ragweed, morningglory, pigweed, sicklepod, and velvetleaf. **Do not** make more than 2 applications of CLASSIC in a use year.

Spray Adjuvants

Applications of CLASSIC must include a crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant except as specified in this labeling. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be required. If another herbicide is tank mixed with CLASSIC, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Adjuvants must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

Nonionic Surfactant

- Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 qt. per 100 gal. spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Crop Oil Concentrate

For improved weed control under hot, dry conditions, or for control of tough weeds like giant ragweed, a crop oil concentrate may be used in place of a nonionic surfactant.

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gal. per 100 gal spray solution).
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.
- Crop oil concentrate may increase the potential for crop injury in soybeans.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

In addition to a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer is required to control velvetleaf.

- 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.
- Always use the lower rates of fertilizer with spray volumes of less than 15 gal/acre.

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 AMVAC Product Management.

Tank Mixes

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.

CLASSIC may be applied in tank mixtures with organophosphate insecticides or at any time preceding or following an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any STS soybean variety or soybeans with Bolt technology. Tank mixtures of CLASSIC plus organophosphate insecticides applied to STS soybean varieties or soybeans with Bolt technology may result in minor transient crop response (i.e. stunting and/or chlorosis). **DO NOT** apply CLASSIC within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any soybean variety that is not STS or soybeans with Bolt technology.

Other than the exceptions noted, and in addition to the tank mix partners and rates indicated in this label, CLASSIC may be tank mixed or followed with sequential applications of other products registered for use in soybeans. CLASSIC may be applied in tank mix combinations with full or reduced rates of other products provided:

- The tank mix product is labeled for the same timing, method of application, adjuvants, and use restrictions as CLASSIC.
- The tank mix is not specifically prohibited on the label of the tank mix product.
- The tank mix combination is compatible as determined by a "jar test" described in the TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY TESTING section below.

Restrictions

CROPS	Maximum Oz of Product/Acre/Single Application	Maximum Oz AI/Acre/Single Application	Maximum Number of Applications Per Year	Maximum Oz of Product/Acre/Year	Maximum Oz AI/A /Year	Retreat Interval (Days)	Last Treatment Preharvest Interval
Soybeans Pre-Plant/Pre emergence	3 oz.	0.75 oz. a.i.	1	North – 3.28 oz.* South 4.28 oz.*	North/Central region states 0.82 oz. a.i.* South region states 1.07 oz. a.i.*	NA	NA
Soybeans Post-emergence	0.75 oz.	0.188 oz. a.i.	2	North – 3.28 oz.* South 4.28 oz.*	North/Central region states 0.82 oz. a.i.* South region states 1.07 oz. a.i.*	14	For in-season use on all soybean varieties, CLASSIC may be applied any time after the first trifoliolate but no later than 60 days before soybean maturity
Soybean varieties designated as STS or Soybeans with Bolt Technology Post emergence	1.5 oz.	0.375 oz. a.i.	2	North – 3.28 oz.* South 4.28 oz.*	North/Central region states 0.82 oz. a.i.* South region states 1.07 oz. a.i.*	14	For in-season use on STS soybeans or soybeans with Bolt technology CLASSIC may be applied any time after emergence but no later than 60 days before soybean maturity

*This includes combinations of preemergence and postemergence applications of all products containing chlorimuron ethyl.

