

MISSION®

HERBICIDE

An herbicide for weed control in Citrus, Grapes, Tree Nuts, Conifer Trees, and Olives.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Flazasulfuron* 25.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 75.0%

Total 100.0%

* N-[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl) amino]carbonyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide

Contains 0.25 pounds active ingredient per pound of formulated product.

**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.)

See side panel for first aid and additional precautionary statements.

Read entire label carefully and use only as directed.



Distributed by:
Summit Agro USA, LLC
240 Leigh Farm Road, Suite 415
Durham, NC 27707

EPA Reg. No. 71512-18-88783

Net Contents: 14.25 oz.

EPA Establishment No. 2217-KS-2

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

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

FIRST AID

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

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

HOT LINE NUMBER

For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance call 1-888-484-7546.

[For **Chemical Emergency**, Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident, call **CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300**.]

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear and waterproof gloves.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

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 disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

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 weeks 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 flaza-sulfuron 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.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

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

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 materials, and shoes plus socks.

Sod and seed farms are within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

USE INFORMATION

Mission is a selective herbicide for preemergence and postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in citrus, grape, tree nuts, conifer trees, and olives.

Mission is formulated as a water dispersible granule (WG) and contains 0.25 pounds of active ingredient per pound of formulated product.

Mission is absorbed through the root and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. For preemergence application, rainfall or irrigation is needed for herbicide activation. Length of control is a function of environmental factors including soil type, soil moisture, temperature and amount of moisture after the application. Existing weeds or crop residue may reduce the length and level of residual control. Weed control may also be reduced due to environmental stress to the weeds at the time of the application.

Weed growth stops within hours after the application, however symptom progress from discoloration or chlorosis to necrosis generally requires from 2 to 4 weeks. Speed of control is generally a function of weather with faster action during warmer weather and actively growing weeds. The best control is obtained when Mission is applied either to weeds just prior to germination or to young, actively growing weeds.

Application to a reasonably even bed or soil surface that is clear of crop and weed residue is optimal for herbicidal activity. Before herbicide application, crop and weed residue can be mixed into the soil through cultivation, or removed by blowing the area to be treated. Any practices that cause disturbance of the soil surface after herbicide treatment will decrease herbicidal activity. If rainfall does not occur within 2 weeks of a preemergence application, apply $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, but not more than 1 inch, of irrigation water for optimal herbicidal activity.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, Mission is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Mission and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. To help reduce selection of ALS (Group 2) resistant weeds, it is important to always apply a labeled rate of Mission at the recommended application timing specified in this label. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Mission or other Group 2 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing modes of action.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Users should scout before and after application. Contact your local sales representative, or university extension agent to determine if there is suspected ALS (Group 2) resistant weed populations in your region. If ALS (Group 2) resistant weed populations have been reported in your region, use the maximum rate of Mission for the labeled use and also include additional herbicides with effective modes of action in the tank mix to control the target weed population.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method including hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, either discontinue use of this product, switch to another management strategy or tank mix with an herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your retailer representative or call Summit Agro USA, LLC at 1-984-260-0407. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

Finally, to prevent or delay the selection of additional ALS inhibitor resistant weed species, it is extremely important to approach weed control with an integrated weed management (IWM) plan. Contact your local sales representative or university extension agent for help to create or to learn how to develop an IWM plan.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS FOR ALL USES

- **DO NOT** apply Mission aerially, except for field grown conifers (helicopter only).
- **DO NOT** apply Mission through any irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply to saturated soils.
- **DO NOT** apply to plants that are under stress due to drought, standing water, heavy insect and/or disease pressure, low soil fertility, etc.
- **DO NOT** mechanically incorporate into the soil.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.15 lb ai per acre per year (9.6 ounces of product per acre per year).
- A 25 foot buffer for ground applications and a 50 foot buffer for aerial applications must be maintained between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (including grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas and shrub lands), sensitive freshwater habitats (including lakes, rivers, sloughs, ponds, creeks, marshes, streams, reservoirs and wetlands) and estuarine/marine habitats.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ 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.

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 turf, pasture, or 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.

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 ADVISORIES

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.

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 – 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.

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.

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 aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES ADVISORY

Mission 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 Mission if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

MIXING AND LOADING INSTRUCTIONS

Ensure the spray system is clean and free of residues from previous applications. Fill the spray tank 1/2 full with clean water. Ensure the agitation system is operating and sufficient to provide uniform spray mixing during application and until the spray tank has been emptied. Add the appropriate amount of this product to the spray tank. Complete filling the spray tank to the desired level.

Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate application. Avoid the overnight storage of Mission spray mixtures.

Tank Mixtures

Tank mixes are generally used to broaden or extend control of the weed spectrum present. Tank mix herbicides must be registered for use on the intended crop.

Mission may be tank mixed with herbicides specified for use on labeled crops. Read and follow all label directions for each tank mix herbicide. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Mission is generally compatible with insecticides (non-organophosphate), fungicides, fertilizers and micronutrient products provided sufficient free water is available for dispersion of all the tank mix products. However, the physical compatibility of Mission with tank mix partners needs to be evaluated before use. Use tank-mix combinations only when applicator experience indicates that the tank mix will not result in objectionable crop injury.

For tank mixtures, add individual components to the spray tank in the following sequence: water, water dispersible granules (this product), water-soluble bags, dry flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, drift control additives, water-soluble liquids, and nonionic surfactants.

Additive Use Requirements

The use of a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25 percent by volume (1 qt / 100 gal) provides a maximum performance for all postemergence applications. Surfactant products must contain at least 50% nonionic surfactant (see label of adjuvant). Petroleum crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at 1% by volume (1 gal / 100 gal) can also enhance herbicide performance. Oil adjuvants must contain at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers and 80% high quality petroleum or methylated seed oil (see label of crop or seed oil). If another herbicide is tank mixed with Mission, select additives authorized for use with both products. To reduce the risk of injury, use only a non-ionic surfactant when applying postemergence to conifer trees.

