UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

March 16, 2018

Ms. Karen S. Cain
Senior Federal Regulatory Manager, Herbicides
Bayer CropScience, LP
P.O. Box 12014
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Subject: Notification per PRN 98-10 – Correcting Typographical Error in Ingredient Name
Product Name: DiFlexx Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 264-1173
Application Date: October 5, 2017
Decision Number: 539232

Dear Ms. Cain:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 for the above referenced product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records. Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If you have any questions, you may contact me at 703-305-1243 or via email at montague.kathryn@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kathryn V. Montague

Kathryn Montague, Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

NOTIFICATION

264-1173

The applicant has certified that no changes, other than those reported to the Agency have been made to the labeling. The Agency acknowledges this notification by letter dated:

03/16/2018

Group	4	Herbicide

DIFLEXX® Herbicide

A Herbicide for weed control in field corn grown for grain, seed and silage, popcorn, and for fallow croplands.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Diglycolamine salt of 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid* **56.60%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS: **43.40%**
TOTAL 100.00%

*Contains 38.4% 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid (4 pounds acid equivalent per gallon or 480 grams per liter).

EPA Reg. No. 264-1173 **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)

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 in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • 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 to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

- Causes moderate eye irritation.
- Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin.
- Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are nitrile rubber and butyl rubber. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category C on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants;
- Chemical-resistant gloves (except for pilots);
- Shoes plus socks.

See Engineering Controls Statement for additional requirements.

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.

Pilots must use cockpits in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)].

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 washwaters or rinsate. Apply this product only as directed on the label.
This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Movement by surface runoff or through soil

Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff. Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for ground water contamination. Ground water contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and ground water is near the surface. Do not apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where ground water depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of ground water contamination, carefully follow application rate recommendations as affected by soil type in the general information section of this label.

Movement by water erosion of treated soil

Do not apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment nor by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least one-half inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

Point source contamination

To prevent point source contamination, do not mix or load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. Do not apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below. Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash waters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: a) back siphoning into wells, b) spills or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates. Check valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

Endangered Species Concerns

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

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 24 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 worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

PRODUCT INFORMATION

DIFLEXX® Herbicide:

- is a selective herbicide for the control of annual broadleaf weeds and control/ suppression of many biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in corn (field corn, field corn grown for silage, white corn, seed corn, popcorn), and fallow croplands.
- is formulated as a suspension concentrate containing 4 pounds acid equivalent of 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid (diglycolamine salt) and the new corn safener Cyprosulfamide.
- is readily absorbed by leaves, shoots and roots, translocates throughout the plant, and accumulates in sensitive plant's growing points.
- controls weeds by affecting cell wall plasticity and nucleic acid metabolism leading to uncontrolled cell division and growth, ultimately causing vascular tissue destruction and plant death.
- controls many broadleaf weed species which have developed herbicide resistance to glyphosate, triazine, PPO, ALS and HPPD chemistries.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

DIFLEXX Herbicide:

- may be used in either conventional, conservation or no-till crop management systems.
- may be applied to actively growing weeds using either aerial, broadcast, band or spot spray applications
- may be applied using water or sprayable fertilizer as a carrier.
- may be applied preplant, preemergence or post emergence.
- may be applied at use rates of 6-64 fl oz/acre depending on crop, weed growth stages and weeds to be controlled/suppressed.
    - General rate information can be found in the APPLICATION RATES section section of this label. Detailed rate information by crop can be found in the SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS section of this label.
- may be tank mixed with adjuvants (refer to Spray Additives section of this label).
- must be applied in a manner which minimizes/avoids herbicide drift to sensitive plants.
    - using coarse sprays (volume median diameter of 400 microns or more). Select nozzles that are designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles (less than 200 microns).
    - keeping spray pressure at or below 20 psi and spray volume at or above 20 gallons per acre (for ground broadcast applications), unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift-reducing nozzles. Consult your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift-reducing nozzles.
    - using agriculturally-approved drift reducing additives.
- must be applied in a manner such that weeds are thoroughly covered with spray.

Aerial Application

- Aerial application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using the appropriate carriers and spray additives.
- Use 1 - 10 gallons of water per acre. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.
- Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Make aerial applications at the lowest safe height to reduce exposing the spray to evaporation and wind.
- Avoid spraying when conditions favor drift beyond the intended application area.
- The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling, as well as state and local regulations and ordinances.
- Refer to the Aerial Drift Reduction Advsory under the SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section for additional information regarding spray drift reduction from aerial applications.
- DO NOT use aerial equipment if spray particles can be carried by the wind into areas where sensitive crops or plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.

