Sale, use, and distribution of this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York is prohibited.

PULL HERE TO OPEN

S-METOLACHLOR	GROUP 15 HERBICIDE

MESOTRIONE	GROUP 27 HERBICIDE

Calibra™

syngenta®

Herbicide

A Herbicide for Control of Annual Grass and Broadleaf Weeds in Field Corn, Seed Corn, Sweet Corn, Yellow Popcorn, Grain Sorghum and Sugarcane

Active Ingredients:

S-metolachlor*:	30.80%
Mesotrione **:	3.10%
Other Ingredients:	66.10%
Total:	100.00%

*CAS No. 87392-12-9
**CAS No. 104206-82-8

Calibra™ is a ZC formulation containing 2.82 lb *S*-metolachlor and 0.28 lb mesotrione per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1673
EPA Est. 100-LA-001

Callisto Plant Technology®

SCP 1673A-L1 1021
4148434

2.5 gallons

Net Contents

®

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1.0 FIRST AID

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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.	
HOTLINE NUMBER For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident), Call **1-800-888-8372**	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin exposure may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Protective eyewear
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, natural rubber ≥14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils or Viton® ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

2.3 User Safety Requirements

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

2.4 Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (WPS (40 CFR 170.607(d-e))), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

2.5 User Safety Recommendations

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.

2.6 Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

2.6.1 GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

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

2.6.2 SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

S-metolachlor and mesotrione may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks or months 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 *S*-metolachlor from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

2.6.3 NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

2.6.4 REPORTING ECOLOGICAL INCIDENTS

To report ecological incidents, including mortality, injury, or harm to plants and animals, call 1-800-888-8372.

2.6.5 MIXING/LOADING/APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent back siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates. Check valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on mixing equipment.

- This product may not be mixed/loaded or used within 50 ft of wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes.
- This product must not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs.
- Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 ft of any well are prohibited, unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad.
    - Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash water, and rain water that may fall on the pad.
    - Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal.
    - An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad.
    - A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad.

Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above-specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site.

2.7 Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Endangered Species Protection Requirements

It is a federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in an unauthorized "take" (e.g., kill or otherwise harm) of an endangered species and certain threatened species, under the Endangered Species Act section 9. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the area in which you are applying the product. You must obtain a Bulletin no earlier than six months before using this product. To obtain Bulletins, consult http://www.epa.gov/espp/, call 1-844-447-3813, or email ESPP@epa.gov. You must use the Bulletin valid for the month in which you will apply the product.

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 (WPS).

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

For early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil and water, wear:

- Protective eyewear
- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, natural rubber ≥14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) >14 mils or Viton ≥14 mils.
- Shoes and socks

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Calibra may be used preemergence and postemergence in the culture of field corn, seed corn and sugarcane. Calibra may also be used in the culture of sweet corn, yellow popcorn or grain sorghum but the application must be made prior to crop emergence, (i.e., preplant or preemergence) or severe crop injury may occur.

Calibra may be used in all tillage systems including reduced and no-till systems. The highest levels of in-crop residual weed control will be obtained when applications are made as close to planting as possible.

Applied according to use directions and under normal growing conditions, Calibra will not harm the treated crop. During germination and early stages of growth, environmental conditions or other factors that favor poor or slow growth can weaken crop seedlings. Calibra used under these conditions can result in crop injury.

Calibra is a combination of the herbicides mesotrione and *S*-metolachlor plus the safener benoxacor. Determine the soil type and organic matter of the soil on which the application is to be made prior to application. The use rate of Calibra is based on soil type and percent soil organic matter.

Calibra can be used for management of the weed species listed in **Section 8.0**.

3.1 Weed Resistance Management

Calibra is a combination of *S*-metolachlor (Group 15) and mesotrione (Group 27).

Naturally occurring biotypes of certain broadleaf weed species with resistance to triazines, ALS, PPO, Glycine (glyphosate) and HPPD herbicides are known to exist. If biotypes of weeds resistant to triazines, ALS, PPO and glycine inhibitors are present in the field, this herbicide should control them if they are listed in **Section 8.0**.

To reduce the risk of weeds developing resistance to HPPD-inhibiting herbicides, implement a program including both preemergence and/or postemergence herbicides that provides effective control of all weeds using multiple modes of action. This includes scouting fields before application to ensure the herbicide will be appropriate for the weeds present. Scout fields and eliminate weed escapes. If suspected weed resistance is observed against a particular weed species, contact your Syngenta or retailer representative or call Syngenta Customer Service (1-800-334-9481). Lack of weed control is not necessarily an indicator of weed resistance.

Consider weed resistance management strategies that include two or more modes of action where a minimum of two modes of action are effective at controlling the target weed when either are applied alone.

Read and follow all label directions.

Calibra Herbicide contains two herbicide active ingredients and two modes of action and can be an effective component of a weed resistance management strategy.

3.1.1 PRINCIPLES OF HERBICIDE RESISTANT WEED MANAGEMENT

Scout and know your field

- Know weed species present in the field to be treated through scouting and field history. An understanding of weed biology is useful in designing a resistance management strategy. Ensure the weed management program will control all weeds present.
- Fields should be scouted prior to application to determine species present and growth stage. Always apply this herbicide at the labeled rate and correct timing for the weeds present in the field.

Utilize non-herbicidal practices to add diversity

- Use diversified management tactics such as cover crops, mechanical weed control, harvest weed seed control, and crop rotation as appropriate.

Use good agronomic practices, start clean and stay clean

- Use good agronomic practices that enhance crop competitiveness.
- Plant into weed-free fields utilizing tillage or an effective burndown herbicide for control of emerged weeds.
- Sanitize farm equipment to avoid spreading seed or vegetative propagules prior to leaving fields.

Difficult to control weeds

- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be planted in rotation with crops that allow the use of herbicides with an alternative mode of action or different management practices.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications, such as a broad spectrum preemergence herbicide followed by one or more postemergence herbicide applications. Utilize herbicides containing different modes of action effective on the target weeds in sequential applications.

Do not overuse the technology

- Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mode of action in a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different mode of action which provides overlapping spectrum for difficult to control weeds.

Scout and inspect fields following application

- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by controlling weeds in field borders.
- Scout fields after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- 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.
  - Report non-performance of this product to your Syngenta retailer, Syngenta representative, or call 1-866-Syngent(a) (866-796-4368). If resistance is suspected ensure weed escapes are controlled using an herbicide with an effective mode of action and/or use non-chemical means to prevent further seed production.

Prevent weed escapes before, during, and after harvest

- Do not allow weed escapes to produce seed or vegetative structures such as tubers or stolons which contribute to spread and survival. Consider harvest weed seed management and control weeds postharvest to prevent seed production.