Compatibility Test

Additives and tank mixes need to be tested for compatibility by mixing in a small container prior to mixing in spray tank.

In a lidded glass jar (~1 quart size), add all mix partners, in their relative proportions. Invert, shake or mix the jar thoroughly.

If mixture forms precipitates (flakes or sludge), gels, balls up or forms oily films or layers, this indicates incompatibility. Though signs of incompatibility will typically be seen within 5 minutes of mixing, the mixture needs to be observed for approximately 30 minutes.

Compatibility agents can be used to facilitate mixing. Add ¼ teaspoon of the compatibility agent to the mix (assuming a mixing rate of 2 pints compatibility agent per 100 gallons spray mix).

If compatibility agents do not facilitate mixing, the mixture is incompatible and must not be used.

Spray Equipment Clean Out:

After spraying Mission and before using sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned using the following procedure.

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse inside of spray tanks with clean water (rinse about 1 minute per 25 gallons of tank capacity). Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits with a stiff brush.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and add 1 gallon of household ammonia (contains at least 3% active ingredient) for every 100 gallons of water. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the cleaning solution through the hoses, boom and nozzles (1/4 volume of tank capacity) and then drain the tank.
3. Repeat step 1.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Remove the nozzles and screen and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
6. Rinse the tank, boom and hoses with clean water.
7. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution from both steps 2 and 4 may be applied back to the crop(s) as specified on the label. 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.

(Attention: A dangerous gas will form if Chlorine bleach is mixed with ammonia.)

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Sprayer Preparation

Apply Mission with spray equipment that has been cleaned and is free of pesticide deposits from previous pesticide use. Clean spray equipment according to manufacturer's directions, see previous pesticide label for appropriate cleanup directions, or use Mission Spray Equipment Clean Out procedures.

Preemergence Weed Control

Apply Mission in a broadcast spray volume of 15 to 50 gallons of water per acre by ground or 5 to 10 gallons per acre for aerial application in a uniform application to the soil surface. Soil surfaces need to be clean from crop residue and weed-free at the time of the application. If weeds, weeds residue or crop residue is present, these need to be removed by light mechanical incorporation or other means. Once the application has been made the soil surface must not be disturbed.

Postemergence Weed Control

Applications for postemergence weed control need to be made in 15 to 50 gallons of water per acre by ground or 5 to 10 gallons per acre for aerial application. Use the higher water volumes if vegetation or crop residue is present. For directed sprays a spray volume of 20 or more gallons per acre is advised. Best results are obtained when weeds are small and actively growing. Broadleaf weeds need to be no larger than 2 to 4 inches and grasses need to be no taller than 4 inches and prior to first tillering.

Ground Applications

Broadcast: Apply Mission using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment with flat fan or flood nozzles (preemergence applications only). Follow manufacturer's directions for spraying pressure. Check spray equipment daily for proper maintenance and calibration.

Banded: Mission can also be applied as a banded treatment. Banded rate and volume per treated area can be calculated by multiplying broadcast rate and volume per treated acre by the band width in inches divided by the row width in inches.

Directed Spray: Apply Mission as a low-pressure coarse spray in at least 20 gallons of water per acre. Follow manufacturer's directions for nozzle spacing and operating pressure. Nozzles need to be adjusted to adequately cover the weed foliage but minimize contact with the crop.

Avoid use of hollow cone nozzles.

Spot application: For spot applications apply sprays uniformly to the soil for preemergence weed control or to weeds for postemergence weed control. Mix the required amount of Mission with the specified amount of water. For preemergence application use one-half to one gallon of spray per 1000 sq ft. For postemergence application use a minimum of 1 gallon of spray per 1000 sq ft and add a non-ionic surfactant at 0.5 fl oz (1 Tbs) per gallon of spray. If applying within an established crop use coarse low-pressure sprays and direct the spray to the soil beneath the plants.

Avoid contact to leaves or green stems of woody plants.

Use 0.062 oz/gallon of water. Thoroughly agitate the spray solution thoroughly prior to application.

Note: Mission may be applied in single or sequential applications. Sequential applications are made on a longer term interval including fall followed by a spring application.

Aerial Applications (Helicopter only)

Mission may be applied aerially **only** to field grown conifers for conifer release or Christmas trees (see Conifer Release and Christmas Tree sections for use directions). Apply in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre, use an adequate volume to ensure uniform coverage. Less than 5 gallons per acre may not provide adequate coverage for weed control. **DO NOT** spray within 50 feet of open water or sensitive species. Avoid overlapping the spray pattern and turn off boom while turning or slowing to avoid injury to desirable plants.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR

Rotational Crop Information

If rotating to another crop not on the label, allow a 12 month interval between the last application and the planting of the rotational crop.

Citrus, group 10-10

Directions for use in Citrus.

Mission may be applied only to Navel Orange, Valencia Orange, Lemon, Mandarin, and Tangerine orchards.

Weed Control	Rate per Acre	Specific Use Directions
Dormant Season (Preemergence control only)	2.14 - 2.85 oz (0.033 – 0.045 lbs ai)	Make one application during the dormant season (November, December, January).
Apply only to 5th year planted trees and older. Apply only as a directed spray to the soil beneath the trees to prevent injury to the foliage and bark. Rates listed above are for broadcast application. If making a banded application, see Product Information section of the label for calculating appropriate use rate.		
Tank Mixes: For longer residual control of annual weeds, consider tank mixing Mission with oxyfluorfen, oryzalin, diuron, norflurazon, simazine, pendimethalin or other registered residual herbicides. Follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels. Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information regarding tank mixes.		
Crop Restrictions: DO NOT apply to areas where roots are exposed. DO NOT apply to stony soils or sandy soils (greater than 85% sand). DO NOT apply more than 2.85 oz/acre (0.045 lbs ai/acre) per application. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications at 2.85 oz/acre per acre per year.		
DO NOT apply more than 5.7 oz/acre per year (0.09 lbs ai/acre/year). The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for these crops is one (1) day. The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 90 days.		