- **Do not** tank mix CLASSIC with flumetsulam products including Python® Herbicide (Reg. No. 5481-677) due to risk of crop injury.
- **Do not** tank mix CLASSIC with organophosphate insecticides or apply CLASSIC within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide to any soybean variety that is not STS or soybeans with Bolt technology, as severe crop injury may occur.
- **Do not** tank mix Poast® Plus (AI: sethoxydim, Reg. No. 7969-88) with CLASSIC unless the soybean is designated as STS or soybeans with Bolt technology.
- **Do not** tank mix CLASSIC + Harmony® SG (AI: thifensulfuron methyl, Reg. No. 279-9595 [352- 633]) with Poast Plus (AI: sethoxydim, Reg. No. 7969-88), as severe crop injury may result.
- **Do not** use crop oil concentrate when tank mixing CLASSIC + Harmony SG (AI: thifensulfuron, Reg. Nos. 279-9595, 279-9602, [352-714][352-633]) treatments with postemergence grass herbicides including ASSURE® II (AI: quizalofop-p-ethyl, Reg. No. 352-541 or 5481-646), or severe crop injury may result.
- **Do not** add Harmony SG (AI: thifensulfuron methyl, Reg. Nos. 279-9595 [352-633]) with the tank mix of CLASSIC plus FirstRate® Herbicide (AI: cloransulam-methyl, Reg. No. 5481-676), or unacceptable severe crop injury will result.
- **Do not** tank mix CLASSIC with Harmony SG (AI: thifensulfuron, Reg. Nos. 279-9595, 279-9602, [352-714][352-633]) in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas, as excessive crop injury may occur.
- **Do not** use CLASSIC on soils with a history of nutrient deficiency (including iron chlorosis). Crop injury may occur.
- **Do not** apply to land that has been or will be treated with chlorsulfuron and/or metsulfuron methyl containing herbicides in the states of Kansas, Nebraska, or South Dakota without carefully observing the rotational crop intervals for those products.
- **Do not** graze treated fields or harvest for hay within 14 days after application.

Precautions – Soybeans

- CLASSIC may be applied in tank mixtures with organophosphate insecticides or at any time preceding or following an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any STS soybeans or soybeans with Bolt technology. Tank mixtures of CLASSIC plus organophosphate insecticides applied to STS soybeans or soybeans with Bolt technology may result in minor transient crop response (i.e. stunting and/or chlorosis).

- Temporary leaf yellowing and/or retardation of soybean growth may occur following application of CLASSIC. These effects will generally be most evident 5-7 days after application to soybeans under stress. Under favorable soybean growing conditions, the crop will quickly recover.

TANK MIX APPLICATIONS – SOYBEANS

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.

CLASSIC and Glyphosate

A tank mix of CLASSIC at 0.25 to 0.33 oz. (0.062 – 0.083 oz. a.i.)/acre plus a glyphosate product will control the weeds listed in the table below. For best control of morningglories and dandelion, the higher rate of CLASSIC is specified.

See the glyphosate manufacturer's label for specific ammonium sulfate and surfactant specified.

Weeds Controlled	Maximum weed height in inches CLASSIC + glyphosate
Barnyardgrass	6
Cocklebur	8
Corn, volunteer (non Roundup Ready®)	20
Crabgrass species	10
Dandelion	4
Foxtail species	10
Hemp sesbania	4
Jimsonweed	10
Ladysthumb	8
Lambsquarters	6
Morningglory, entireleaf, ivyleaf, pitted, tall	4
Nightshade, eastern black	5
Nutsedge, yellow	6
Panicum, fall, Texas	10
Pigweed, redroot, rough	12
Prickly sida	4
Ragweed, common, giant	8
Sicklepod	4
Signalgrass, broadleaf	4
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	8
Sunflower	8
Velvetleaf	4

A tank mix of CLASSIC at 0.5 oz. (0.125 oz. a.i.)/acre plus glyphosate (equivalent to 1 qt. of a 4 lb./gallon formulation) will suppress tropical spiderwort that is no larger than 2 inches in size.

CLASSIC and Sodium Salt of Fomesafen (including Flexstar® brands, Reg. No. 100-1101; 100-1385 and Reflex®, Reg. No. 100-933); Sodium Salt of Aciflurofen (including Ultra Blazer®, Reg. No. 70506-60); Lactofen (including Cobra®, Reg. No. 59639-34)

For control of up to 2-inch eastern black nightshade and improved common ragweed control, CLASSIC may be tank mixed with Flexstar brands, Reflex, Ultra Blazer or Cobra herbicide.

For control of prickly sida and hemp sesbania, tank mix 0.5 oz. (0.125 oz. a.i.)/acre CLASSIC with label rates of Cobra. Use the higher Cobra rate when prickly sida or hemp sesbania are heavy or if prickly sida and hemp sesbania approach the maximum size of 1 inch or 4 inches, respectively. **Do not** use crop oil concentrate when tank mixing CLASSIC and Cobra at the higher rates.

Refer to the Flexstar brands, Reflex, Ultra Blazer and Cobra product labels for the appropriate rate based on the weed sizes to be controlled and adjuvants needed.