Resistant Weeds

- Contact your local Syngenta representative, retailer, crop advisor or extension agent to determine if weeds resistant to modes of action contained in this product are present in your area.
- Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple modes of action. Premixes are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.
- If resistant biotypes have been reported, use the full labeled rate of this product, apply at the labeled timing, and tank-mix with an additional different mode of action product so there are multiple effective modes of application for each suspected resistant weed.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

4.1 Methods of Application

Applications with Calibra alone or in tank mixtures are permitted only by ground applications. Preplant, preemergence and postemergence applications are allowed as specified in **Section 9.0** unless restricted in **Section 7.0**. Refer to **Section 4.5** for use of Calibra with dry bulk fertilizers.

4.2 Application Equipment

- Configure spray equipment to provide accurate and uniform coverage of the target area and minimize potential for spray drift.
- To ensure accuracy, calibrate sprayer before each use.
- For information on spray equipment and calibration, consult spray equipment manufacturers and/or state recommendations.
- All ground equipment must be properly maintained.
- Spray nozzles should be uniformly spaced, the same size and type, and should provide accurate and uniform application.
- Use spray nozzles that provide medium to coarse droplet size to avoid drift yet provide good coverage.
- Ensure that all in-line strainer and nozzle screens in the sprayer are 50-mesh or coarser.
- Flat fan nozzles of 80° or 110° are recommended for optimum postemergence coverage.
- Do not use flood-jet or venturi type nozzles or controlled droplet application equipment for postemergence applications.
- Nozzles may be angled forward 45° to enhance penetration of the crop and provide better coverage with postemergence application.
- Use a pump that can maintain the manufacturer's recommended pressure at the nozzles and provide proper agitation within the tank to keep the product dispersed.
- Lower pressures may be used with extended range or drift reduction nozzles as long as adequate coverage is maintained.
- Always ensure that agitation is maintained until spraying is completed, even if stopped for brief periods of time.
- If the agitation is stopped for more than 5 minutes, resuspend the spray solution by running on full agitation prior to spraying.

4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage

- Good weed coverage is essential for optimum postemergence weed control.
- Boom height for broadcast over-the-top applications must be based on the height of the crop – at least 15 inches above the crop canopy, but only high enough to give uniform coverage.
- For preemergence applications, apply in a spray volume of 10-80 gal/A.
- For early postemergence applications, apply in a spray volume of 10-30 gal/A. When weed foliage is dense, use a minimum spray volume of 20 gal/A.

4.4 Mixing Directions

1. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Dispose of the cleaning solution in a responsible manner. If water is used as the carrier, use clean water. Do not use a sprayer or applicator contaminated with other materials, or crop damage or sprayer clogging of the application device may occur.
2. Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate operation.
3. Keep product container tightly closed when not in use.
4. Agitate the spray solution before and during application.
5. Do not let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank.
6. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinsate to a previously treated area.

4.4.1 CALIBRA ALONE

1. For preemergence applications, either clean water or liquid fertilizer, excluding suspension fertilizers, may be used as carriers. If liquid fertilizer is used, conduct a compatibility test to ensure mixture compatibility.
2. For postemergence applications, use only clean water as the carrier.
3. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform mixture.

4. Even if Calibra is physically compatible with a liquid fertilizer, constant agitation is necessary to maintain a uniform mixture during application.
5. Fill the spray tank 1/2 full with clean water or liquid fertilizer and add AMS (if used) while continuing agitation
6. Add the specified amount of Calibra to the spray tank when the tank is half full of the carrier.
7. Add an adjuvant, if needed.
8. Complete filling the spray tank and continue agitation.

4.4.2 TANK-MIX PRECAUTIONS

- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, limitations and directions for use on all specified 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.
- Tank mixes of Calibra with other pesticides, fertilizers, or any other additives not specifically labelled for use with Calibra may result in tank mix incompatibility or unsatisfactory performance. In such cases, always check tank mix compatibility by conducting a jar test according to guidance in **Section 4.4.3** before actual tank mixing.

4.4.3 TANK-MIX COMPATIBILITY

- Conduct a jar test using a 1 pt to 1 qt container with lid by adding water or other intended carrier such as liquid fertilizer to the jar.
- Next, add the appropriate amount of pesticide(s) or tank-mix partner(s) in their relative proportions based on specified label rates. Add tank-mix components separately in the order described in the tank-mixing section, **Section 4.4.4**. After each addition, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix.
- After all ingredients have been added, put the lid on the jar, tighten and invert the jar 10 times to mix.
- After mixing, let the mixture stand 15–30 minutes and then examine for signs of incompatibility such as obvious separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels or heavy oily film on the jar.
- If the mixture remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible and can be used.
- If the mixture is incompatible, repeat the test using a compatibility agent at the specified label rate. Or, if applicable, slurry dry formulations in water before adding to the jar. If incompatibility is still observed after following these procedures, do not use the mixture.
- After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the storage and disposal section, **Section 10.0**, of this label.

4.4.4 CALIBRA IN TANK MIXTURES

1. Fill the spray tank or premix tank half full with clean water or liquid fertilizer.
2. Use only clean water as the carrier if applying Calibra after crop emergence.
3. Begin tank agitation and continue constantly throughout mixing and spraying.
4. Prepare the components and add in the following order:
   a) If ammonium sulfate (AMS) is used, add slowly while continuing agitation until completely dispersed.
   b) If a wettable powder or dry flowable formulation is used, make a slurry with water and add it slowly through the screen into the tank. Agitate during the procedure.
   c) Mixing and compatibility may be improved when a dry flowable is diluted with water before adding to the tank.
   d) If a liquid formulation (excluding EC) is used, add slowly through screen into the tank.
   e) Add Calibra.
   f) Add any other tank mix products next with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) products added last.
   g) Add an adjuvant last, if needed.
5. Complete filling the spray tank and continue agitation.
6. Apply as soon as possible after spray mixture is prepared.
7. Do not leave mixture in spray tank overnight without agitation or unattended.

If Calibra is added to the spray tank via induction, compatibility may be compromised. If an induction tank (or similar equipment) is used, add each product separately and allow each to disperse into the spray tank before adding the next product. For best tank-mix compatibility, rinse the induction tank with water before adding each component.

To avoid mixing issues, do not add Calibra to the spray tank via in-line injection.

4.4.5 SPRAY ADDITIVES

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

- Where Calibra is applied prior to crop emergence, add a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (1 qt/100 gal), crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1% v/v (1 gal/100 gal) or methylated seed oil (MSO) at 1% v/v (1 gal/100 gal) for increased burndown activity.

