THIENCARBAZONE-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

OD 70 Herbicide

[ABN: Varro Herbicide, Luxxur B Herbicide]

For: Post-emergence control of certain grasses and broadleaf weeds in winter wheat and spring wheat (including durum)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Thiencarbazone-methyl (Methyl 4-[[[(4,5-dihydro-3-methoxy-4-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-5-methyl-3-thiophenecarboxylate) **1.00%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS: **99.00%**
TOTAL: 100.00%

Contains Petroleum Distillates
Contains 0.083 pounds thiencarbazone–methyl per U.S. gallon

EPA Reg. No. 264-1062 **EPA Est.**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours a Day 1-800-334-7577
For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

Please refer to [back panel] [booklet] for additional precautionary statements and directions for use. [Note to reviewer: Location of additional precautionary statements and directions for use will vary between those listed, depending on container type/size.]

Net Contents:

PRODUCED FOR

Bayer CropScience LP
P.O. Box 12014, 2 T.W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709
1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

FIRST AID	
If Swallowed	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • 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.
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. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
In case of emergency, call the toll-free Bayer CropScience Emergency Response telephone number: 1-800-334-7577. Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
Note to Physician: May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate. No specific antidote is available. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

- Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin.
- Causes moderate eye irritation.
- Avoid breathing vapors, or spray mist.
- Avoid contact with skin, clothing or eyes.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Socks
- Shoes
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of materials ~~such as~~ made of barrier laminate or viton ≥ 14 mils.

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
• Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. • Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. • Users should 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

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 washwater 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", according to the pesticide's "mean" soil partition coefficient (Kd) for several days after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and natural surface water features such as ponds, streams and springs will reduce potential loading of Thiencarbazone-methyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Ground Water Advisory

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Endangered Species Advisory/Protection Requirements

This product may have effects on federally listed threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat in some locations. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county or parish in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county or parish has a Bulletin, and to obtain that Bulletin, consult http://www.epa.gov/espp/, or call 1-800-447-3813 no more than 6 months before using this product. Applicators must use Bulletins that are in effect in the month in which the pesticide will be applied. New Bulletins will generally be available from the above sources 6 months prior to their effective dates.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Bayer CropScience. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT BAYER CROPSCIENCE'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read the entire label before using this 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.

For Important crop safety information, refer to the Use Directions section under the specific crop.

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, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers, 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 4 hours.**

PPE required for early entry to treated areas (that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water), is:

- Coveralls
- Socks
- Shoes
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or viton ≥ 14 mils.
- Protective eyewear

PRODUCT INFORMATION

OD 70 Herbicide:

- is applied as a postemergence foliar spray in winter wheat and spring wheat (including durum) for the control of certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds.
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APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

- Weed infestations should be treated before they become competitive with the crop. Make applications to actively growing weeds. Thorough coverage of weeds is necessary to obtain good weed control. Weed control may be reduced when weeds are under stress due to severe weather conditions, drought, very cold temperatures, etc.
- Properly calibrate ground or aerial (fixed wing or helicopter) application equipment to apply OD 70 Herbicide postemergence as a foliar spray. Use of nozzles and spray pressure that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets as indicated in the nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572 for optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration.
- Avoid uneven spray distribution, skips, overlaps, and spray drift.

Aerial Application

Calibrate the spray equipment prior to use. OD 70 Herbicide should be applied in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per broadcast acre.
To get uniform spray coverage, use nozzles and pressure that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASABE standard S-572. DO NOT use raindrop nozzles.
Aerial applications with this product should be made at a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop with low drift nozzles. Avoid application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur.
See the Spray Drift Management section of this label for additional information on proper application of OD 70 Herbicide.

Ground Application

Apply OD 70 Herbicide broadcast in 10 or more gallons of water per acre.
To obtain uniform spray coverage, use nozzles and pressure that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASABE standard S-572. Use screens that are 50 mesh or larger. See the Spray Drift Management section of this label for additional information on proper application of OD 70 Herbicide.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply OD 70 Herbicide to crops undersown with grass or legume species.
- Do not make more than a total of one application of OD 70 Herbicide per 365 days.
- Do not apply more than 6.85 fl oz/acre of OD 70 Herbicide per 365 days.
- A 25 foot buffer for ground applications, or a 200 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.
- Do not apply in combination with Dicamba containing products as grass control will be reduced.
- DO NOT apply OD 70 Herbicide through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not drain or rinse equipment near desirable vegetation.
- Do not apply to winter, spring or durum wheat after jointing.
- Do not harvest or graze wheat forage within 7 days after application.
- Do not harvest wheat for hay within 30 days after application.
- Do not harvest wheat for grain or straw within 60 days after application in Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, or South Dakota; and within 70 days in all other states.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Avoid spray drift from treated areas. Refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label for additional information.
- OD 70 Herbicide is rainfast 1 hour after application to most weed species. Rainfall within 1 hour may result in reduced weed control.
- Non-target plants may be adversely affected if the pesticide is allowed to drift from areas of application. To prevent damage to crops and other desirable plants, read and follow all directions and precautions on this label before using.
- Environmental conditions which support vigorous growth of crop and weeds also result in highest herbicidal activity. Following application, symptoms of herbicidal activity may develop within several days. Speed of action depends on environmental conditions and increases with increasing temperature and moisture.
- Applications of OD 70 Herbicide in winter, spring or durum wheat in combination with some EC herbicides may cause crop response (see tankmix section).
- Applications during low temperatures (32 F° or lower), high temperatures (90 F° or greater), or to a crop under drought stress can cause crop injury.