Ground Application (Banding)

When applying DIFLEXX Herbicide by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{band width (inches)}}{\text{row width (inches)}} * \text{broadcast rate per acre} = \text{banding rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{band width (inches)}}{\text{row width(inches)}} * \text{broadcast spray volume per acre} = \text{banding spray volume per acre}$$

Ground Application (Broadcast)

- Ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using the appropriate carriers and spray additives.
- Use 3 - 50 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.
- Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.
- Avoid spraying when conditions favor drift beyond the intended application area.

Spray Additives

DIFLEXX Herbicide is a suspension concentrate. To improve post emergence weed control, agriculturally approved surfactants and nitrogen sources (sprayable grade fertilizer such as urea ammonium nitrate, or ammonium sulfate) may be added, particularly in dry growing conditions.

Nitrogen Source

- Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN): Use 2 - 4 quarts of UAN (commonly referred - as 28%, 30% or 32% nitrogen solution) per acre. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.
- Ammonium Sulfate (AMS): AMS at 1.25 - 2.5 pounds per acre (8.5 - 17.5 pounds per 100 gallon of water) may be substituted for UAN. Use high quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging of nozzles. Other sources of nitrogen are not as effective as those mentioned. Bayer CropScience does not recommend applying AMS, if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

Additive Products And Rates

Adjuvant		Nitrogen Source
NIS (Nonionic Surfactant) (0.25% v/v or 1 qt/100 gallons)	+	UAN (2 - 4 qt/A) or AMS (8.5 - 17 lb/100 gallon)
COC (1.0% v/v or 1 gal/100 gallons)	+	
MSO (1.0% v/v or 1 gal/100 gallons)	+	

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **Maximum Seasonal Use Rate:** 24 - 64 fluid ounces per acre per year. Refer to the SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS section for each crop for detailed information.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Refer to the SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS section for each crop for detailed information.
- **Restricted-Entry Interval (REI):** 24 hours.
- **DO NOT** apply to crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide damage, mechanical injury, insects or widely fluctuating temperatures as injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation equipment.
- **DO NOT** treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic purposes.
- **DO NOT** use aerial equipment if spray particles can be carried by the wind into areas where sensitive crops or plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.

Refer to the specific use directions and restrictions in each Crop, Crop Group or Crop Subgroup table.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- **Uneven Spray Coverage:** To avoid uneven spray coverage, DIFLEXX Herbicide should not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph.
- **Off-Target Movement:** DIFLEXX Herbicide may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to DIFLEXX Herbicide during their development or growing stage.
- **Disturbing Soil After Application**: Disturbing DIFLEXX Herbicide (e.g. tillage or cultivating) treated areas within 7 days following an application may reduce herbicide uptake, translocation and weed control.
- **Rainfast Period:** Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after post emergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of DIFLEXX Herbicide.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

This product is a Group 4 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 tank mix 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.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. 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.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:
The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the rotor.
Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory. [This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.]

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

Information on Droplet Size

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 (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size

- 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 air stream 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 that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzles 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.

Boom Length
For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height
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.

Swath Adjustment
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.).

Temperature and Humidity
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.

Temperature Inversions
Applications should not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion 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 the 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.

Wind
Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Sensitive Areas
The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

COMPATIBILITY TESTING AND TANK MIX PARTNERS
Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.
Add components in the sequence indicated in the Mixing Order Instructions section using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label rate per acre. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions. When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, DO NOT mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Unless otherwise prohibited on this label or the label of an intended tank mix product, DIFLEXX Herbicide may be applied in combinations with any pesticide registered for the same crop, timing and method of application. See the SPECIFIC CROP USE RECOMMENDATIONS section for more details. 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 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.

Order of Mixing

DIFLEXX Herbicide may be used with other pesticides, fertilizers, and micronutrients. The proper mixing procedure for DIFLEXX Herbicide alone or in tank mix combinations with other pesticides is:

1. Water. Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
2. Agitation. Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application
3. Inductor. If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
4. Products in PVA bags. Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have been dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
5. Add DIFLEXX Herbicide and other water-dispersible products (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspoemulsions)
6. Water-soluble products.
7. Emulsifiable concentrates (such as oil concentrate when applicable).
8. Water-soluble additives (such as AMS or UAN when applicable).
9. Remaining quantity of water.