- Where Calibra is applied after the crop has emerged, add a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (1 qt/100 gal).
- The use of crop oil concentrate (COC) applied to the emerged crop may result in temporary crop injury. In severe cases, injury can persist and result in crop stunting.
- Do not use methylated seed oil (MSO) or urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) with Calibra when applied alone to the emerged crop, or when Calibra is applied as a postemergence tank mixture with other products, unless directed for a specific tank-mix on this label or as part of a supplemental Calibra label.
- In addition to NIS, a spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5-17 lb/100 gallons of spray solution may also be used.
- When using liquid AMS products, use a rate that delivers an AMS equivalent of 8.5-17 lb/100 gallons of spray solution.

4.5 Dry Bulk Granular Fertilizers

Calibra may be impregnated or coated onto dry bulk fertilizers including ammonium phosphate-sulfate, ammonium sulfate (AMS), diammonium phosphate (DAP), monoammonium phosphate (MAP), potash (potassium chloride), potassium sulfate, urea, or blends of these dry bulk fertilizer types.

When applying Calibra on dry bulk fertilizer, follow all directions for use and precautions on the product label regarding target crops, application rate, timing of application and all precautions and restrictions.

All individual state regulations relating to dry bulk granular fertilizer blending, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the mixer and applicator.

4.5.1 PREPARATION OF HERBICIDE/FERTILIZER MIXTURES

- Prepare the fertilizer/herbicide mixture by using any closed drum, belt, ribbon, or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender.
- Nozzles used to spray Calibra onto the fertilizer must be placed to provide uniform spray coverage.
- Care must be taken to aim the spray directly onto the fertilizer and avoid spraying the walls of the blender.
- If the fertilizer/herbicide blend is too wet for uniform application, adding a drying agent is advised.
- Add the drying agent slowly to the fertilizer/herbicide blend until the mixture is suitable for uniform application.
- The amount of drying agent needed will depend on fertilizer type, Calibra application rate and amount of fertilizer used.
- Apply the fertilizer/herbicide blend immediately following impregnation.

4.5.2 PRECAUTIONS

- **TO AVOID POTENTIAL FOR EXPLOSION:** Do not impregnate Calibra onto ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate either alone or in blends with other fertilizers.
- Do not impregnate Calibra onto single super phosphate or triple superphosphate fertilizers.
- Do not impregnate Calibra on straight unadulterated agricultural limestone, since absorption will not be achieved.

4.5.3 APPLICATION OF HERBICIDE/FERTILIZER MIXTURES

- Apply a minimum of 200 lb of dry bulk fertilizer impregnated with Calibra at the specified broadcast rate per acre.
- For best results, apply the mixture uniformly to the soil with properly calibrated equipment immediately after blending.
- Uniform application of the blended fertilizer/herbicide mixture is essential to prevent possible crop injury and achieve weed control. Non-uniform application will result in unsatisfactory weed control.
- In areas where tillage is practiced, a shallow incorporation of the blended fertilizer/herbicide mixture is advised for improved weed control.

Calculate amount of Calibra needed by the following formula:

$$\frac{2{,}000}{\text{lb of fertilizers per acre}} \times \frac{\text{qt/A of}}{\text{Calibra}} = \frac{\text{qt of Calibra}}{\text{ton of fertilizer}}$$

4.5.4 PNEUMATIC (COMPRESSED AIR) APPLICATION

- Calibra may be applied through pneumatic applicators, whether the fertilizer/herbicide mixture is blender-mixed or on-board fertilizer impregnation system.
- Calibra must not be mixed with any other liquid or dry material in on-board fertilizer impregnation system tanks.
- Use high quality fertilizer with a minimum of fines when applying Calibra with on-board impregnation equipment.
- Drying agents are not advised for use with on-board impregnation systems.

4.6 Sprayer Cleanout

Cleaning Equipment After Application

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

Equipment Cleaning Procedure

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

5.0 REPLANT AND ROTATIONAL CROPS

Follow the crop replant/rotational intervals shown below. If Calibra is tank mixed with other products, follow the most restrictive product's crop rotation interval. The replant/rotational interval is the time between the last application of Calibra and planting of the replant/rotational crop.

Crop	Replant/Rotational Interval
Field corn Seed corn Yellow popcorn Sweet corn Grain sorghum Sugarcane	Anytime
Small grain cereals (wheat, barley and rye) Other sorghum types (forage and sweet)	4 1/2 months
Alfalfa Cotton Dry Beans (see rotational crop use restrictions below) Peanuts Potatoes Rice Soybeans Sunflower Tobacco	10 months
All other rotational crops	18 months
ROTATIONAL CROP USE PRECAUTIONS • If applied after June 1st, rotating to crops other than corn (all types), grain sorghum or sugarcane may result in crop injury.	
ROTATIONAL CROP USE RESTRICTIONS • The 10 month rotational interval for dry beans applies only to areas west of US highway 83 in the states of Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska where Calibra was applied to ground that was under center pivot irrigation and the soil pH is greater than 6.5. Otherwise the dry bean rotational interval is 18 months. • Grain sorghum must be treated with a seed safener to tolerate *S*-metolachlor, for the Anytime Replant/Rotational Interval.	

6.0 COVER CROPS

A cover crop can be an important tool for the overall farm cropping system. Cover crops are planted for conservation purposes, soil erosion control, soil health improvement, water quality improvement and weed management. A cover crop can be a single crop or a combination of crops, including grasses and/or broadleaf crops.

After harvest of a Calibra treated crop, planting of a cover crop is allowed provided the cover crop is not grazed or fed to livestock nor harvested for food. Terminate the cover crop through natural causes such as frost or intentional termination by herbicide application, crimping, rolling, tillage or cutting.

All possible cover crops or cover crop combinations have not been tested for tolerance to this product. Before planting the cover crop, determine the level of tolerance for the intended cover crops by conducting a field bioassay. Refer to **Section 6.1** for instructions on how to conduct a field bioassay.

6.1 Field Bioassay for Cover Crops

A field bioassay is a method of determining if herbicide residues are present in the soil at concentrations high enough to adversely affect crop growth.

Conduct the field bioassay by planting several strips of the desired cover crop across the field which has been previously treated with Calibra. Plant the cover crop strips perpendicular to the direction of the product application. Locate the strips so that all the different field conditions are encountered, including differences in field terrain, soil texture, organic matter, pH, and drainage.

If the cover crop does not show adverse effects such as crop injury and/or stand reduction, the field can be planted to this cover crop. If injury and/or stand reduction are visible, wait two to four weeks for further herbicide degradation to occur and repeat the bioassay. Alternatively, select a different cover crop and repeat the bioassay. Only plant cover crops that show acceptable tolerance in the field bioassay.

7.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

7.1 Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** sell, use or distribute this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York.
- **DO NOT** apply this product within 50 ft of wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use aerial application to apply Calibra.
- **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation water used for crops or water used for domestic purposes.
- **DO NOT** use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate this product.