Precaution: Tank mix applications of CLASSIC or CLASSIC + Harmony SG (AI: thifensulfuron methyl; Reg. No. 279-9595, 279-9602 [352-714] [352-633]) plus Flexstar brands, Reflex, Ultra Blazer or Cobra may not control weeds listed on the CLASSIC or CLASSIC + Harmony SG label as completely as applications of CLASSIC or CLASSIC + Harmony SG alone.

CLASSIC and Postemergence Grass Herbicides

CLASSIC and CLASSIC tank mixes may be tank mixed with postemergence grass herbicides, including quizalofop-p-butyl based products. For best results, apply CLASSIC 7 days before or 1 day after the grass herbicide. Refer to the grass herbicide label for precautions and specific use directions.

CLASSIC and Harmony SG Herbicide (AI: thifensulfuron methyl, Reg. Nos. 279-9595, 279-9602, [352-714], [352-633])

CLASSIC may be tank mixed with Harmony SG for broad spectrum weed control as follows:

Weeds	CLASSIC + Harmony SG OZ/ACRE Maximum Height (Inches)		
	0.25 + 0.125 oz. (0.062 + 0.062 oz. a.i.)	0.33 + 0.125 oz. (0.082 + 0.062 oz. a.i.)	0.5 + 0.062 oz. (0.125 + 0.031 oz. a.i.)
Buffalobur	-	6**	
Cocklebur	4	6	6
Jimsonweed	5	5	4
Lambsquarters	4	4	-
Marestail (Non ALS resistant)	5	5	6
Milkweed, common	-	6	-
Morningglory species	2**	2**	2
Entireleaf	2**	2**	2
Ivyleaf	2**	2**	2
Pitted	2**	2**	2
Smallflower	2**	2**	2
Tall	4 (dia)	4 (dia)	4 (dia)
Mustard, wild	12	12	4
Pigweed, redroot	3**	3	3
Ragweed, common	8	8	4
Smartweeds, annual	-	-	2
Sicklepod	8	8	5
Sunflower	8	8	4
Velvetleaf*	-	3**	3
Yellow Nutsedge			

* Requires the addition of ammonium fertilizer. See Spray Adjuvants for Soybeans.

** Suppression only.

- Applications must include a nonionic surfactant at 0.125 - 0.25% v/v (1-2 pt. per 100 gal. spray solution). Using the higher rate of nonionic surfactant, particularly under hot, humid conditions, may result in temporary crop injury.
- Under dry conditions or during cool weather a crop oil concentrate may be used to enhance weed control. Apply at 0.5% v/v (2 qt. per 100 gal. spray solution).
- The use of crop oil concentrate may increase temporary crop injury.
- When tank mixing CLASSIC + Harmony SG treatments with other postemergence grass herbicides, add nonionic surfactant at 0.125 - 0.25% v/v (1-2 pt. per 100 gal spray solution).

CLASSIC and FirstRate Herbicide (AI: cloransulam-methyl, Reg. No. 5481-676)

For improved ragweed or Cocklebur control, add between labeled rate FirstRate Herbicide to 0.5 oz. (0.125 oz. a.i.)/acre CLASSIC. These tank mixes will control up to 8 inch Cocklebur or common ragweed and up to 12 inch giant ragweed. Use the lower rate of FirstRate Herbicide when weeds are less than the maximal size and under good growing conditions. Use the higher rate of FirstRate Herbicide when weeds are approaching the maximum size and/or under unfavorable growing conditions.

A good quality petroleum-based or methylated seed oil-based crop oil concentrate (COC) must be added to the tank mix at the rate of 1.0% v/v (1 gal. per 100 gal spray solution). An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be added as directed under the "Spray Adjuvants" section.

DO NOT use Harmony SG herbicide (AI: thifensulfuron methyl, Reg. Nos. 279-9595, 279-9602,[352- 714],[352-633]) with this tank mix of CLASSIC plus FirstRate Herbicide, or unacceptable severe crop injury will result.

REGIONAL DIRECTIONS

Tank Mixes with Reduced Rates of Pursuit® herbicide (AI: ammonium salt of imazethapyr; Reg. No. 241-310) Only for the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

CLASSIC at 0.25 - 0.33 oz. (0.062 – 0.082 oz. a.i.)/acre, or CLASSIC at 0.25 - 0.33 oz. (0.062-0.082 oz. a.i.)/acre plus label rate of Harmony SG (AI: thifensulfuron methyl, Reg Nos. 279-9595, 279-9602,[352- 714] [352-633]) at 0.125 oz. (0.062 oz. a.i.)/acre, may be tank mixed with label rates of Pursuit (AI: imazethapyr; Reg No. 241-310) for the control of eastern black nightshade less than 2 inches tall. This program is specified for the control of broadleaf weeds only. Other measures need to be used to control grassy weeds.