Maintain constant agitation during application.

Equipment Cleanup Procedures

To avoid injury or exposure to non-target crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment, including pumps, nozzles, lines and screens, by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions, and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after spraying this product.

ROTATIONAL CROPS

The interval between application and planting rotational crops is given below. Always exclude counting days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified below may result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradations of this herbicide in soil. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.

- **Planting/replanting restrictions for DIFLEXX Herbicide applications of 24 fluid ounces per acre or less:** Corn can be replanted immediately following an application of DIFLEXX herbicide (care should be taken that corn seed does not come into direct contact with the herbicide). The rotation interval to soybean varies by DIFLEXX Herbicide rate. For DIFLEXX Herbicide rates of 12 fluid ounces per acre or less, the rotational interval for soybeans is 30 days; for DIFLEXX Herbicide rates from 13 - 24 fluid ounces per acre, the soybean rotational interval is 60 days. The rotational interval is 60 days for barley, cotton, oat, sorghum, and wheat and 120 days for all other crops.
- **Planting/replanting restrictions for DIFLEXX Herbicide applications of more than 24 fluid ounces and up to 64 fluid ounces per acre:** Corn, sorghum, cotton (east of Rocky Mountains) and all other crops grown in areas with 30" or more of annual rainfall may be planted 120 days or more after application. Barley, oat, wheat and other grass seedlings grown east of the Mississippi River may be planted 60, 90 and 120 days following DIFLEXX Herbicide application rates of 24-32, 33-48, and 49-64 fluid ounces/acre, respectively. Barley, oat, wheat and other grass seedlings grown west of the Mississippi River may be planted 60, 90, 135 and 180 days following DIFLEXX Herbicide application rates of 16, 17-32, 33-48, and 49-64 fluid ounces/acre, respectively. For all other crops in areas with less than 30" of annual rainfall, the interval between application and planting is 180 days or more.

Cover Crops

Use of cover crops as a means of soil improvement, erosion control, weed and/or insect suppression, etc., following harvest of corn in the Fall is increasing. Planting of cover crops in fields treated with DIFLEXX 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 DIFLEXX Herbicide. However, all potential cover crops have not been evaluated for tolerance to DIFLEXX 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 DIFLEXX Herbicide application. Refer to the "Field/Small Scale Bioassay" section. If used in tank mixtures with other herbicides, always follow the most restrictive label.

Field/Small Scale Bioassay

A field/small scale bioassay must be completed before rotating to a crop other than those specified in the Rotational Crop section of this label. To conduct an effective **field bioassay**, grow strips of the crop(s) you intend to grow in the following season in a field previously treated with DIFLEXX 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 DIFLEXX Herbicide.

For an effective **small scale bioassay**, collect uniform samples of all soil types from the DIFLEXX Herbicide-treated field (see example above for types of soil in the sample) 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 crop emerges and grows normally, the risk to establish and grow the cover crop in the DIFLEXX Herbicide-treated field should be tolerable.

APPLICATION RATES

DIFLEXX Herbicide will control/suppress many annual, biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds at rates ranging from 6 to 32 fluid ounces per acre. Small, actively growing annual weeds (1-3 inches tall) or small rosette growth stage biennial weeds (1-3 inch diameter) are generally more easily controlled/suppressed than larger annual/biennial weeds or perennial weeds. For the list of weeds controlled/suppressed by DIFLEXX Herbicide, refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED section of this label. For specific use rates recommendations per crop, refer to the SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS section of the label.

Weed Type	Growth Stage	Rate Per Acre (fl oz)
Annual[1]	Small actively growing Established weed growth	6 - 16 16 - 24
Biennial	Rosette diameter 1 - 3" Rosette diameter 3" or more Bolting	8 - 16 16 - 32 32
Perennial	Top growth suppression Top growth control and root suppression Noted perennials Other perennials	8 - 16 16 - 32 32 32
[1] DIFLEXX Herbicide at rates below 8 fluid ounces per acre will provide control/suppression of certain broadleaf weeds but should be applied in tank mixture with additional effective postemergence herbicides for improved weed control.		

WEEDS CONTROLLED

DIFLEXX Herbicide will control a broad array of important annual broadleaf weeds, including biotypes resistant to glyphosate-, triazine- , PPO-, ALS- and HPPD-inhibiting herbicides. DIFLEXX Herbicide will also control or suppress many biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds.