7.2 Use Precautions

- Avoid making applications under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to non-target areas.
- To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:
  - Avoid treating powdery dry or light sand soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.
  - Avoid making applications to impervious substrates, such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.
  - Avoid the use of tail water from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops, unless at least $^{1}/_{2}$ inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.
- Applied according to directions and under normal growing conditions, Calibra will not harm the treated crop. During germination and early stages of growth, extended periods of unusually cold and wet or hot and dry weather, insect or plant disease attack, carryover pesticide residues, the use of certain soil applied systemic insecticides, improperly placed fertilizers or soil insecticides may weaken crop seedlings. Calibra used under these conditions could result in crop injury.

7.3 Mandatory Spray Drift Management

7.3.1 GROUND BOOM APPLICATIONS

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select the nozzles and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

7.4 Spray Drift Advisories

- THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
- BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

7.4.1 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.

7.4.2 CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

- **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.

7.4.3 BOOM HEIGHT

- For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

7.4.4 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.

7.4.5 TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

7.4.6 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.

7.4.7 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.

8.0 WEEDS CONTROLLED OR PARTIALLY CONTROLLED BY CALIBRA

Calibra applied as directed in this label will control or suppress the weeds listed in **Sections 8.1** and **8.2**. Additional weeds may be controlled with tank mixes. See **Sections 9.1.2, 9.2.2** and **9.3.2** for specified tank-mix combinations. Always consult the tank-mix product labels for specific rates and use directions.

8.1 Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled Preemergence by Calibra

Common Name	Scientific Name	Weed Rating
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*	C
Amaranth, Powell	*Amaranthus powellii*	C
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	C
Buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*	C
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	C

Common Name	Scientific Name	Weed Rating
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*	PC
Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*	C
Crowfootgrass	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*	C
Cupgrass, prairie	*Eriochloa contracta*	C
Cupgrass, Southwestern	*Eriochloa acuminata*	C
Cupgrass, woolly	*Eriochloa villosa*	PC
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*	C
Foxtail, green and giant green	*Setaria viridis*	C
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria pumila*	C
Galinsoga, smallflower	*Galinsoga parviflora*	C
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*	C
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*	C
Johnsongrass, seedling	*Sorghum halepense*	PC
Kochia	*Bassia scoparia*	PC
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	C
Millet, foxtail	*Setaria italica*	C
Millet, Texas	*Urochloa texana*	PC
Millet, wild proso	*Panicum miliaceum*	PC
Morningglory, ivyleaf / entireleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*	PC
Nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*	C
Nightshade, Eastern black	*Solanum ptychanthum*	C
Nightshade, hairy	*Solanum physalifolium*	C
Nutsedge, yellow	*Cyperus esculentus*	C
Panicum, fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	C
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	C
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*	C
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*	C
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*	C
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	PC
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	PC
Rice, red	*Oryza sativa*	C
Sandbur, field	*Cenchrus incertus*	PC
Shattercane	*Sorghum bicolor*	PC
Sida, prickly	*Sida spinosa*	PC
Signalgrass, broadleaf	*Brachiaria platyphylla*	PC
Signalgrass, browntop	*Urochloa fusca*	C

continued…

8.1 Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled Preemergence by Calibra *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Weed Rating
Smartweed, ladysthumb	*Persicaria maculosa*	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Persicaria pensylvanicum*	C
Sprangletop, red	*Dinebra panicea*	C
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	C
Waterhemp	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*	C
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*	C

- C = Control, PC = Partial Control
- If irrigation or a significant rainfall does not occur within 7 days after a preplant or preemergence application, weed control may be decreased. If irrigation is available, apply 1/2 to 1 inch of water. If irrigation is not available, a uniform shallow cultivation is advised as soon as weeds emerge or apply an appropriately labeled herbicide to control emerged weeds.
- Should weeds develop after application, a shallow cultivation or rotary hoeing will generally result in improved weed control. If Calibra was incorporated, cultivate less than half the depth of incorporation.
- If cultivation is necessary due to soil crusting, compaction, or escaped weeds, adjust equipment to run shallow and minimize soil movement. This will decrease the possibility of diluting or moving the herbicide from the weed control zone.

8.2 Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled by Early Postemergence Applications of Calibra

Common Name	Scientific Name	Weed Rating
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*	C
Amaranth, Powell	*Amaranthus powellii*	C
Buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*	C
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	C
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*	C
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*	PC
Galinsoga, smallflower	*Galinsoga parviflora*	C
Hemp	*Cannabis sativa*	C
Horsenettle	*Solanum carolinense*	C
Horseweed (marestail)	*Erigeron canadensis*	C
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*	C
Kochia	*Bassia scoparia*	PC
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	C
Morningglory, ivyleaf / entireleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*	PC
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*	C
Nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*	C
Nightshade, Eastern black	*Solanum ptychanthum*	C
Nightshade, hairy	*Solanum physalifolium*	C
Nutsedge, yellow	*Cyperus esculentus*	PC
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	C
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*	C
Pokeweed	*Phytolacca americana*	C
Potatoes, volunteer	*Solanum tuberosum*	C

Common Name	Scientific Name	Weed Rating
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*	PC
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*	C
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	C
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	C
Sida, prickly	*Sida spinosa*	PC
Smartweed, ladysthumb	*Persicaria maculosa*	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Persicaria pensylvanicum*	C
Thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*	PC
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	C
Waterhemp	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*	C

- C = Control, PC = Partial Control
- When weeds are stressed or not actively growing due to drought, heat, lack of fertility, flooding, or prolonged cool temperatures, postemergence control can be reduced or delayed.
- Calibra applied early postemergence will provide control or partial control of small emerged broadleaf weeds (less than 3 inches) but will not provide consistent or effective control of weeds identified as resistant to postemergence HPPD inhibitors.