Precautions:

- Use a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 1 pint per 100 gal. of solution (0.125% v/v). Under dry, cool (generally 70 degrees F or less) conditions the rate of nonionic surfactant may be increased to 2 pints per 100 gal. of solution (0.25% v/v).
- Use a high quality nitrogen fertilizer product including 28-0-0 at a rate of 4 - 8 pts./acre, or 10-34-0 at a rate of 2 - 4 pts./acre. Alternately, a high-quality, sprayable grade of ammonium sulfate (21-0-0) may be used at a rate of 2 - 4 lbs./acre. Use the lower rate for spray volumes less than 15 gal/ac.
- Soybeans must be free from stress and actively growing at the time of application.
- Applications of either CLASSIC or CLASSIC plus Harmony SG (AI: thifensulfuron methyl; Reg. Nos. 279-9595, 279-9602,[352-714], [352-633]) when tank mixed with Pursuit (AI: imazethapyr; Reg. No. 241-310) may shorten stem internodal length and cause temporary crop injury. Crop response may be increased when applications are made to soybeans that are under stress. Soybeans will recover quickly under normal growing conditions.

Tank Mix of CLASSIC + Harmony SG (AI: thifensulfuron-methyl, Reg. Nos. 279-9595, 279- 9602, [352-714], [352-633]) for Improved Lambsquarter Control in Indiana and Ohio

- A tank mix of CLASSIC at a rate of 0.5 oz. (0.125 oz. a.i.)/acre plus Harmony SG (AI: thifensulfuron methyl; Reg. Nos. 279-9595, 279-9602,[352-714], [352-633]) at a rate of 0.125 oz. (0.0625 oz. a.i.)/acre is specified for control of 4 inch lambsquarter.
- Applications of CLASSIC plus Harmony SG (AI: thifensulfuron methyl, Reg Nos. 279-9595, 279- 9602, [352-714] [352-633]) must include a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 0.125% - 0.25% v/v (1-2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution).
- Use of the higher rate of nonionic surfactant, particularly under hot humid conditions may increase temporary crop injury.
- **Do not** use COC or MSO as adjuvants with this tank mix.

Postemergence use in Northwest Iowa

In Iowa, fields inside the boundaries of the Clarion-Nicollet-Webster and Hamburg-Ida-Monona soil associations and fields located inside the historic floodplain of the Missouri river, 0.5 oz. (0.125 oz. a.i.)/acre CLASSIC may be applied before July 15 to soybeans growing in well-drained, high-fertility soils of 3% or greater organic matter and pH of 7.5 or less.

Restriction: Do not exceed 0.5 oz. (0.125 oz. a.i.)/acre in a single use year.

SPECIFIC USES – PEANUTS

CLASSIC controls Florida beggarweed in peanuts in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

CLASSIC also suppresses bristly starbur in peanuts in the above mentioned states.

Timing to Crop Stage

CLASSIC may be applied from 60 days after crop emergence to 45 days before harvest. Where peanut stands are erratic or have been replanted, **do not** apply CLASSIC until 60 days after the youngest peanuts have emerged.

Rate for Use on Peanuts

Make a single postemergence application of 0.5 oz. (0.125 oz. a.i.)/acre CLASSIC for the control of actively growing Florida beggarweed and the suppression of bristly starbur.

Timing to Weeds

Florida Beggarweed

- Apply before Florida beggarweed reaches 10" in height or begins to bloom.
- Florida beggarweed that regrows from mowing, cultivation or from a previous application of Cadre® DG herbicide will only be suppressed.

Bristly Starbur

- Apply before bristly starbur reaches 10" in height.

Spray Adjuvants for Peanuts

- A nonionic surfactant must be included in the spray solution at the rate (concentration) of 2 pt. per 100 gal. of spray solution so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v of actual nonionic surfactant is applied.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.
- Use only EPA approved surfactants authorized for use on food.
- **Do not** use a crop oil concentrate (either vegetable- or petroleum-based), as crop injury will result.
- For control of bristly starbur use 2 qt./acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), including 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lbs./acre of a spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS).