ANNUAL WEEDS (Including Glyphosate-, Triazine-, PPO-, ALS- and HPPD-Resistant Biotypes)		
Alkanet	Flixweed	Pusley, Florida
Amaranth, Palmer, Powell Spiny	Fumitory	Radish, Wild
Aster, Slender	Goosefoot, Nettleleaf	Ragweed, Common, Giant (Buffaloweed), Lance-Leaf
Bedstraw, Catchweed	Hempnettle	Rocket, London, Yellow
Beggarweed, Florida	Henbit	Rubberweed, Bitter (Bitterweed)
Broomweed, Common	Jacobs-Ladder	Salsify
Buckwheat, Tartary, Wild	Jimsonweed	Senna, Coffee
Buffalobur	Knawel (German Moss)	Sesbania, Hemp
Burclover, California	Knotweed, Prostrate	Shepherdspurse
Burcucumber	Kochia	Sicklepod
Buttercup, Corn, Creeping, Roughseed, Western Field	Ladysthumb	Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)
Carpetweed	Lambsquarters, Common	Smartweed, Green, Pennsylvania
Catchfly, Nightflowering	Lettuce, Miners, Prickly	Sneezeweed, Bitter
Chamomile, Corn	Mallow, Common, Venice	Sowthistle, Annual, Spiny
Chervil, Bur	Marestail (Horseweed)	Spanish Needles
Chickweed, Common	Mayweed	Spikeweed, Common
Clovers	Morningglory, Ivyleaf, Tall	Spurge, Prostrate, Leafy
Cockle, Corn, Cow, White	Mustard, Black, Blue, Tansy, Treacle, Tumble, wild, Yellowtops	Spurry, Corn
Cocklebur, Common	Nightshade, Black, Cutleaf	Starbur, Bristly
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	Pennycress, Field (Fanweed, Frenchweed, Stinkweed)	Starwort, Little
Cornflower (Batchelor button)	Pepperweed, Virginia (Peppergrass)	Sumpweed, Rough
Croton, Tropic, Woolly	Pigweed, Prostrate, Redroot (Carelessweed), Rough, Smooth, Tumble	Sunflower, Common (Wild) Volunteer
Daisy, English	Pineappleweed	Thistle, Russian
Dragonhead, American	Poorjoe	Velvetleaf
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	Poppy, Red-horned	Waterhemp
Falseflax, Smallseed	Puncturevine	Waterprimrose, Winged
Fleabane, Annual	Purslane, Common	Wormwood

BIENNIAL WEEDS (Including Glyphosate-, Triazine-, PPO-, ALS- and HPPD-Resistant Biotypes)		
Burdock, Common	Gromwell	Starthistle, Yellow
Carrot, Wild (Queen Anne's Lace)	Knapweed, Diffuse, Spotted	Sweetclover
Cockle, White	Mallow, Dwarf	Teasel
Eveningprimrose, Common	Plantain, Bracted	Thistle, Bull, Milk, Musk, Plumeless
Geranium, Carolina	Ragwort, Tansy	

PERENNIAL WEEDS (Including Glyphosate-, Triazine-, PPO-, ALS- and HPPD-Resistant Biotypes)		
Alfalfa[1]	Goldenrod, Canada, Missouri	Sorrel[1], Red (Sheep Sorrel)
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Goldenweed, Common	Sowthistle[1], Perennial
Aster, Spiny, Whiteheath	Hawkweed	Spurge, Leafy
Bedstraw, Smooth	Henbane, Black[1]	Sundrop, Halfshrub Eveningprimrose
Bindweed, Field, Hedge	Horsenettle, Carolina	Thistle, Canada, Scotch
Blueweed, Texas	Ironweed	Toadflax, Dalmation
Bursage, Woollyleaf[1] (Bur Ragweed, Povertyweed)	Knapweed, Black, Diffuse, Russian[1], Spotted	Tropical Soda Apple
Buttercup, Tall	Milkweed, Common, Climbing, Honeyvine, Western Whorled	Trumpetcreeper (Buckvine)
Campion, Bladder	Nettle, Stinging	Vetch
Chickweed, Field, Mouseear	Nightshade, Silverleaf (White Horsenettle)	Violet, Wild
Chicory[1]	Onion, wild	Waterhemlock, Spotted
Clover[1], Hop	Plantain, Broadleaf, Buckhorn	Waterprimrose, Creeping
Dandelion[1]	Pokeweed	Woodsorrel[1], Creeping, Yellow
Dock[1], Broadleaf (Bitterdock), Curly	Ragweed, Western	Wormwood, Louisiana, Common
Dogbane, Hemp	Redvine	Yankeeweed
Dogfennel[1] (Cypressweed)	Sericea Lespedeza	Yarrow, Common[1]
Fern, Bracken	Smartweed, Swamp	
Garlic, Wild	Snakeweed, Broom	