9.0 CROP USE DIRECTIONS

SOIL TEXTURES

Where rates are based on coarse, medium, or fine textured soils, soil textural classes are categorized as follows:

Coarse	Medium	Fine
Loamy sand Sand Sandy loam	Loam Sandy Clay Sandy Clay Loam Silt Silt loam	Clay Clay loam Silty clay Silty clay loam

APPLICATION RATE INFORMATION

Calibra contains 2.82 lb of *S*-metolachlor and 0.28 lb of mesotrione per gallon. The amount of each active ingredient based upon the product application rate is presented in the following application rate table:

Calibra Application Rate Conversion Table		
Product (qt/A)	***S*-metolachlor (lb ai/A)**	**Mesotrione (lb ai/A)**
4.6	3.24	0.32
3.3	2.33	0.23
2.8	2.0	0.20
2.4	1.7	0.17
2.25	1.59	0.16
1.9	1.3	0.13
1.4	1.0	0.1
1.3	0.92	0.09

9.1 Corn

9.1.1 PREPLANT, PREEMERGENCE, EARLY POSTEMERGENCE AND SPLIT APPLICATIONS

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Field Corn Seed Corn	Sweet Corn Yellow Popcorn	
Application Timing	**Rate**	**Use Directions**
Preplant and Preemergence	Apply at the following rates based on organic matter (OM): *For ≥3% OM on fine, medium, and coarse textured soils apply at:* **2.8 qt/A** *For <3% OM on fine, medium, and coarse textured soils apply at:* **2.4 qt/A** For extended residual or control of heavy weed infestations, 2.8 qt/A may be applied to fine, medium and coarse textured soils with <3% OM.	Apply to all corn types (field corn, seed corn, sweet corn and yellow popcorn). For preplant weed control, Calibra may be applied up to 28 days prior to planting. For preemergence surface applications, Calibra may be applied as a broadcast or banded application. Refer to **Section 4.4.5** for prior to crop emergence additive recommendations.
Early Postemergence	Apply at the following rates based on organic matter (OM): *For ≥3% OM on fine, medium, and coarse textured soils apply at:* **2.8 qt/A** *For <3% OM on fine, medium, and coarse textured soils apply at:* **2.4 qt/A** For extended residual or control of heavy weed infestations, 2.8 qt/A may be applied to fine, medium and coarse textured soils with <3% OM.	Apply after corn emergence in **Field Corn and Seed Corn ONLY**. This treatment may be applied until plants reach 30 inches in height or up to the 8-leaf stage of corn growth, whichever comes first. Use only clean water as the carrier when applying Calibra after crop emergence. Apply before broadleaf weeds reach 3 inches in height. If weeds are present, after crop has emerged, add a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v. Refer to **Section 4.4.5** for additional spray additive information.
Split Application	Apply at the following rates based on organic matter (OM): *For ≥3% OM on fine, medium, and coarse textured soils apply at:* **2.8 qt/A** *For <3% OM on fine, medium, and coarse textured soils apply at:* **2.4 qt/A** For extended residual or control of heavy weed infestations, 2.8 qt/A may be applied to fine, medium and coarse textured soils with <3% OM.	Use this application method for **Field Corn and Seed Corn ONLY**. Apply 1/2 to 2/3 of the labeled rate of Calibra prior to crop emergence as described in the preplant/preemergence section above, followed by a second Calibra application at 1/3 to 1/2 of the labeled rate as an early post application after corn emergence. Apply the postemergence treatment before broadleaf weeds reach 3 inches in height. Do not make the second application within 14 days of the first application. The total amount of Calibra applied in the split application program cannot exceed 2.8 qt/A per year. Refer to **Section 4.4.5** for prior to crop emergence additive recommendations. If weeds are present, after crop has emerged, add a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v. Refer to **Section 4.4.5** for additional spray additive information.

Application Timing	Rate	Use Directions
Preplant or Preemergence followed by Glyphosate programs in Glyphosate Resistant Corn	Apply at the following rates based on organic matter (OM): *For ≥3% OM on fine, medium, and coarse textured soils apply at:* **2.8 qt/A** *For <3% OM on fine, medium, and coarse textured soils apply at:* **2.4 qt/A** For extended residual or control of heavy weed infestations, 2.8 qt/A may be applied to fine, medium and coarse textured soils with <3% OM.	Apply this program only to corn designated as resistant to glyphosate. Apply Calibra as the soil applied part of a two-pass weed control program when followed by a postemergence application of a glyphosate based mixture. Glyphosate applied alone is not an effective resistance management strategy. Apply glyphosate in combination with other herbicides such that multiple effective sites of action are delivered against the target weeds. When used in this way, Calibra will provide reduced competition of the weeds listed in **Section 8.1** for a period of approximately 30 days, thus improving the timing flexibility and effectiveness of the glyphosate based mixture. Refer to **Section 4.4.5** for prior to crop emergence additive recommendations.
Preplant or Preemergence followed by Glufosinate Programs in Glufosinate Resistant Corn	Apply at the following rates based on organic matter (OM): *For ≥3% OM on fine, medium, and coarse textured soils apply at:* **2.8 qt/A** *For <3% OM on fine, medium, and coarse textured soils apply at:* **2.4 qt/A** For extended residual or control of heavy weed infestations, 2.8 qt/A may be applied to fine, medium and coarse textured soils with <3% OM.	Apply this program only to corn designated as resistant to glufosinate. Apply Calibra as the soil applied part of a two-pass weed control program when followed by a postemergence application of a glufosinate based mixture. Glufosinate applied alone is not an effective resistance management strategy. Apply glufosinate in combination with other herbicides such that multiple effective sites of action are delivered against the target weeds. When used in this way, Calibra will provide reduced competition of the weeds listed in **Section 8.1** for a period of 30 or more days, thus improving the timing flexibility and effectiveness of the glufosinate based mixture. Refer to **Section 4.4.5** for prior to crop emergence additive recommendations.
Preemergence followed by Halex GT or Acuron GT in Glyphosate Resistant Corn	Apply at: **1.4 - 1.9 qt/A**	Apply this program only to corn designated as resistant to glyphosate. Apply Calibra as the soil applied part of a two-pass weed control program when followed by a postemergence application of Halex GT or Acuron GT. Refer to **Section 4.4.5** for prior to crop emergence for additive recommendations. Halex GT or Acuron GT applications require the use of a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25-0.5% v/v. In addition to NIS, add a spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5 to 17 lb/100 gallons of spray solution.

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9.1.1 PREPLANT, PREEMERGENCE, EARLY POSTEMERGENCE AND SPLIT APPLICATIONS *(continued)*

Tank-Mix Options:
1. Refer to **Section 9.1.2** for tank-mix options.
2. This product will not provide consistent control of emerged grass weeds. For control of emerged grass weeds a grass herbicide tank mix may be required.

Resistance Management:
1. Refer to **Section 3.1**.

Precautions:
1. On soils with greater than 10% organic matter, Calibra activity may be affected resulting in reduced or poor weed control.
2. If irrigation or a significant rainfall does not occur within 7 days after a preplant or preemergence application, weed control may be decreased.
3. When Calibra is used as a preemergence herbicide, and before weeds have emerged, spray adjuvants have little or no influence on performance.
4. Early postemergence application may result in occasional corn leaf bleaching or burn, but this will not affect later growth or corn yield.
5. Applying Calibra postemergence to corn that has received an at-plant application of Counter insecticide can result in severe corn injury.
6. Temporary corn injury may occur if Calibra is applied to emerged corn where organophosphate insecticides other than Counter were applied at planting.
7. Postemergence (emerged corn) applications of any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide within 7 days before or 7 days after a Calibra application may result in severe corn injury.