Fertilizer containing elemental sulfur must not be used.

Peanut Varieties

Varietal sensitivity to applications of CLASSIC applications may vary. When using CLASSIC for the first time on a variety other than those listed, treat only a portion of the field. If crop growth appears normal after 14 days, the balance of the acreage may be treated.

- Southern runner has shown moderate resilience to CLASSIC.
- **DO NOT** apply tank mixes of CLASSIC + 2,4-DB to Southern runner.
- **DO NOT** apply to early bunch or Spanish-type varieties due to the risk of excessive crop injury.

Precautions:

Applications of CLASSIC applied from 60 days after crop emergence to 45 days before peanut harvest on current runner-type tomato spotted wilt virus resistant varieties may result in an increase in tomato spotted wilt virus symptoms which may impact peanut yield.

CLASSIC may cause a reduction in peanut vine length. Under normal growing conditions test data has shown no adverse effects on yields.

The following conditions prior to or following CLASSIC application can affect peanut yields:

- Environmental stress (drought)
- Damage from previous crop protection product application

- Damage from insects, nematodes, or disease
- Tank mixing CLASSIC with elemental sulfur or products containing elemental sulfur
- CLASSIC applications other than those directed on this label

Tank Mix Applications – Peanuts

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.

CLASSIC + Chlorothalonil Products

- Applications of CLASSIC + chlorothalonil containing products must include a nonionic surfactant at 2 pt. per 100 gal of spray solution so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v actual nonionic surfactant is applied.

Refer to the specific chlorothalonil product label for specific use directions and precautions.

CLASSIC + 2,4-Dichlorophenoxy Butyric acid (2,4-DB) Products

CLASSIC may be tank mixed with 2,4-DB containing products labeled for use in peanuts.

- **Do not** apply more than 0.8 pints Butyrac® 200 (AI: 2, 4-DB, Reg. No. 42750-39) in the tank mix as excessive crop injury can occur.
- Increased crop response (foliar yellowing, stem discoloration, and reduction in peanut growth) can occur with the tank mix.
- Applications of CLASSIC + 2,4-DB must include a nonionic surfactant at 2 pt. per 100 gal so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v actual nonionic surfactant is applied.

Refer to the 2, 4-DB product labels for specific use directions and precautions.

RESTRICTIONS:

CROPS	Maximum Oz of Product/Acre /Single Application	Maximum Oz AI/Acre/Single Application	Maximum Number of Applications Per Year	Maximum Oz of Product/Acre/Year	Maximum Oz of AI/A/Year	Retreat Interval (Days)	Last Treatment Preharvest Interval
Peanuts Post- emergence	0.5 oz.	0.125 oz. a.i.	1	0.5 oz.	0.125 oz. a.i.	NA	45 days

- **Do not** graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.

Precautions:

- Applications to peanuts under stress resulting from weather (drought), insects, previous herbicide injury, or disease (fungi or nematodes) may result in crop injury.
- CLASSIC may cause temporary reduction in peanut growth. This interruption of peanut plant growth does not affect yields.
- Applications of CLASSIC in combination with sulfur or elemental sulfur-containing products will result in crop injury.
- CLASSIC may be used on peanuts following application of “Pursuit”. Follow the rotational crop guidelines on the respective labels. The most restrictive interval shall apply.

SPECIFIC USES – NONCROP AREAS

CLASSIC controls certain annual weeds postemergence on noncrop sites including fence rows, roadsides and equipment storage areas.

- For control of cocklebur, velvetleaf, and other annuals, apply 1.0 - 2.0 oz. (0.25 – 0.5 oz. a.i.)/acre CLASSIC to weeds that are within the labeled size as stated in the rate section at the beginning of this label.
- Add a nonionic surfactant at 2 pt. per 100 gal of spray solution so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v of actual nonionic surfactant is applied.

Noncrop Ground Application

For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat fan nozzles. Use a minimum of 10 gal of spray volume per acre (GPA).