WEEDS CONTROLLED

WEEDS CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE

Grasses

Bluegrass, annual
Barley, hare
Bentgrass, creeping
Brome, downy
Fescue, rough
Fescue, sheep
Fescue, tall
Foxtail, giant
Foxtail, green
Foxtail, yellow
Ryegrass, Italian
Sandbur, Coastal
Sandbur, field

Poa annua
Hordeum leporinum
Agrostis stolonifera
Bromus tectorum
Festuca scabrella
Festuca ovina
Festuca arundinacea
Setaria faberi
Setaria viridis
Setaria glauca
Lolium multiflorum
Cenchrus spinifex
Cenchrus incertus

Broadleaves

Burclover, California
Chickweed, common
Chickweed, mouse-ear
Clover, crimson
Clover, hop
Dandelion
Dandelion, cat's-ear
Filaree, broadleaf
Filaree, redstem
Fleabane, hairy
Geranium Carolina
Groundsel
Groundsel, common
Henbit
Lambsquarters, common
Mallow, common
Mallow, little
Mustard
Mustard, Indian

Medicago polymorpha
Stellaria media
Cerastium vulgatum
Trifolium incarnatum
Trifolium aureum
Taraxacum officinale
Hypochoeris radicata
Erodium botrys
Erodium cicutarium
Conyza bonariensis
Geranium carolinianum
Senecio sp.
Senecio vulgaris
Lamium amplexicaule
Chenopodium album
Malva neglecta
Malva parviflora
Sinapsis sp.
Brasica juncea

WEEDS CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE

Broadleaves (cont.)

Mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus litoides</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Rockpurslane, redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Speedwell, corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Spurge, creeping	<i>Euphorbia serpens</i>
Spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
Spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Willoweed, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>

Sedges

Kyllinga	<i>Kyllinga spp.</i>
Yellow Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE

Grasses

Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Needlegrass, California	<i>Nassella cernua</i>
Watergrass, early	<i>Echinochloa oryzoides</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum calillare</i>

Broadleaves

Horseweed, Canada/Mare's tail	<i>Erigeron canadensis / Conyza canadensis</i>
Hawksbeard, bristly	<i>Crepis setosa</i>
Nightshade, silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Oxtongue, bristly	<i>Picris echioides</i>

Sedges

Purple Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
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* Partial control means significant activity but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control. Repeat applications may be necessary.

GRAPE

Directions for use in grape.

Mission may be applied to all grape varieties (including wine, table and raisin).

Weed Control	Rate per Acre	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2.14 - 2.85 oz (0.033 - 0.045 lbs ai)	
Post emergence	2.14 - 2.85 oz (0.033 - 0.045 lbs ai)	Apply to broadleaf weeds and grasses less than 4 inches tall and before tilling of grasses. Use sufficient spray volume to obtain complete and uniform coverage. Use higher water volumes on larger weeds. Adjuvant use is advised.

Apply only to 3rd year planted vines and older. Apply only as a directed spray to the soil beneath the vines to prevent injury to the foliage and bark of young vines. Use of a protective sleeve is required for third year vines to minimize injury potential. Multiple applications of Mission can be made, but maximum yearly amounts must be followed (see Crop Restrictions). Rates listed above are for broadcast application. If making a banded application, see Product Information section of the label for calculating appropriate use rate. For postemergence application, use an adjuvant (refer to Additive Use Requirements section on Page 10).

Tank Mixes: For postemergence weed control, consider tank mixing Mission with a burndown herbicide, including glyphosate or glufosinate. For longer residual control of annual weeds, consider tank mixing Mission with oxyfluorfen, oryzalin, diuron, norflurazon, simazine or pendimethalin. Follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels. Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information regarding tank mixes.

Crop Restrictions: **DO NOT** apply to areas where roots are exposed. **DO NOT** apply to stony soils. **DO NOT** apply more than 2.85 oz/acre (0.045 lbs ai/acre) per application. **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications at 2.85 oz/acre per acre (0.045 lbs ai/acre) per year. **DO NOT** apply more than 5.7 oz/acre per year (0.09 lbs ai/acre/year). The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for this crop is 75 days. The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 90 days.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

WEEDS CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE

Grasses

Bluegrass, annual
Barley, hare
Bentgrass, creeping
Brome, downy
Fescue, rough
Fescue, sheep
Fescue, tall
Foxtail, giant

Poa annua
Hordeum leporinum
Agrostis stolonifera
Bromus tectorum
Festuca scabrella
Festuca ovina
Festuca arundinacea
Setaria faberi

WEEDS CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE

Grasses (cont.)

Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Sandbur, Coastal	<i>Cenchrus spinifex</i>
Sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>

Broadleaves

Burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, crimson	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>
Clover, hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dandelion, cat's-ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>
Filaree, broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
Filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
Geranium Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio sp.</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Mallow, little	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Mustard	<i>Sinapsis sp.</i>
Mustard, Indian	<i>Brasica juncea</i>
Mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus litoides</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Rockpurslane, redmats	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Speedwell, corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>

WEEDS CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE

Broadleaves (cont.)

Spurge, creeping
Spurge, prostrate
Spurge, spotted
Willoweed, panicle

Euphorbia serpens
Euphorbia humistrata
Euphorbia maculata
Epilobium brachycarpum

Sedges

Kyllinga
Yellow Nutsedge

Kyllinga spp.
Cyperus esculentus

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE

Grasses

Crabgrass, large
Needlegrass, California
Watergrass, early
Witchgrass

Digitaria sanguinalis
Nassella cernua
Echinochloa otyzoides
Panicum capillare

Broadleaves

Horseweed, Canada/Mare's tail
Hawksbeard, bristly
Nightshade, silverleaf
Oxtongue, bristly

Erigeron canadensis / *Conyza canadensis*
Crepis setosa
Solanum elaeagnifolium
Picris echioides

Sedges

Purple Nutsedge

Cyperus rotundus

* Partial control means significant activity but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control. Repeat applications may be necessary.