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions.
2) **DO NOT** apply postemergence with liquid fertilizers as the carrier or severe crop injury will occur.
3) **DO NOT** apply to emerged yellow popcorn or sweet corn or severe crop injury may occur.
4) **DO NOT** use in the culture of white popcorn or ornamental (Indian) corn or injury may occur.
5) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 2.8 qt/A/application
6) **Minimum Application Interval for Split Applications:** 14 days
7) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 2.8 qt/A/year
   a. **DO NOT** exceed 3.71 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor-containing products.
   b. **DO NOT** exceed 0.24 lb ai/A/year of mesotrione-containing products.
8) **DO NOT** apply Calibra to corn that is greater than 30 inches tall or corn that is larger than the 8-leaf stage of growth.
9) **DO NOT** make more than 1 postemergence application and not more than 2 total applications of Calibra per year.
10) **DO NOT** feed or harvest forage or sweet corn ears within 45 days after application.
11) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** 60 days

9.1.2 TANK-MIX COMBINATIONS

Application	Tank-Mix Brands	Use Directions
Burndown Combinations for Reduced Tillage Situations	Gramoxone® Brands Roundup or other glyphosate brands Liberty or other glufosinate brands 2,4-D brands Clarity®	Apply in reduced or no-till corn and before the crop has emerged to burndown weeds. In these situations, an adjuvant may be added to the tank-mix. For best results, apply tank mixes of Calibra plus Gramoxone Brands to emerged weeds that are < 6 inches in height. Tank mixtures with 2-4-D are allowed but must only be done with extreme care with regard to ensuring compatibility before mixing a load. 2,4-D containing products, and even batches, vary greatly with regard to compatibility and must be checked each time a water or carrier source, water or carrier temperature, product source, or tank mixture recipe is changed. Refer to **Section 4.4.5** for prior to crop emergence (i.e., burndown) for additive recommendations. **When tank-mixing, follow the most restrictive additive tank-mix product's label language.**
Preplant and Preemergence Applications	AAtrex® or other solo atrazine brands Princep® TriCor® or other solo metribuzin brands	Apply in either conventional, reduced, or no-till systems and by the same methods and at the same timings as Calibra unless otherwise specified in the tank mix product label. Tank mix with AAtrex or Princep for improved broadleaf and grass weed control. Tank mix with atrazine for common cocklebur, entireleaf morning-glory, ivyleaf morningglory, and broadleaf signalgrass. Tank mix with Tricor for improved broadleaf weed control. Refer to **Section 4.4.5** for prior to crop emergence (i.e., burndown) for additive recommendations. **When tank-mixing, follow the most restrictive additive tank-mix product's label language.**
	Clarity Gramoxone brands Roundup or other glyphosate brands	Add for burndown of emerged weeds In these applications, an adjuvant may be added. Refer to **Section 4.4.5** for prior to crop emergence (i.e., burndown) for additive recommendations. **When tank-mixing, follow the most restrictive additive tank-mix product's label language.**
	Warrior® II with Zeon Technology Besiege®	Tank mix for control of insects Refer to **Section 4.4.5** for prior to crop emergence (i.e., burndown) for additive recommendations. **When tank-mixing, follow the most restrictive additive tank-mix product's label language.**

continued…

9.1.2 TANK-MIX COMBINATIONS *(continued)*

Application	Tank-Mix Brands	Use Directions
Early Postemergence	AAtrex or other solo atrazine brands Accent® Q Basis® Blend Diflexx® Peak® Resolve® Q Steadfast® Q Status®	Apply in conventional, reduced or no-till systems and by the same methods and at the same timings as Calibra unless otherwise specified in the tank mix product label. Apply before broadleaf weeds reach 3 inches in height and labeled grasses reach 2 inches in height. **Improved Control of Emerged Grasses:** Accent Q Basis brands Resolve Q Steadfast Q **Improved Broadleaf Control and Weed Resistance Management:** AAtrex or other solo Atrazine products Diflexx Peak Status Refer to **Section 4.4.5** for after crop emergence for additive recommendations. **When tank-mixing, follow the most restrictive additive tank-mix product's label language.**
	Besiege Warrior II with Zeon Technology	**Control of Insects** Besiege Warrior II with Zeon Technology Refer to **Section 4.4.5** for after crop emergence for additive recommendations. **When tank-mixing, follow the most restrictive additive tank-mix product's label language.**
Early Postemergence in Glyphosate Resistant Corn	Roundup or other solo glyphosate brands	Apply Calibra at a rate of 2.4-2.8 qt/A over-the-top in field corn designated as glyphosate resistant. Application to corn that is not glyphosate resistant will result in crop death. To minimize weed competition with the crop, target the application of this mixture to weeds less than 3 inches in height. If the glyphosate product has a built-in adjuvant system (i.e., the product label does not ask for additional adjuvant), only spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5-17 lb/100 gal of spray solution may be added to this mixture. If the glyphosate product label calls for an adjuvant in addition to AMS, add a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v and AMS to this spray mixture. **When tank-mixing, follow the most restrictive additive tank-mix product's label language.** Do not add urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), crop oil concentrate (COC), or methylated seed oil (MSO) type adjuvants to these mixtures, or crop injury may occur.

Application	Tank-Mix Brands	Use Directions
Early Postemergence Programs in Glufosinate Resistant Corn	Liberty®	Apply Calibra at a rate of 2.4-2.8 qt/A to over-the-top in field corn designated as glufosinate resistant. Application to corn that is not glufosinate resistant will result in crop death. To minimize weed competition with the crop, target the application of this mixture to weeds less than 3 inches in height. Ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be added as a spray adjuvant as directed on the Liberty label. However, AMS must be the only adjuvant added to this tank mixture. **When tank-mixing, follow the most restrictive additive tank-mix product's label language.**
See **Section 12.1** for tank-mix product information.		
TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS		
1) Do not make postemergence (emerged corn) applications of Calibra in a tank mix with any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide, or severe corn injury may occur. 2) Do not add urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), crop oil concentrate (COC), or methylated seed oil (MSO) type adjuvants to tank mixtures with glyphosate for early postemergence application in glyphosate tolerant corn or with Liberty in glufosinate tolerant corn, or crop injury may occur. 3) For all tank mixtures, refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses, rotational restrictions and a list of weeds controlled. Follow the most restrictive label. 4) When tank mixing or sequentially applying atrazine or products containing atrazine with Calibra to corn, do not exceed an application rate of 2.0 lb ai/A for any single application and the total atrazine applied must not exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per year.		