CROPS	Maximum Oz of Product/Acre /Single Application	Maximum Oz AI/Acre/Single Application	Maximum Number of Applications Per Year	Maximum Oz of Product/Acre/Year	Maximum Oz of AI/A/Year	Retreat Interval (Days)	Last Treatment Preharvest Interval
Noncrop areas	2.0 oz.	0.5 oz. a.i.	2	4.0 oz.	1 oz. a.i.	14	NA

Restrictions – Noncrop

- Do not apply by air.
- Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.

TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY TESTING

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of CLASSIC and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 30 minutes. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily film or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Ground Application (Also refer to Spray Drift Management section)

Broadcast Application

- Postemergence, use a minimum of 10 gallons water per acre. under heavy weed pressure or dense crop foliage, increase minimum spray volume to 15-25 gal/acre.
- Preemergence in soybeans, use a minimum of 10 gallons water per acre.
- For burndown applications of existing vegetation, use a minimum of 15 gallons water per acre. For large weeds and/or heavy residue, increase gallonage to ensure coverage.

Band Application

- Because band applicators spray a narrower area than broadcast applicators, use proportionately less spray solution for band applications.
- Carefully calibrate the band applicator to not exceed the labeled rate.
- Flat fan nozzles are preferred.

Aerial Application (Also refer to Spray Drift Management section)

- Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 3–5 gal/acre.
- Use a minimum of 3 gallons water per acre. under heavy weed pressure or dense crop foliage, increase the minimum spray volume to 5 gal/acre

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

The following steps must be followed when preparing to spray CLASSIC:

1. Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of CLASSIC.
3. Continue adequate agitation.
4. CLASSIC needs to be thoroughly mixed with water in the spray tank before adding any other material. As the tank is filling, add (in order): other herbicide(s), the required spray adjuvant, and the nitrogen fertilizer where required. Agitation is required for uniform mixing and application.
5. Apply CLASSIC spray preparation within 24 hours of product mixing, or product degradation may occur.
6. If the mixture has settled, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES

Crop rotation intervals noted in the table below are based on crops grown under favorable growing conditions. Crops grown under unfavorable environmental conditions, including drought, nutrient deficiency, high salts, disease and insect pressure may demonstrate reduced resilience to crop protection chemicals. When deciding on a particular crop to replant in your fields, carefully consider your particular soil and other field conditions.

- Important: Crops other than soybeans following a CLASSIC application can vary in their sensitivity to low concentrations of CLASSIC remaining in the soil. Rotational crop guidelines must be followed.
- When CLASSIC is applied in sequence with Canopy® (AI: metribuzin + chlorimuron ethyl, Reg. 352-444), Enlite® (AI: thifensulfuron methyl + flumioxazin + chlorimuron ethyl, Reg. No. 352-757), Envive® (AI: chlorimuron methyl + thifensulfuron methyl + flumioxazin, Reg. No. 352-756) or Trivence® (AI: metribuzin + chlorimuron ethyl + flumioxazin, Reg. No. 352-887) brands, follow the crop rotation guidelines listed on those labels.

Northern Region: The states of Iowa (fields inside the boundaries of the Clario-Nicollet-Webster and Hamburg-Ida-Monona soil associations and fields located inside the historic floodplain of the Missouri River), Minnesota, Nebraska (fields north of Route 30 and west of Route 281), New York (fields north of Interstate 90), South Dakota and Wisconsin (fields north of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields north of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

Central Region: The states of Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa (fields located outside the boundaries of the Clarion- Nicollet- Webster and Hamburg-Ida-Monona soil associations and fields located outside the historic flood plain of the Missouri river), Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri (except the Bootheel), Nebraska (fields south of Route 30 or east of Route 281), New Jersey, New York (fields south of Interstate 90), Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin (fields south of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields south of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

Southern Region: The states of Alabama (except the Black Belt where soil pH must be less than 7.0), Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri (Bootheel region only), Mississippi (except the Black Belt where soil pH must be less than 7.0), North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas (fields east of Route 183).

Follow Recrop Interval 1 if the field is in the Northern Region and:

- A maximum of 0.33 oz (0.082 oz ai)/acre CLASSIC was applied per year (any soil pH).
- or
- One or a maximum of 2 applications of CLASSIC with a total rate of no more than 0.75 oz (0.188 oz ai)/acre was applied per use year (soil pH less than 7.0).
- or
- The field is located in the Northern Region in the state of IA and the soil pH is 7.5 or less and a maximum of 0.5 oz. (0.125 oz. a.i.)/acre CLASSIC is applied by July 15.