WEEDS CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE

Grasses

Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Bentgrass, creeping	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>
Brome, downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Fescue, rough	<i>Festuca scabrella</i>
Fescue, sheep	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Fescue, tall	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Needlegrass, California	<i>Nassella cernua</i>
Sandbur, Coastal	<i>Cenchrus spinifex</i>
Sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>

Broadleaves

Bedstraw, catchweed	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Carrot, wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Chamomile, mayweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, crimson	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>
Clover, hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>
Clover, large hop	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>
Dandelion, cat's-ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>
Dropwort, parsley water	<i>Oenanthe lachenalii</i>
Falsedandelion, Carolina	<i>Pyrrhopappus carolinianus</i>
Filaree, broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
Filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>

(continued)

WEEDS CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE

Broadleaves (cont.)

Geranium, Carolina
Groundsel
Groundsel, common
Henbit
Horseweed, Canada/Mare's tail
Lambsquarters, common
Mallow, common
Mallow, little
Mustard
Mustard, Indian
Mustard, tumble
Pansy, field
Pepperweed, field
Pigweed, prostrate
Pigweed, redroot
Pigweed, tumble
Purslane, common
Ragweed, common
Rockpurslane, redmaids
Shepherd's-purse
Sowthistle, annual
Speedwell, corn
Spurge, creeping
Spurge, prostrate
Spurge, spotted
Thistle, bull
Thistle, Canada
Willoweed, panicle
Wintergreen, chickweed

Geranium carolinianum
Senecio sp.
Senecio vulgaris
Lamium amplexicaule
Erigeron canadensis / *Conyza canadensis*
Chenopodium album
Malva neglecta
Malva parviflora
Sinapsis sp.
Brasica juncea
Sisymbrium altissimum
Viola rafinesquil
Lepidium campestre
Amaranthus litoides
Amaranthus retroflexus
Amaranthus albus
Portulaca oleracea
Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Calandrinia ciliata
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Sonchus oleraceus
Veronica arvensis
Euphorbia serpens
Euphorbia humistrata
Euphorbia maculata
Cirsium vulgare
Cirsium arvense
Epilobium brachycarpum
Trientalis europaea

Sedges

Kyllinga
Yellow Nutsedge

Kyllinga spp.
Cyperus esculentus

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE

Grasses

Polypogon, rabbitfoot
Watergrass, early
Witchgrass
Barley, hare

Polypogon monspeliensis
Echinochloa otyzoides
Panicum capillare
Hordeum leporinum

Broadleaves

Dandelion
Fleabane, rough
Hawksbeard, bristly
Oxtongue, bristly

Taraxacum officinale
Erigeron strigosus
Crepis setosa
Picris echioides

Sedges

Purple Nutsedge

Cyperus rotundus

* Partial control means significant activity but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control. Repeat applications may be necessary.

TREE NUTS including: Almond; Hazelnut; Pecan; Pistachio; Black Walnut; English Walnut

Directions for use on Hazelnut, Pecan, Pistachio, Black Walnut and English Walnut

Weed Control	Rate per Acre	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2.14 - 2.85 oz (0.033 – 0.045 lbs ai)	
Postemergence	2.14 - 2.85 oz (0.033 – 0.045 lbs ai)	Apply to broadleaf weeds less than 4 inches tall and before tillering of grasses. Use sufficient spray volume to obtain complete and uniform coverage. Use higher water volumes on larger weeds. Adjuvant use is advised.

Apply only to 3rd year planted trees and older. Apply only as a directed spray to the soil beneath the trees to prevent injury to the foliage and bark of young trees. Use of a protective sleeve is required for third year trees to minimize injury potential. Multiple applications of Mission can be made, but maximum yearly amounts must be followed (see Crop Restrictions). Rates listed above are for broadcast application. If making a banded application, see Product Information section of the label for calculating appropriate use rate. For postemergence applications, use an adjuvant (refer to Additive Use Requirements section on Page 10).

Tank Mixes: For postemergence weed control, consider tank mixing Mission with a burndown herbicide, including glyphosate, or glufosinate. For longer residual control of annual weeds, consider tank mixing Mission with oxyfluorfen, oryzalin, or pendimethalin. Follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels. Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information regarding tank mixes.

Crop Restrictions: **DO NOT** apply to areas where roots are exposed. **DO NOT** apply to stony soils. **DO NOT** apply more than 2.85 oz/acre (0.045 lbs ai/acre) per application. **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications at 2.85 oz/acre per acre per year. **DO NOT** apply more than 5.7 oz/acre per year (0.09 lbs ai/acre/year). The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for these crops is 130 days. The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 90 days.

Directions for use on Almond in California

Weed Control	Rate per Acre	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2.14 oz (0.033 lbs ai)	Apply as a preemergence application during dormant season, but no later than 6 weeks prior to bud break. Make only one (1) application each year.
Postemergence	2.14 oz (0.033 lbs ai)	Apply as a postemergence application during dormant season, but no later than 6 weeks prior to bud break. Make only one (1) application each year. Apply to broadleaf weeds less than 4 inches tall and before tillering of grasses. Use sufficient spray volume to obtain complete and uniform coverage. Use higher water volumes on larger weeds. Adjuvant use is advised.

Apply only to 3rd year planted trees and older. Apply only as a directed spray to the soil beneath the trees to prevent injury to any remaining foliage and bark of young trees. Rates listed are for broadcast application. If making a banded application, see Product Information section of the label for calculating appropriate use rate.

Tank Mixes: For postemergence weed control, consider tank mixing Mission with a burndown herbicide, including glyphosate, or glufosinate. For longer residual control of annual weeds, consider tank mixing Mission with oxyfluorfen, oryzalin, or pendimethalin. Follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels. Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information regarding tank mixes.