[1]Noted perennials may be controlled using lower rates of this product than those specified for other listed perennial weeds.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

CORN (Field, Pop, Seed, and Silage)

USE DIRECTIONS

DIFLEXX Herbicide can be applied pre-plant, pre-emergence, and post-emergence in corn for all tillage systems (e.g. no-tillage, reduced tillage and conventional).

Plant corn at least 1 ½ inches deep. Corn seed must be completely covered with soil and furrow firmed.

In rare instances, applications of DIFLEXX Herbicide during periods of rapid corn growth may result in temporary leaning of the crop. Corn will usually become erect within 3-7 days. Cultivation should be delayed until after corn is growing normally to avoid potential stalk breakage.

Before applying DIFLEXX Herbicide to seed corn or popcorn, verify the selectivity of DIFLEXX Herbicide on the inbred line or hybrid with your local seed corn or popcorn company (supplier). This precaution will help avoid potential injury to sensitive lines.

APPLICATION RATE

Do not apply more than 16 fluid ounces (0.5 lb dicamba ae) per acre per application and a total of 24 fluid ounces (0.75 lb dicamba ae) per acre per year. Apply a maximum of two applications per growing season. Sequential applications must be separated by two (2) weeks or more.

Preplant and Preemergence Applications in No Tillage, Reduced Tillage and Conventional Corn

Apply from 8 - 16 fluid ounces per acre of DIFLEXX Herbicide. Use the higher rates in the rate range on soils high in organic matter or under certain weed conditions (See higher rate recommendations listed under the Post-emergence Application in All Tillage Systems section.

Post-emergence Application in All Tillage Systems

Apply from 6 - 16 fluid ounces per acre of DIFLEXX Herbicide. Use higher rates in this range when one or more of the following situations are present:

- Weeds with known resistance (ALS, PPO, glyphosate, triazine, HPPD, etc.) to herbicides in tank mix with DIFLEXX Herbicide
- Weeds not controlled by tank mix partners
- Heavy weed populations
- Biennial/perennial weeds listed on the label
- Annual weeds taller than 6"

DIFLEXX Herbicide at rates below 8 fluid ounces per acre will provide control/suppression of certain broadleaf weeds but should be applied in tank mixture with additional effective postemergence herbicides for improved weed control.

APPLICATION TIMING

Preplant and Preemergence Applications in No Tillage, Reduced Tillage and Conventional Corn

DIFLEXX Herbicide can be applied up to 14 days before, during or after planting a corn crop. DIFLEXX Herbicide will control emerged labeled weeds and provide residual control of many weeds. When additional residual control is desired, a tank mixture with residual herbicides such as Corvus®, Balance®Flexx, atrazine or other registered residual herbicides may be used. COC or MSO at 1%v/v are recommended for burndown of labeled weeds 6" or less in height. When weeds are greater than 6" in height or weeds not controlled by DIFLEXX Herbicide are present, the addition of a burndown herbicide (e.g., Liberty®, glyphosate) is recommended. Observe directions for use, precautions and restrictions, and adjuvants on the label of the residual or burndown tank mixed herbicides.

Post-emergence Application in All Tillage Systems

Broadcast Spray Application: Apply DIFLEXX Herbicide as a broadcast spray when corn is at spike through the V10 stage of growth (10 leaf collar) or 36" tall, whichever occurs first. Early post emergence application is recommended for best weed control (weeds less than 3" tall) and crop yield potential.

TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

DIFLEXX Herbicide should be a part of an integrated pest control program that may include herbicides, insecticides and/or fungicides applied prior to, in tank mix with, or following a DIFLEXX Herbicide application. When using tank mix or sequential applications with DIFLEXX Herbicide, always follow the companion product label to determine specific use rates, application timings and pest controlled. In addition, follow precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products. 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 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.