Follow Recrop Interval 2 if the field is in the Central Region and:

- One or a maximum of 2 applications of CLASSIC with a total rate of no more than 1.0 oz. (0.25 oz. a.i.)/acre for the use year was applied (all pH soils).
- or
- A maximum of 0.33 oz. (0.082 oz. a.i.)/acre of CLASSIC in sequence with a maximum of 0.75 oz. (0.213 oz. a.i.)/acre of Synchrony XP (AI: chlorimuron ethyl + thifensulfuron methyl, Reg. No. 352- 648) was applied for the use year (all pH soils).
- or
- One or a maximum of 2 applications of CLASSIC with a total rate of no more than 1.5 oz. (0.375 oz. a.i.)/acre was applied or a maximum of 0.75 oz. (0.188 oz. a.i.)/acre of CLASSIC in sequence with a maximum rate of 0.75 oz. (0.188 oz. a.i.)/acre Synchrony XP (AI: chlorimuron ethyl + thifensulfuron methyl; Reg. No. 352-648) was applied per use year (soils with pH less than 7.0).

Follow Recrop Interval 3 if the field is in the Southern Region with:

All pH soils except those with pH greater than 7.0 in the Black Belt region of Alabama and Mississippi AND, EITHER

- One or a maximum of 2 applications of CLASSIC with a total rate of no more than 1.5 oz. (0.375 oz. a.i.)/acre was applied for the use year.

or

- A maximum of 0.75 oz. (0.188 oz. a.i.)/acre of CLASSIC in sequence with 0.75 oz. (0.213 oz. a.i.)/acre of Synchrony XP (AI: chlorimuron ethyl + thifensulfuron methyl; Reg. No. 352-648) was applied.

Follow Recrop Interval 4 if:

- The field is located in the Central Region and greater than 1.0 oz. (0.25 oz. a.i.)/acre of CLASSIC was applied.
- or
- The field is located in the Southern Region and greater than 1.5 oz. (0.375 oz. a.i.)/acre of CLASSIC was applied.
- or
- The field is located in the central or Southern Region and a sequential application of Synchrony XP (AI: chlorimuron ethyl + thifensulfuron methyl; Reg. No. 352-648) or CLASSIC was applied following 1.0 - 3.0 oz. (0.25 – 0.75 oz. a.i.)/acre of CLASSIC applied early preplant, preplant or pre on soils with pH less than 7.0.

Rotational Intervals (Months) Following the Use of CLASSIC*

Crop	Interval 1	Interval 2	Interval 3	Interval 4
Soybeans	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime
Cereal grains Pasture grasses (including Fescue and ryegrass)	3	3	3	4
Dry beans, Kidney beans, Peas, Snap beans	9	9	9	12
Field Corn**	9	9	8***	10****
Sweet Corn +	9	18§	18§	18
Popcorn				10
Sorghum	15	9	9	12
Tobacco (transplant)				10
Tomato (transplant)				10
Peanuts	6	15	6	8
Rice	9	15	9	10
Cotton	9	9	8	10
Alfalfa	9	12§	9	10
Clover				12
Cucumber				
Sunflower	9	18§	18§	18
Watermelon				
Cabbage				
Canola (Rapeseed)				
Flax				
Lentils				
Mustard	18	18	18	18
Pumpkins				
Carrots∞				
Onions∞	30	30	30	30
Sugar beets∞				
Sweet potatoes, Yams∞	30	30	10	30
Potatoes∞	30	30/8††	30/8††	30
Any crop not listed∞	30	30	30	30

*If CLASSIC or the latter part of a sequential treatment containing chlorimuron ethyl (including Synchrony XP, AI: chlorimuron ethyl + thifensulfuron methyl; Reg. No. 352-648) is applied after August 1, extend rotational crop intervals 2 months for alfalfa, clover, corn, cotton, popcorn, rice, sorghum, tobacco, and tomato.

**The term “Field corn” is defined to include only that corn grown for grain or silage or for seed corn relative to the rotational crop guidelines section of this label. however, because seed corn inbred lines may vary in their sensitivity to trace amounts of herbicide carryover, AMVAC cannot warrant that seed corn can be recropped without damage or yield loss. Users must seek the advice of their seed corn company agronomists regarding inbred sensitivity to herbicides prior to planting any inbred lines.