Crop Restrictions: **DO NOT** apply to areas where roots are exposed. **DO NOT** apply to stony soils or soils with 80% or greater sand concentration. **DO NOT** exceed the single maximum application rate of 2.14 oz/acre (0.033 lbs ai/acre). **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application at 2.14 oz/acre per acre per year (0.033 lbs ai/acre/year). **DO NOT** apply more than 2.14 oz/acre per year (0.033 lbs ai per acre per year). The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for this crop is 130 days. **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per year.

Additional Almond Use Restrictions:

Research has indicated some combinations of growing conditions and soil types can lead to tree stress which may limit the trees ability to metabolize herbicides. Almond producers in the counties of Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tulare must follow additional application precautions.

Almond trees grown in soil profiles with high sand content, low Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC), and less than 1% organic matter can experience situations in which tree roots rapidly absorb soil-applied herbicides during root-flush. If an unhealthy or stressed tree encounters this phenomenon it may not be able to metabolize the applied herbicide as efficiently as it would under normal conditions.

Mission must not be used to treat Almond groves in production areas within Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare Counties if the soil profile contains hardpan clay, excessive salt, or soil compaction.

Mission must not be used to treat Almond production areas within Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare Counties that have naturally shallow soil profiles or in areas where shallow soil profiles have resulted from cut/fill grading.

Use the following additional precaution when using Mission in Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tulare counties of California:

- **DO NOT** apply to soils with greater than 80% sand content
- **DO NOT** apply to soils with less than 1% organic matter and low CEC
- **DO NOT** apply if soil pH is above or below slightly basic to neutral range (6.5 – 7.5)
- Avoid soil profiles with hardpan clay, excessive salt content or highly compacted soil
- Avoid shallow soil profiles resulting from cut/fill or natural origin
- Ensure all application practices are managed to avoid overspray
- Apply only to healthy/thriving orchards

WEEDS CONTROLLED

WEEDS CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE

Grasses

Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Barley, hare	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>
Bentgrass, creeping	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>
Brome, downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Fescue, rough	<i>Festuca scabrella</i>
Fescue, sheep	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Fescue, tall	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Sandbur, Coastal	<i>Cenchrus spinifex</i>
Sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>

Broadleaves

Burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, crimson	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>
Clover, hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dandelion, cat's-ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>

(continued)

WEEDS CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE

Broadleaves (cont.)

Filaree, broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
Filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
Geranium Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio sp.</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Mallow, little	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Mustard	<i>Sinapsis sp.</i>
Mustard, Indian	<i>Brasica juncea</i>
Mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus litoides</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Rockpurslane, redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Speedwell, corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Spurge, creeping	<i>Euphorbia serpens</i>
Spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
Spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Willoweed, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>

Sedges

Kyllinga	<i>Kyllinga spp.</i>
Yellow Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE

Grasses

Crabgrass, large
Needlegrass, California
Watergrass, early
Witchgrass

Digitaria sanguinalis
Nassella cernua
Echinochloa otyzoides
Panicum capillare

Broadleaves

Horseweed, Canada/Mare's tail
Hawksbeard, bristly
Nightshade, silverleaf
Oxtongue, bristly

Erigeron canadensis / *Conyza canadensis*
Crepis setosa
Solanum elaeagnifolium
Picris echioides

Sedges

Purple Nutsedge

Cyperus rotundus

* Partial control means significant activity but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control. Repeat applications may be necessary.

WEEDS CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE

Grasses

Bluegrass, annual
Bentgrass, creeping
Brome, downy
Crabgrass, large
Crabgrass, smooth
Fescue, rough
Fescue, sheep
Fescue, tall
Foxtail, giant
Foxtail, green
Foxtail, yellow
Ryegrass, Italian
Needlegrass, California
Sandbur, Coastal
Sandbur, field

Poa annua
Agrostis stolonifera
Bromus tectorum
Digitaria sanguinalis
Digitaria ischaemum
Festuca scabrella
Festuca ovina
Festuca arundinacea
Setaria faberi
Setaria viridis
Setaria glauca
Lolium multiflorum
Nassella cernua
Cenchrus spinifex
Cenchrus incertus

WEEDS CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE

Broadleaves

Bedstraw, catchweed	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Carrot, wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Chamomile, mayweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, crimson	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>
Clover, hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>
Clover, large hop	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>
Dandelion, cat's-ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>
Dropwort, parsley water	<i>Oenanthe lachenalii</i>
Falsedandelion, Carolina	<i>Pyrrhoppappus carolinianus</i>
Filaree, broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
Filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
Geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio sp.</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Horseweed, Canada/Mare's tail	<i>Erigeron canadensis / Conyza canadensis</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Mallow, little	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Mustard	<i>Sinapsis sp.</i>
Mustard, Indian	<i>Brasica juncea</i>
Mustard, tumble	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>
Pansy, field	<i>Viola rafinesquil</i>
Pepperweed, field	<i>Lepidium campestre</i>
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus litoides</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Rockpurslane, redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>

WEEDS CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE

Broadleaves (cont.)

Speedwell, corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Spurge, creeping	<i>Euphorbia serpens</i>
Spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
Spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Thistle, bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Willoweed, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
Wintergreen, chickweed	<i>Trientalis europaea</i>

Sedges

Kyllinga	<i>Kyllinga</i> spp.
Yellow Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE

Grasses

Polypogon, rabbitfoot	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>
Watergrass, early	<i>Echinochloa otzoides</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>
Barley, hare	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>

Broadleaves

Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Fleabane, rough	<i>Erigeron strigosus</i>
Hawksbeard, bristly	<i>Crepis setosa</i>
Oxtongue, bristly	<i>Picris echioides</i>

Sedges

Purple Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
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* Partial control means significant activity but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control. Repeat applications may be necessary.

CONIFER TREES

Directions for use on Conifer Trees.

Mission may be applied by ground or aerially to conifers for conifer release and to Christmas trees. See the Aerial Application section for specific use instructions. Mission may be applied by ground application to container grown conifers. See table below for list of non-sensitive conifers.