~~RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT~~

~~OD 70 Herbicide is a Group 2 Herbicide, i.e., an acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibiting herbicide. A given weed population may contain or develop resistance to a herbicide after repeated use. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed to mitigate or delay resistance. The following Integrated Weed Management Techniques are effective in reducing problems with herbicide resistant weed biotypes. It is best to use multiple practices to manage or delay resistance, as no single strategy is likely to be totally effective.~~

- ~~**Rotate crops.** Crop rotation diversifies weed management.~~
- ~~**Rotate herbicide-tolerant traits.** Alternate herbicide-tolerant (HT) traits and/or use HT trait stacks for more efficient rotation.~~
- ~~**Use multiple herbicide sites of action.** Use tankmix partners and multiple SOAs during both the growing season and from year to year to reduce the selection pressure of a single SOA.~~
- ~~**Know your weeds, know your fields**. Closely monitor problematic areas with difficult-to-control weeds or dense weed populations.~~
- ~~**Start with clean fields.** Effective tillage or the use of a burndown herbicide program can control emerged weeds prior to planting.~~
- ~~**Stay clean – use residual herbicides.** Regardless of tillage system, pre-emergence or early post-emergence soil-applied residual herbicides should be used when possible.~~
- ~~**Apply herbicides correctly.** Ensure proper application, including timing, full use-rates and appropriate spray volumes.~~
- ~~**Control weed escapes.** Consider spot herbicide applications, row wicking, cultivation or hand removal of weeds or other techniques to stop weed seed production and improve weed management.~~
- ~~**Zero tolerance – reduce the seed bank.** Do not allow surviving weeds to set seed, which will help decrease weed populations from year to year and prevent major weed shifts.~~
- ~~**Clean equipment.** Prevent the spread of herbicide-resistant weeds and their seeds.~~

~~Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisory and /or Bayer CropScience representative for additional resistance management or IPM recommendation. Also for more information on Weed Resistance Management, visit the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) on the web at http://www.hracglobal.com.~~

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT (WSSA) RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, OD 70 Herbicide is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to OD 70 Herbicide and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of OD 70 Herbicide 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 if such use is permitted; 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.
- 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.
- 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 such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or 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.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Bayer CropScience at 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937). You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

OD 70 Herbicide is not volatile. Damage to sensitive crops can occur as a result of spray drift. Spray drift can be managed by several application factors and by spraying under the appropriate climatic conditions. Consequently, avoidance of spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator and grower.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and grower. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they shall be observed.

Only apply this product when the potential for drift to adjacent non-target areas is minimal (e.g., when wind is 10 MPH or less and is blowing away from sensitive areas).

To avoid potential adverse effects to non-target areas, you must maintain a **25 foot buffer for ground applications**, or a **200 foot buffer for aerial applications** 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.

Droplet Size

To obtain uniform spray coverage and reduce spray drift, equip sprayers with nozzles that provide medium to coarse spray droplets as defined in ASABE Standard S572.1.

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions. When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Wind Speed
Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.
For all non-aerial applications, wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site, on the upwind side, immediately prior to application.

Temperature Inversions
Do not make aerial or ground applications into areas of temperature inversions because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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.

Aerial Applications
- The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom should not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor diameter. To further reduce drift, use ½ the length of the wingspan or rotor diameter at the edge of a field.
- Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Ground Applications
- Apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING AND TANK MIX PARTNERS

Compatibility
If OD 70 Herbicide is to be tank mixed with liquid fertilizers or other pesticides, compatibility should be tested prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 qt) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually will appear within 5-15 minutes after mixing. Read and follow all parts of the label of each tank-mix product.