9.2 Grain Sorghum

9.2.1 PREPLANT OR PREEMERGENCE

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Grain Sorghum		
Application Timing	**Rate**	**Use Directions**
Preplant nonincorporated and Preemergence	Apply at the following rate on fine and medium soil textures only: **2.25 qt/A**	Apply preemergence or preplant non-incorporated up to 21 days before planting for weed control in sorghum that was seed-treated with a safener that provides tolerance to *S*-metolachlor (e.g., Concep® III). For a listing of weeds controlled or partially controlled, refer to **Section 8.0**. If Calibra is applied prior to sorghum planting, minimize disturbance of herbicide treated soil barrier during the planting process. If treated soil is moved, there is an increased potential for weed escapes. Calibra may also be applied as a split application to sorghum. For a split application program, apply 1/2 the use rate as a non-incorporated early pre-plant treatment followed by a second application at one half the use rate as a non-incorporated pre-plant or pre-emergence application. The total amount of Calibra applied in the split application program cannot exceed 2.25 qt/A. Refer to **Section 4.4.5** for prior to crop emergence for additive recommendations.
For Weed Control: 1. Refer to **Section 8.0** for list of weeds controlled or partially controlled.		
Tank-Mix Application Options: 1. Refer to **Section 9.2.2** for tank-mix options.		
Resistance Management: 1. Refer to **Section 3.1.**		
USE PRECAUTIONS		
1. Applying Calibra less than 7 days before sorghum planting will increase the risk of crop injury, especially if irrigation or rainfall is received following application. Injury symptoms include temporary bleaching of newly emerging sorghum leaves. Applying Calibra more than 7 days (but not more than 21 days) prior to planting will reduce the risk of crop injury. 2. Off-target direct or in-direct applications of Calibra onto sorghum foliage can result in crop injury including temporary bleaching. If crop injury does occur, newly emerging leaves following application are typically unaffected.		
USE RESTRICTIONS		
1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Do not** apply Calibra to sorghum that is grown on coarse textured soils (e.g., sandy loam, loamy sand, sand). 3) **Maximum Single Preemergence Application Rate:** 2.25 qt/A 4) **Minimum Application Interval for Split Applications:** 14 days 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 2.25 qt/A/year a. **DO NOT** exceed 1.68 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor-containing products. b. **DO NOT** exceed 0.20 lb ai/A/year of mesotrione-containing products 6) **DO NOT** make more than two applications prior to crop emergence. 7) **DO NOT** make more than two applications per year. 8) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** 75 days		

9.2.2 TANK-MIX COMBINATIONS

Application	Tank-Mix Brands	Use Directions
Preplant nonincorporated and Preemergence	AAtrex or other solo atrazine products	Apply in either conventional, reduced, or no-till systems and by the same methods and at the same timings as Calibra unless otherwise specified in the tank mix product label. Tank mix with AAtrex for improved broadleaf and grass weed control. Tank mix with atrazine for common cocklebur, entireleaf morningglory, ivyleaf morningglory, and broadleaf signalgrass. Refer to **Section 4.4.5** for prior to crop emergence for additive recommendations. **When tank-mixing, follow the most restrictive additive tank-mix product's label language.**
	Gramoxone brands Roundup or other glyphosate brands	Add for burndown of emerged weeds. In these applications, an adjuvant may be added. Refer to **Section 4.4.5** for prior to crop emergence for additive recommendations. **When tank-mixing, follow the most restrictive additive tank-mix product's label language.**
	2,4-D Clarity	Add for burndown of emerged weeds. Refer to 2,4-D, and Clarity labels for waiting periods prior to planting Refer to **Section 4.4.5** for prior to crop emergence for additive recommendations. **When tank-mixing, follow the most restrictive additive tank-mix product's label language.**
	Besiege Warrior II with Zeon Technology	**Control of Insects** Besiege Warrior II with Zeon Technology Refer to **Section 4.4.5** for prior to crop emergence for additive recommendations. **When tank-mixing, follow the most restrictive additive tank-mix product's label language.**
See **Section 12.1** for tank-mix product information.		

TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS

1) 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.
2) For all tank mixtures, refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, approved uses, rotational restrictions and a list of weeds controlled. Follow the most restrictive label.
3) When tank mixing or sequentially applying atrazine or products containing atrazine with Calibra to grain sorghum, do not exceed an application rate of 2.0 lb ai/A for any single application and the total atrazine applied must not exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per year.
4) **Atrazine Restrictions:**
   - **a.** Apply a maximum of 2.0 lb ai/A as a single preemergence application on soils that are not highly erodible or on highly erodible soils (as defined by the Natural Resource Conservation Service) if at least 30% of the soil is covered with plant residues.
   - **b.** Apply a maximum of 1.6 lb ai/A as a single preemergence application on highly erodible (as defined by the Natural Resource Conservation Service) soils if <30% of the surface is covered with plant residues; or 2.0 lb ai/A if only applied postemergence.

9.3 Sugarcane

9.3.1 PREPLANT, PREEMERGENCE AND POSTEMERGENCE

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)		
Sugarcane		
Application Timing	**Rate**	**Use Directions**
Preplant or Preemergence	Apply at: **2.4 - 3.3 qt/A** Use the higher rate on soils with higher organic matter and/or for extended residual control.	Apply by ground after planting of plant cane but prior to crop emergence. Application can also be made after harvest of ratoon cane. Refer to **Section 4.4.5** for prior to crop emergence-for additive recommendations.
Postemergence	Apply at: **1.3 - 2.4 qt/A**	Apply by ground as a broadcast over-the-top application for the control of broadleaf weeds and certain grasses. For best results, apply to actively growing weeds. Add either non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v or a crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1% v/v with postemergence applications of Calibra. Using a crop oil concentrate will provide consistently better weed control than NIS. In addition to NIS or COC, a spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5-17 lb/100 gallons of spray solution may also be added to the spray solution.
For Weed Control: 1. Refer to **Section 8.0** for list of weeds controlled or partially controlled.		
Tank-Mix Application Options: 1. Refer to **Section 9.3.2** for tank-mix options.		
Resistance Management: 1. Refer to **Section 3.1.**		
USE PRECAUTIONS		
1. On soils with greater than 10% organic matter, Calibra residual activity can be affected resulting in reduced weed control. 2. If irrigation or a significant rainfall does not occur within 7 days after a preemergence application, weed control may be decreased. If irrigation is available, apply 1/2 to 1 inch of water. If irrigation is not available, a uniform shallow cultivation is advised as soon as weeds emerge or apply an appropriately labeled herbicide to control emerged weeds. 3. Temporary crop response (transient bleaching) from postemergence applications to sugarcane may occur under extreme weather conditions or when the crop is suffering from stress. Sugarcane quickly outgrows these effects and develops normally. 4. Postemergence application to weeds larger than specified in **Section 8.0** will likely result in incomplete control.		