Conifer Release and Christmas Trees

Apply Mission after transplanting trees.

Weed Control	Rate per Acre	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2.14 - 2.85 oz (0.033 – 0.045 lbs ai)	
Postemergence	2.14 - 2.85 oz (0.033 – 0.045 lbs ai)	Apply to broadleaf weeds and grasses less than 4 inches tall and before tillering of grasses. Use sufficient spray volume to obtain complete and uniform coverage. Use higher water volumes on larger weeds. Adjuvant use is advised.

For postemergence application, use an adjuvant (refer to Additive Use Requirements section). Mission may be applied over-the-top to transplanted conifers prior to spring bud break or when conifers are sufficiently hardened off. Allow sufficient time between transplanting and application for soil to become settled around roots. Some needle burn may be seen on a new flush if plants are actively growing at the time of application but typically there is no effect on subsequent growth. Directed applications are preferred and advised to reduce phytotoxicity potential. Rates listed above are for broadcast application. If making a banded application, see Banded Application Information section of the label for calculating appropriate use rate.

Tank Mixes: Advised tank mix partners include clethodim, glyphosate, napropamide, oryzalin, proflam, pronamide and simazine. Multiple applications of Mission can be made, but maximum yearly amounts must be followed (see Restrictions below). Follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels. Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information regarding tank mixes.

Restrictions: May be applied aerially (helicopter only) and by using ground spray equipment. **DO NOT** apply more than 2.85 oz/acre (0.045 lbs ai/acre) per application. **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications at 2.85 oz/acre per acre (0.045 lbs ai/acre) per year. **DO NOT** apply more than 9.6 ounces per acre per year (0.15 lb ai per acre per year). **DO NOT** apply to conifer seedbeds. **DO NOT** apply to trees within 1 year of seeding. Directed sprays must be made to conifers that have new growth or are not sufficiently hardened off. The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 90 days.

Container Grown Conifers

Weed Control	Rate (oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2.14 - 2.85 oz	
Postemergence	2.14 - 2.85 oz	Apply to broadleaf weeds and grasses less than 4 inches tall and before tillering of grasses. Use sufficient spray volume to obtain complete and uniform coverage. Use higher water volumes on larger weeds. Adjuvant use is advised.

For postemergence application, use an adjuvant (refer to Additive Use Requirements section). Mission may be applied over-the-top to conifers prior to spring bud break or when conifers are sufficiently hardened off. Some needle burn may be seen on a new flush if plants are actively growing at the time of application but typically there is no effect on subsequent growth. Directed applications are preferred and advised to reduce phytotoxicity potential. Rates listed above are for broadcast application. If making a banded application, see Banded Application Information section of the label for calculating appropriate use rate.

Tank Mixes: Preferred tank mix partners include clethodim, glyphosate, napropamide, oryzalin, proflam, pronamide and simazine. Multiple applications of Mission can be made, but maximum yearly amounts must be followed (see Restrictions below). Follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels. Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information regarding tank mixes.

Restrictions: May be applied to container grown conifers using ground spray equipment only. **DO NOT** apply more than 2.85 oz/acre (0.045 lbs ai/acre) per application. **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications at 2.85 oz/acre per acre (0.045 lbs ai/acre) per year. **DO NOT** apply more than 9.6 ounces per acre per year (0.15 lb ai per acre per year). **DO NOT** apply to conifer seedbeds. **DO NOT** apply to trees within 1 year of seeding. Directed sprays must be made to conifers that have new growth or are not sufficiently hardened off. The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 90 days.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

WEEDS CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE

Grasses

Bluegrass, annual

Barley, hare

Bentgrass, creeping

Brome, downy

Fescue, rough

Fescue, sheep

Fescue, tall

Poa annua

Hordeum leporinum

Agrostis stolonifera

Bromus tectorum

Festuca scabrella

Festuca ovina

Festuca arundinacea

WEEDS CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE

Grasses (*cont.*)

Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Sandbur, Coastal	<i>Cenchrus spinifex</i>
Sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>

Broadleaves

Burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, crimson	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>
Clover, hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dandelion, cat's-ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>
Filaree, broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
Filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
Geranium Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio sp.</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Mallow, little	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Mustard	<i>Sinapsis sp.</i>
Mustard, Indian	<i>Brasica juncea</i>
Mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus litoides</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>

WEEDS CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE

Broadleaves (cont.)

Rockpurslane, redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Speedwell, corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Spurge, creeping	<i>Euphorbia serpens</i>
Spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
Spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Willoweed, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>

Sedges

Kyllinga	<i>Kyllinga</i> spp.
Yellow Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE

Grasses

Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Needlegrass, California	<i>Nassella cernua</i>
Watergrass, early	<i>Echinochloa otyzoides</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

Broadleaves

Horseweed, Canada/Mare's tail	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i> / <i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Hawksbeard, bristly	<i>Crepis setosa</i>
Nightshade, silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Oxtongue, bristly	<i>Picris echioides</i>

Sedges

Purple Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
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* Partial control means significant activity but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control. Repeat applications may be necessary.

WEEDS CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE

Grasses

Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Bentgrass, creeping	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>
Brome, downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Fescue, rough	<i>Festuca scabrella</i>
Fescue, sheep	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Fescue, tall	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Needlegrass, California	<i>Nassella cernua</i>
Sandbur, Coastal	<i>Cenchrus spinifex</i>
Sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>

Broadleaves

Bedstraw, catchweed	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Carrot, wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Chamomile, mayweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, crimson	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>
Clover, hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>
Clover, large hop	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>
Dandelion, cat's-ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>
Dropwort, parsley water	<i>Oenanthe lachenalii</i>
Falsedandelion, Carolina	<i>Pyrrhopappus carolinianus</i>
Filaree, broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
Filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>

(continued)

WEEDS CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE

Broadleaves (cont.)