Tank Mix Instructions
For control of weeds not listed on this label, OD 70 Herbicide may be mixed with other herbicides with the exception of dicamba containing products. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Broadleaf Herbicides			
Affinity Tankmix®	Express®	Starane®[3,5] /Starane NXT[3, 5] /Starane Ultra[3,5]	Sentrallas®
Affinity BroadSpec®	HUSKIE™	Starane® Flex[3, 5]	
Bronate Advanced™[1, 5]	Harmony® / Harmony Extra XP®	Supremacy[4]	
Buctril®[1, 5]	MCPA Ester[2, 5]	WideMatch™[5]	

[1] Equivalent bromoxynil based products may be substituted in a tank mix for these products.
[2] MCPA Ester may be added alone but not as a component of a premix.
[3] Equivalent fluroxypyr product may be substituted.

[4] Equivalent dry formulation products containing fluroxypyr may be substituted.
[5] Applications of OD 70 Herbicide in winter, spring or durum wheat in combination with these EC tankmix partners or equivalents may cause crop response.

Grass Herbicides			
Olympus[1]	Osprey	Puma[2]	Rimfire Max

[1] Olympus can be added. Refer to Olympus label concerning crop rotation restrictions.
[2] Equivalent fenoxaprop-based products may be substituted

Tank Mixtures for Disease Control

OD 70 Herbicide may be applied in combination with Stratego®, Headline, Quilt, Quadris, Tilt*® or Topsin® M 70WP fungicides for weed and disease control. Do not apply OD 70 herbicide in tank mixture with tebuconazole. Tank mix applications of herbicides with fungicides may cause temporary yellowing, leaf burn, and or height reduction of the crop. Refer to the specific fungicide label for use directions, application rates, restrictions and a list of diseases controlled.
*Tilt or equivalent propiconazole products are limited to a maximum of 2 oz/A (0.0513 lb ai/A)

Tank Mixtures for Insect Control

OD 70 Herbicide may be applied with Baythroid®XL, Mustang Max or Warrior® insecticides. Refer to the specific insecticide label for use directions, application rates, restrictions and a list of insects controlled.

Order of Mixing

OD 70 Herbicide must be applied with clean and properly calibrated equipment. Prior to adding OD 70 Herbicide to the spray tank, ensure that the spray tank, filters and nozzles have been thoroughly cleaned. In-line strainers and nozzle screens should be 50 mesh or coarser.

1. Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with clean water and begin agitation or bypass.
2. Add the specified rate of OD 70 Herbicide directly to the spray tank. Maintain sufficient agitation during both mixing and application. DO NOT pre-slurry by adding any quantity of OD 70 Herbicide to a small amount of water.
3. Add a listed tank mix partner, if desired.
4. Fill the spray tank with balance of water needed.
5. Continue agitation during OD 70 Herbicide application to ensure uniform spray coverage.

NOTE: OD 70 Herbicide may settle if left standing without agitation. If the spray solution is allowed to stand for one hour or more, re-agitate the spray solution for a minimum of 10 minutes before application.

Equipment Cleanup Procedures

1. Drain the tank completely, and then wash out tank, boom and hoses with clean water. Drain again.
2. Half fill the tank with clean water and add ammonia (i.e., 3% domestic ammonia solution) at a dilution rate of 1% (i.e., 1 gallon of domestic ammonia for every 100 gallons of rinsate). Complete filling of the tank with water. Agitate/recirculate and flush through boom and hoses. Leave agitation on for 10 minutes. Drain tank completely.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Remove nozzles and screens and soak them in a 1% ammonia solution. Inspect nozzles and screens and remove visible residues.
5. Flush tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. Inspect tank for visible residues. If present, repeat step 2.

ROTATIONAL CROPS

In areas where a crop is not specified, conduct a field bioassay as described in the **FIELD BIOASSAY** section.

Crop	Rotational Interval		Crop	Rotational Interval
Soybean	3 Months		Lentils	9 Months
Wheat			Mustard	
Alfalfa	9 Months		Oats, spring	
Barley			Peas	
Canola			Safflower	
Canaryseed			Sorghum (grain)	

Chickpeas			Sugarbeets	
Corn – Conventional			Sunflowers	
Dry Beans			Timothy	
Flax			Potatoes	18 Months

Cover Crops

Use of cover crops as a means of soil improvement, erosion control, weed and/or insect suppression, etc., following harvest in the fall is increasing. Planting of cover crops in fields treated with OD 70 Herbicide is allowed as long as these cover crops are not grazed by livestock nor harvested for food. Cover crops are to be tilled under or chemically controlled with burndown herbicides in the spring. Many cover crops can be planted within 90-120 days after application of OD 70 Herbicide. However, all potential cover crops have not been evaluated for tolerance to OD 70 Herbicide and significant injury may occur. Prior to seeding a cover crop, complete a successful field/ small scale bioassay to provide an indication of the level of tolerance to the prior OD 70 Herbicide application. Refer to the "Field/Small Scale Bioassay" section.