Possible tank mix partners with DIFLEXX Herbicide may include but are not limited to the following herbicides:

Possible Tank Mix Partners for Additional Weed Control

Autumn™ Super 51WDG	Capreno®	Glyphosate (Roundup Ready® corn hybrids only)	Liberty® (LibertyLink® corn hybrids only)
Balance® Flexx	Corvus®	Laudis®	

Tank Mixtures for Disease Control

To provide weed and disease control in corn, possible sequential or tank mix partners with DIFLEXX Herbicide may include but are not limited to the following fungicides:

Prosaro®, Stratego® YLD

Tank Mixtures for Insect Control

To provide weed and insect control in corn, DIFLEXX Herbicide may be used sequentially with all soil-applied insecticides or used sequentially or in tank mix with most foliar-applied insecticides including Baythroid® XL, Belt®, Oberon®, and other registered foliar insecticides. DO NOT apply DIFLEXX Herbicide in tank mixtures with Lorsban® /chlorpyrifos insecticide. If DIFLEXX Herbicide is used sequentially with foliar insecticides, applications should be separated by at least 7 days.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE

- **Do Not** use on sweet corn.
- **Do Not** apply more than 16 fluid ounces per acre per application and a total of 24 fluid ounces per acre per year.
- **Do Not** use sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier for application of DIFLEXX Herbicide made after corn emergence.
- **Do Not** apply DIFLEXX Herbicide when soybeans are growing nearby if any of these conditions exist:
  - Corn is more than 24" tall
  - Soybean are more than 10" tall
  - Soybean have begun to bloom
- **Preharvest Interval:** Corn forage may not be harvested within 45 days of the final DIFLEXX Herbicide application. Corn grain and stover may be harvested once the crop has reached the ensilage (milk) stage.

FALLOW (BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS) USE DIRECTIONS

DIFLEXX Herbicide can be applied either postharvest in the fall, spring, or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Apply DIFLEXX Herbicide as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after the crop harvest (postharvest) and before a killing frost or in the fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer.

See the ROTATIONAL CROP section of the label for the required interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

APPLICATION RATE

Apply 4 - 32 fluid ounces of DIFLEXX Herbicide per acre. Refer to the APPLICATION RATES and WEEDS CONTROLLED sections of this label to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species.

APPLICATION TIMING

For best performance, apply DIFLEXX Herbicide when annual weeds are less than 3" tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if DIFLEXX Herbicide is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4" - 6" regrowth or for weeds such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for DIFLEXX Herbicide. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted.

TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

DIFLEXX Herbicide should be a part of an integrated weed control program that may include herbicides applied prior to, in tank mix with, or following a DIFLEXX Herbicide application. When using tank mix or sequential applications with DIFLEXX Herbicide, always follow the companion product label to determine specific use rates by soil type, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage. In addition, follow precautions and restrictions including state and local use restrictions that may apply to specific products. 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 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.

DIFLEXX Herbicide should be a part of an integrated weed control program. In tank mixes with one or more herbicides, apply 4-16 fluid ounces of DIFLEXX Herbicide per acre for control of annual weeds, or 16 - 32 fluid ounces of DIFLEXX Herbicide for control of biennial and perennial weeds. These products may include but are not limited to the following herbicides:

Possible Tank Mix Partners for Additional Weed Control

Atrazine	Corvus®	Laudis®	2,4-D
Autumn™ Super 51WDG	Glyphosate	Metribuzin	

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE

- Do not apply more than 32 fluid ounce (1 lb dicamba ae) per acre per application and a total of 64 fluid ounces (2 lb dicamba ae) per acre per year.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. This product may not be mixed, loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sinkholes.

Pesticide storage

Groundwater contamination may be reduced by diking and flooring of permanent liquid bulk storage sites with an impermeable material. Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

Pesticide disposal

Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state, or local procedures under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery act. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law.

Container handling

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity < 5 gallons) 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.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) 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. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. 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.

Refillable Container. Refill this container with pesticide only. DO NOT reuse this container for any other purpose. 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.

Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% 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.

When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. DO NOT reuse the container for

any other purpose. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. DO NOT transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

Autumn™ Super WDG Herbicide, Baythroid® XL, Belt®, Corvus® Herbicide, DIFLEXX ® Herbicide, Laudis® Herbicide, Liberty® 280 SL Herbicide, Oberon®, Prosaro® and Stratego® YLD are registered trademarks of Bayer CropScience.
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DIFLEXX Herbicide (PENDING) 09/18/2017