***In the states of AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, and SC field corn may be rotated in 7 months.

****In the states of DE, KY, MD, MO (Bootheel), NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA, and WV, field corn may be recropped after 9 months if the CLASSIC rate does not exceed 2.5 oz. (0.625 oz. a.i.)/acre.

+ Rotational crop intervals are for processing Sweet Corn varieties only. The rotational crop interval for other Sweet Corn

varieties is 18 months.

†† States of NC and VA in soils with organic matter greater than 1%.

∞ For rotation interval 4 only, carrots, onion, potato, sugarbeets, and any other crop not listed may be recropped after 18 months in the states of AL, AR, DE, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO (Bootheel), NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA, and WV.

§ The rotational crop interval is 9 months if a maximum of 0.33 oz. (0.082 oz. a.i.)/acre CLASSIC was applied during the use year (any soil pH) or a maximum of 2 applications of CLASSIC with a total rate of no more than 0.75 oz. (0.188 oz. a.i.)/acre was applied during the use year (soil pH less than 7.0).

THE IMPORTANCE OF SOIL PH

Soil pH varies greatly. even within the same field pH variations as much as 2 pH units are common. Composite soil samples taken across an entire field, including those samples taken for soil fertility specifications, may not detect areas of high pH. Subsampling is advised for areas likely to have pH values higher than the field average. The following is a non-inclusive list of potential high pH areas where subsampling is advised.

- Where different soil types are evident within a field, sample soil types separately.
- Where conditions vary within a field, sample areas separately, including:
 - areas bordered by limestone gravel roads,
 - river bottoms subject to flooding,
 - low areas in hardpan soils where evaporative ponds may occur,
 - eroded hillsides,
 - along drain tile lines, and
 - areas where drainage ditch spoil has been spread.
- Where lime has not been deeply incorporated, soil may exhibit significantly higher pH values in the upper 3 inches of soil. Composite soil samples taken at a 6-8 inch depth may not reflect the elevated pH near the surface. In these cases shallow sampling, the upper 3 inches, is advised.

Determine soil pH by laboratory analysis using a 1:1 soil:water suspension.

SPRAYER PREPARATION AND CLEANUP

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before using CLASSIC and then properly cleaned out following application. Clean all application equipment before applying CLASSIC. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the label of the product previously sprayed. If no cleanup procedure is provided, use the procedure that follows. Immediately following applications of CLASSIC, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment to avoid subsequent crop injury.

Note:

- When cleaning spray equipment before applying CLASSIC, read and follow label directions for proper rinsate disposal of the product previously sprayed.
- Steam cleaning of aerial spray tanks will help to dislodge any visible pesticide deposits.
- When spraying or mixing equipment will be used over an extended period to apply multiple loads of CLASSIC, partially fill the tank with fresh water at the end of each day of spraying, flush the boom and hoses, and allow to sit overnight.

Cleanup Procedure

1. Drain the tank and thoroughly hose down the interior surfaces. Flush the tank, hoses, and boom with clean water for a minimum of 5 min.
2. Partially fill the tank with clean water and add one gallon of household ammonia* (containing 3% active) for every 100 gallons of water. Finish filling the tank with water, then flush the cleaning solution through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Add more water to completely fill the tank and allow to agitate/recirculate for at least 15 min. Again, flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution, then drain the tank.
3. Repeat Step 2.
4. Remove the nozzles, screens and end caps of sprayer booms and clean separately in a bucket containing the cleaning agent and water.
5. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 min, flushing the water through the hoses and boom.

*Equivalent amounts of an alternate strength ammonia solution or a tank cleaner specified in the bulletin "Sulfonylurea Herbicides, A Guide to Equipment Cleanout," may be used.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide 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: 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.

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 1-800-441-3637, day or night.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

The manufacturer warrants (a) that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label; and (b) that the directions, warnings, and other statements on this label are based upon responsible experts' evaluations of reasonable tests of effectiveness, of toxicity to laboratory animals and to plants and residues on food crops, and upon reports of field experience. Tests have not been made on all varieties of food crops and plants, or in all states or under all conditions. THIS WARRANTY DOES NOT EXTEND TO THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT CONTRARY TO LABEL INSTRUCTIONS, OR UNDER CONDITIONS NOT REASONABLY FORESEEABLE.

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