Field/Small Scale Bioassay

A field/ small scale bioassay must be completed before rotating to a cover crop other than those specified in the "Rotational Crop Restrictions" section of this label. To conduct an effective **field bioassay**, grow strips of the crop(s) you intend to grow the following season in a field previously treated with OD 70 Herbicide. The test strip should be placed in a controlled area and should include low areas and knolls, and include variations in soil such as type and pH. Crop response to the bioassay will determine if the crop(s) grown in the test strips can be grown safely in the areas previously treated with OD 70 Herbicide.

For an effective **small scale bioassay**, collect uniform samples of all soil types from the OD 70 Herbicide- treated field and place the soil into a sturdy container. Plant the desired cover crop into the soil, apply water and place the container in a warm, sunny area to allow germination and growth of the crop. Monitor growth of the cover crop over a three to four week period. If the cover crop emerges and grows normally, the risk to establish and grow the cover crop in the OD 70 Herbicide-treated field should be tolerable.

WEEDS CONTROLLED & PARTIALLY CONTROLLED

OD 70 Herbicide effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the application timings recommended and when weeds are actively growing. Best control is achieved when grass weeds are treated between the 1-leaf to 2-tiller stage of growth and broadleaf weeds are between the 1-6 leaf stage of growth, unless otherwise indicated. OD 70 Herbicide will have an effect on weeds that are larger than the recommended leaf stage; however the speed of activity and level of control may be reduced.

BROADLEAF WEEDS	
Controlled	**Partial Control[2]**
Common Name	**Common Name**
Canola (volunteer) [1]	Buckwheat, wild
Catchweed bedstraw (4 whorls)	Lambsquarters, common
Chickweed, common [1]	Pennsylvania smartweed
Field Pennycress	Russian thistle1 (4" ht)
Hempnettle	
Mustard, wild	
Redroot pigweed[1]	
Shepherd's purse	

[1]Non-ALS tolerant
[2] Partially controlled weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas but performance will not be commercially acceptable. The degree of weed control will vary with weed size, density, coverage and growing conditions.

GRASSES	
Controlled	**Partial Control [1]**
Common Name	**Common Name**
Barnyardgrass	Japanese Brome
Green foxtail	Persian darnel
Wild oat	
Yellow Foxtail	
[1] Partially controlled weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas but performance will not be commercially acceptable. The degree of weed control will vary with weed size, density, coverage and growing conditions.	

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

SPRING, DURUM AND WINTER WHEAT

APPLICATION RATE

Unless otherwise specified by Bayer CropScience, do not use less than 6.85 fl oz per acre of OD 70 Herbicide. Do not exceed 6.85 fl oz per acre in a single application.

APPLICATION TIMING

OD 70 Herbicide may be applied to wheat starting from the 1 leaf stage (fully expanded first true leaf) but prior to jointing (presence of first node).

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Applications may be made up to 60 - 70 days prior to harvest (60 days for Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota; 70 days in all other states). Do not apply to wheat after jointing.

~~**Spray Additives**~~

~~**Durum**: For optimal weed control, only a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v may be added to OD 70 Herbicide.~~

~~**Spring and Winter Wheat:** For optimal weed control, a spray grade quality ammonium sulfate fertilizer (21-0-0-24) from 0.5 lb/A up to 1.0 lb/A or a spray grade quality urea ammonium nitrate fertilizer (28-0-0 or 30-0-0 or 32-0-0) from 1 pt/A up to 1 qt/A may be added to OD 70 Herbicide. If using an AMS or UAN containing product with a different concentration, adjust the rate accordingly.~~

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide storage

Store in original container away from feed and food. Store in cool, dry area. Do not store in direct sunlight. Do not allow prolonged storage in temperatures that exceed 105 F° (40 C°) or in temperatures that fall below 14 F° (-10 C°).

Pesticide disposal

To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

Container handling

Rigid, Non-refillable containers (equal to or less than 5 gallons)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure 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.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Rigid Non-refillable containers (greater than 5 gallons)

Non-refillable Containers

Non-refillable containers - Do not reuse or refill this container. Refer to Bottom Discharge IBC or Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs information as follows.

Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. – Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable)
Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g.– Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums, Kegs).
Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To triple rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

Refillable Containers

Refillable container – Refer to Bottom Discharge IBC or Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs information as follows. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Contact your Ag retailer or Bayer CropScience for container return, disposal and recycling information.

Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. – Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable)
Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g.– Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums, Kegs).
Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To triple rinse the containers before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times.
Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

End users are authorized to remove tamper evident cables as required to remove the product from the container unless the container is equipped with one way valves and refilling or returning is planned. If this is the case, end users are not authorized to remove tamper evident cables, one way valves or clean container.

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