USE RESTRICTIONS
1) Refer to **Section 7.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Maximum Single Preemergence Application Rate:** 3.3 qt/A 3) **Maximum Single Postemergence Application Rate:** 2.4 qt/A 4) **DO NOT** make more than two applications of Calibra per year. 5) If a preemergence application of a mesotrione-containing product was made earlier in the season, only one postemergence application of Calibra can be made. 6) If a preemergence application was made earlier in the season, not exceeding 3.3 qt/A, only 1.3 qt/A may be applied postemergence. 7) The total amount of Calibra applied (preemergence + postemergence) cannot exceed 4.6 qt/A 8) **Minimum Application Interval for Split Applications:** 14 days 9) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 4.6 qt/A/year a. **DO NOT** exceed 3.34 lb ai/A/year of *S*-metolachlor-containing products. b. **DO NOT** exceed 0.334 lb ai/A/year of mesotrione-containing products. 10) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** a. Broadcast over-the top: 114 days

9.3.2 TANK-MIX COMBINATIONS

Application	Tank-Mix Brands	Use Directions
Preplant or Preemergence	AAtrex brands or other solo atrazine products Evik® TriCor or other solo metribuzin products	These tank mixtures are for improved preemergence weed control. Refer to **Section 4.4.5** for prior to crop emergence-for additive recommendations. **When tank-mixing, follow the most restrictive additive tank-mix product's label language.**
Postemergence	AAtrex brands or other solo atrazine products Asulox® Envoke® Evik TriCor or other solo metribuzin products	These tank mixtures are for improved spectrum and consistency of weed control. After crop emergence, add either non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v or a crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1% v/v with postemergence applications of Calibra. Using a crop oil concentrate will provide consistently better weed control than NIS. In addition to NIS or COC, a spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5-17 lb/100 gallons of spray solution may also be added to the spray solution. **When tank-mixing, follow the most restrictive additive tank-mix product's label language.**
See **Section 12.1** for tank-mix product information.		

TANK-MIX USE RESTRICTIONS
1) 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.

10.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, or food stuffs. Can be stored at temperatures as low as -10°F. Keep away from heat and flame.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of as described above, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling (less than or equal to 5 gallons)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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 offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling (greater than 5 gallons)

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

Container Handling (greater than 5 gallons)

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

DO NOT USE CONTAINERS FOR THE STORAGE OF FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

11.0 CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

SYNGENTA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.

12.0 APPENDIX

12.1 Tank-Mix Partner Table and Other Referenced Products

Product Name	EPA Registration Number	Active Ingredient(s)
Acuron GT	100-1675	*s*-metolachlor + glyphosate + mesotrione + bicyclopyrone
Halex GT	100-1282	*s*-metolachlor + glyphosate + mesotrione
Counter 20G Lock'n Load	5481-562	terbufos
Gramoxone SL 3.0	100-1652	paraquat
Roundup PowerMAX	524-549	glyphosate
2,4-D LV 4 Herbicide	33270-20	2,4-D ester
Princep 4L	100-526	simazine
AAtrex 4L	100-497	atrazine
Accent Q	352-773	nicosulfuron
Basis Blend	352-854	rimsulfuron + thifensulfuron
Steadfast Q	352-774	nicosulfuron + rimsulfuron
Resolve Q	352-777	rimsulfuron + thifensulfuron
Peak	100-763	prosulfuron
Clarity	7969-137	dicamba
Status	7969-242	dicamba + diflufenzopyr
DiFlexx	264-1173	dicamba
Liberty 280 SL	264-829	glufosinate
Evik DF	100-786	ametryn
Tricor 75 DF	70506-103	metribuzin
Asulox	70506-139	asulam
Envoke	100-1132	trifloxysulfuron
Warrior II with Zeon Technology	100-1295	lambda-cyhalothrin
Besiege	100-1402	chlorantraniliprole + lambda-cyhalothrin

AAtrex®, Acuron®, Besiege®, Calibra™, Callisto Plant Technology®, Concep® III, Evik®, Envoke®, Gramoxone®, Halex®, Princep®, Warrior® II with Zeon Technology, the ALLIANCE FRAME, the SYNGENTA logo and the PURPOSE ICON are trademarks of a Syngenta Group Company

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Clarity®, Liberty® 280 SL and LibertyLink® and Status® are trademarks of BASF Corporation

Roundup® and Roundup Ready® are trademarks of Monsanto Company

Lorsban® is a registered trademark of Dow AgroSciences

Counter® is a registered trademark of AMVAC Chemical Corporation

Asulox® and TriCor® are registered trademarks of United Phosphorus, Inc.

For non-emergency (e.g., current product information), call
Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-800-334-9481.

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Manufactured for:
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P. O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP 1673A-L1 1021
4148434

Sale, use, and distribution of this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York is prohibited.

S-METOLACHLOR	GROUP	15	HERBICIDE
MESOTRIONE	GROUP	27	HERBICIDE

Calibra™

Herbicide

A Herbicide for Control of Annual Grass and Broadleaf Weeds in Field Corn, Seed Corn, Sweet Corn, Yellow Popcorn, Grain Sorghum and Sugarcane

Active Ingredients:	
S-metolachlor*	30.80%
Mesotrione **	3.10%
Other Ingredients:	66.10%
Total:	100.00%

*CAS No. 87392-12-9
**CAS No. 104206-82-8

Calibra™ is a ZC formulation containing 2.82 lb *S*-metolachlor and 0.28 lb mesotrione per gallon.

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1673
EPA Est. 100-LA-001

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Manufactured for:
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P. O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP 1673A-L1 1021
4148434

2.5 gallons

Net Contents

(01) 0 07 02941 72912 4

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

FIRST AID

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **If on skin or clothing:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **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 a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **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.

HOTLINE NUMBER: For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident), Call **1-800-888-8372**.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin exposure may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Environmental Hazards: Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory: *S*-metolachlor is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory: *S*-metolachlor and mesotrione may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks or months 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 *S*-metolachlor from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be 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 habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

Reporting Ecological Incidents: To report ecological incidents, including mortality, injury, or harm to plants and animals, call 1-800-888-8372.

Mixing/Loading/Application Restrictions: Care must be taken when using this product to prevent back siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates. Check valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on mixing equipment.

- This product may not be mixed/loaded or used within 50 ft of wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes.
- This product must not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs.
- Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 ft of any well are prohibited, unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad.
  - Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash water, and rain water that may fall on the pad.
  - Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal.
  - An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad.
  - A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad.

Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above-specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site.

Physical or Chemical Hazards: Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, or food stuffs. Can be stored at temperatures as low as -10°F. Keep away from heat and flame.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of as described above, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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 offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

DO NOT USE CONTAINERS FOR THE STORAGE OF FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

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