Geranium Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio sp.</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Horseweed, Canada/Mare's tail	<i>Erigeron canadensis / Conyza canadensis</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Mallow, little	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Mustard	<i>Sinapsis sp.</i>
Mustard, Indian	<i>Brasica juncea</i>
Mustard, tumble	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>
Pansy, field	<i>Viola rafinesquil</i>
Pepperweed, field	<i>Lepidium campestre</i>
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus litoides</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Rockpurslane, redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Speedwell, corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
Spurge, creeping	<i>Euphorbia serpens</i>
Spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
Spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Thistle, bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Willoweed, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
Wintergreen, chickweed	<i>Trientalis europaea</i>

Sedges

Kyllinga	<i>Kyllinga spp.</i>
Yellow Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE

Grasses

Polypogon, rabbitfoot
Watergrass, early
Witchgrass
Barley, hare

Polypogon monspeliensis
Echinochloa otyzoides
Panicum capillare
Hordeum leporinum

Broadleaves

Dandelion
Fleabane, rough
Hawksbeard, bristly
Oxtongue, bristly

Taraxacum officinale
Erigeron strigosus
Crepis setosa
Picris echioides

Sedges

Purple Nutsedge

Cyperus rotundus

* Partial control means significant activity but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control. Repeat applications may be necessary.

Non-sensitive Conifers

Common Name	Scientific Name
Balsam fir	<i>Abies balsamea</i>
Fraser fir	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Grand fir	<i>Abies grandis</i>
Noble fir	<i>Abies procera</i>
Nordman fir	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>
White fir	<i>Abies concolor</i>
Blue spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Norway spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobes</i>
Red pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Scotch pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Virginia pine	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
White pine	<i>Pinus strobes</i>
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>

Non-sensitive Conifers (cont.)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressocyperis leylandii</i>
Note: Evaluations have shown the above listed conifers to be non-sensitive to Flazasulfuron. However, it is impossible to evaluate the product under all growing conditions. Until the user is familiar with the results under local conditions, normal judgment and care needs to be exercised. This product may be used on conifers not listed above provided that the user evaluate the effects of Flazasulfuron on a small number of plants under commercial growing condition at 4 to 6 weeks after the application for phytotoxic effects This will determine if Flazasulfuron can safely be used on a large scale application.	

OLIVE

Directions for use in olive.

Mission may be applied to all olive varieties.

Weed Control	Rate per Acre	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2.14 - 2.85 oz (0.033 - 0.045 lbs ai)	
Post emergence	2.14 - 2.85 oz (0.033 - 0.045 lbs ai)	Apply to broadleaf weeds and grasses less than 4 inches tall and before tillering of grasses. Use sufficient spray volume to obtain complete and uniform coverage. Use higher water volumes on larger weeds. Adjuvant use is advised.

Precautions: Apply only to 4th year planted trees and older. Apply only as a directed spray to the soil beneath the trees to prevent injury to the foliage and bark of young trees. Use of a protective sleeve is required for third year trees to minimize injury potential. Multiple applications of Mission can be made, but maximum yearly amounts must be followed (see Crop Restrictions). Rates listed above are for broadcast application. If making a banded application, see Product Information section of the label for calculating appropriate use rate. For postemergence application, use an adjuvant (refer to Additive Use Requirements section on Page 10).

Tank Mixes: For postemergence weed control, consider tank mixing Mission with a burndown herbicide, including glyphosate or glufosinate. For longer residual control of annual weeds, consider tank mixing Mission with oxyflurafin, oryzalin, diuron, simazine or pendimethalin. Follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels. Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information regarding tank mixes.

Crop Restrictions: **DO NOT** apply to areas where roots are exposed. **DO NOT** apply to stony soils. **DO NOT** apply more than 2.85 oz/acre (0.045 lbs ai/acre) per application. **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications at 2.85 oz/acre per acre per year. **DO NOT** apply more than 5.7 oz/acre per year (0.09 lbs ai/acre/year). The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for this crop is 20 days. The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 90 days.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

WEEDS CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE

Grasses

Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Barley, hare	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>
Bentgrass, creeping	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>
Brome, downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Fescue, rough	<i>Festuca scabrella</i>
Fescue, sheep	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Fescue, tall	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Sandbur, Coastal	<i>Cenchrus spinifex</i>
Sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>

Broadleaves

Burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Clover, crimson	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>
Clover, hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dandelion, cat's-ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>
Filaree, broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
Filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
Geranium Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio sp.</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>

(continued)

WEEDS CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE

Broadleaves (cont.)

Mallow, common

Mallow, little

Mustard

Mustard, Indian

Mustard, wild

Pigweed, prostrate

Pigweed, redroot

Pigweed, tumble

Purslane, common

Ragweed, common

Rockpurslane, redmaids

Shepherd's-purse

Sowthistle, annual

Speedwell, corn

Spurge, creeping

Spurge, prostrate

Spurge, spotted

Willoweed, panicle

Malva neglecta

Malva parviflora

Sinapsis sp.

Brasica juncea

Brassica kaber

Amaranthus litoides

Amaranthus retroflexus

Amaranthus albus

Portulaca oleracea

Ambrosia artemisiifolia

Calandrinia ciliata

Capsella bursa-pastoris

Sonchus oleraceus

Veronica arvensis

Euphorbia serpens

Euphorbia humistrata

Euphorbia maculata

Epilobium brachycarpum

Sedges

Kyllinga

Yellow Nutsedge

Kyllinga spp.

Cyperus esculentus

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE

Grasses

Crabgrass, large

Needlegrass, California

Watergrass, early

Witchgrass

Digitaria sanguinalis

Nassella cernua

Echinochloa otyzoides

Panicum capillare

Broadleaves

Horseweed, Canada/Mare's tail

Hawksbeard, bristly

Nightshade, silverleaf

Oxtongue, bristly

Erigeron canadensis / *Conyza canadensis*

Crepis setosa

Solanum elaeagnifolium

Picris echioides

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE

Sedges

Purple Nutsedge

Cyperus rotundus

* Partial control means significant activity but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control. Repeat applications may be necessary.

WEEDS CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE

Grasses

Bluegrass, annual

Poa annua

Bentgrass, creeping

Agrostis stolonifera

Brome, downy

Bromus tectorum

Crabgrass, large

Digitaria sanguinalis

Crabgrass, smooth

Digitaria ischaemum

Fescue, rough

Festuca scabrella

Fescue, sheep

Festuca ovina

Fescue, tall

Festuca arundinacea

Foxtail, giant

Setaria faberi

Foxtail, green

Setaria viridis

Foxtail, yellow

Setaria glauca

Ryegrass, Italian

Lolium multiflorum

Needlegrass, California

Nassella cernua

Sandbur, Coastal

Cenchrus spinifex

Sandbur, field

Cenchrus incertus

Broadleaves

Bedstraw, catchweed

Galium aparine

Burclover, California

Medicago polymorpha

Carrot, wild

Daucus carota

Chamomile, mayweed

Anthemis cotula

Chickweed, common

Stellaria media

Chickweed, mouse-ear

Cerastium vulgatum

Clover, crimson

Trifolium incarnatum

Clover, hop

Trifolium aureum

Clover, large hop

Trifolium campestre

Dandelion, cat's-ear

Hypochoeris radicata

Dropwort, parsley water

Oenanthe lachenalii

WEEDS CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE

Broadleaves (cont.)

Falsedandelion, Carolina

Filaree, broadleaf

Filaree, redstem

Fleabane, hairy

Geranium, Carolina

Groundsel

Groundsel, common

Henbit

Horseweed, Canada/Mare's tail

Lambsquarters, common

Mallow, common

Mallow, little

Mustard

Mustard, Indian

Mustard, tumble

Pansy, field

Pepperweed, field

Pigweed, prostrate

Pigweed, redroot

Pigweed, tumble

Purslane, common

Ragweed, common

Rockpurslane, redmaids

Shepherd's-purse

Sowthistle, annual

Speedwell, corn

Spurge, creeping

Spurge, prostrate

Spurge, spotted

Thistle, bull

Thistle, Canada

Willoweed, panicle

Wintergreen, chickweed

Pyrrhopappus carolinianus

Erodium botrys

Erodium cicutarium

Conyza bonariensis

Geranium carolinianum

Senecio sp.

Senecio vulgaris

Lamium amplexicaule

Erigeron canadensis / *Conyza canadensis*

Chenopodium album

Malva neglecta

Malva parviflora

Sinapsis sp.

Brasica juncea

Sisymbrium altissimum

Viola rafinesquii

Lepidium campestre

Amaranthus litoideus

Amaranthus retroflexus

Amaranthus albus

Portulaca oleracea

Ambrosia artemisiifolia

Calandrinia ciliata

Capsella bursa-pastoris

Sonchus oleraceus

Veronica arvensis

Euphorbia serpens

Euphorbia humistrata

Euphorbia maculata

Cirsium vulgare

Cirsium arvense

Epilobium brachycarpum

Trientalis europaea

WEEDS CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE

Sedges

Kyllinga

Kyllinga spp.

Yellow Nutsedge

Cyperus esculentus

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE

Grasses

Polypogon, rabbitfoot

Polypogon monspeliensis

Watergrass, early

Echinochloa otzyoides

Witchgrass

Panicum capillare

Barley, hare

Hordeum leporinum

Broadleaves

Dandelion

Taraxacum officinale

Fleabane, rough

Erigeron strigosus

Hawksbeard, bristly

Crepis setosa

Oxtongue, bristly

Picris echioides

Sedges

Purple Nutsedge

Cyperus rotundus

* Partial control means significant activity but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control. Repeat applications may be necessary.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat. Carefully open containers. After partial use, fold and roll back bags, clamp and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. Call CHEMTREC 1-(800) 424-9300.

To confine spill: Cover to prevent dispersal. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents.

Pesticide Disposal

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

Container Handling

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 and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and Local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

Seller warrants to those persons lawfully acquiring title to this product that at the time of first sale of this product by Seller that this product conformed to its chemical description and was reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with Seller's directions under normal conditions of use, and Buyers and users of this product assume the risk of any use contrary to such directions. **TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, EXCEPT AS PROVIDED ELSEWHERE IN WRITING CONTAINING AN EXPRESS REFERENCE TO THIS WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES, SELLER MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OR GUARANTY, INCLUDING ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY, AND NO AGENT OF SELLER IS AUTHORIZED TO DO SO.** To the fullest extent permitted by law, in no event shall Seller's liability for any breach of warranty or guaranty exceed the purchase price of the product as to which a claim is made. To the fullest extent permitted by law, buyers and users of this product are responsible for all loss or damage from use or handling of this product which results from conditions beyond the control of Seller, including, but not limited to, incompatibility with other products unless otherwise expressly provided in Directions for Use of this product, weather conditions, cultural practices, moisture conditions or other environmental conditions outside of the ranges that are generally recognized as being conducive to good agricultural and/or horticultural practices.

FLAZASULFURON GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

MISSION[®]

HERBICIDE

An herbicide for weed control in Citrus, Grapes, Tree Nuts, Conifer Trees, and Olives.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	By Wt.
Flazasulfuron*.....	25.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:.....	75.0%
Total	100.0%

* N-[[[4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl] amino]carbonyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide

Contains 0.25 pounds active ingredient per pound of formulated product.

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.)

See side panel for first aid and additional precautionary statements. Read entire label carefully and use only as directed.

FIRST AID

If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **If on skin or clothing:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **If 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 inhaled:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

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

HOT LINE NUMBER: For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance call 1-888-484-7546. [For Chemical Emergency, Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat. Carefully open containers. After partial use, fold and roll back bags, clamp and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food or feed by storage or disposal. In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. Call CHEMTREC 1-(800) 424-9300. To confine spill: Cover to prevent dispersal. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents. **Pesticide Disposal:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. **Container Handling:** 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 and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and Local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.



SUMMIT AGRO

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