

Cheetah®

Herbicide

Cheetah Herbicide will be referred to as Cheetah throughout the label.

A non-selective herbicide for post emergence broadcast use on canola, corn, cotton and soybean designated as LibertyLink® or glufosinate tolerant. Cheetah may be used for weed control in non-glufosinate tolerant cotton when applied with a hooded sprayer in-crop. Cheetah may also be applied as a broadcast burndown application before planting or prior to emergence of any conventional or transgenic variety of canola, corn, cotton, soybean or sugar beet. Cheetah may be used for post emergence weed control in listed tree, olive, vine and berry crops. Cheetah may also be applied for potato vine desiccation.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Glufosinate ammonium* 24.5%**

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 75.5%

TOTAL: 100.0%

*CAS Number 77182-82-2

**Equivalent to 2.34 pounds of active ingredient per gallon

Shake Well, Agitate or Recirculate Before Use

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING / AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
 (If you do not understand the label find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire,
 or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC
 (800) 424-9300

For Medical Emergencies Only,
 Call (877) 325-1840

EPA Reg. No. 71368-112

Manufactured for
 Nufarm Inc.
 11901 S. Austin Avenue
 Alsip, IL 60803



Nufarm

Grow a better tomorrow.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING / AVISO**

May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Coveralls worn over short sleeved shirt and short pants; chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils or Viton® ≥14 mils; chemical resistant footwear plus socks and protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses). Wear a chemical resistant apron when mixing/loading and cleaning equipment.

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

Mixers/loaders supporting aerial applications must wear a dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC 21C) or a NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R, P or HE filter.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, and chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Engineering Control Statements:

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170. 240(d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

FIRST AID

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

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

If this product is ingested, endotracheal intubation and gastric lavage should be performed as soon as possible, followed by charcoal and sodium sulfate administration.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present. Do not apply to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run off precautions on this label in order to minimize off site exposures.

Under some conditions, this product may have a potential to run off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion such as no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide run-off. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands etc. or on the downhill side of fields where run off could occur to minimize water runoff is recommended.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not use this product until you have read the entire label. 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.

In the State of New York Only: Not For Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours with the exception of sweet corn irrigation activities which has a 4 day REI.

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 gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils or Vitor[®] ≥ 14 mils; chemical resistant footwear plus socks; protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses).

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING CHEETAH

BURNDOWN TREATMENT

Cheetah may be applied as a burndown treatment **prior to planting or prior to crop emergence** of any conventional or transgenic variety of canola, sweet corn¹, corn, cotton, olive, rice¹, soybean or sugar beet.

POST EMERGENT TREATMENTS

Post emergence row crop applications of Cheetah may be made only to crops tolerant to glufosinate, the active ingredient in Cheetah. Tank mixtures of Cheetah with other products may impact crop tolerance and increase risk of crop injury.

Contact the seed manufacturer or seed distributor to determine if the seed variety is designated and supported as glufosinate tolerant.

Crops not containing a gene that expresses glufosinate tolerance will not be tolerant to Cheetah and severe crop injury and/or death may occur. Do not allow spray to contact foliage or green tissue of desirable vegetation other than crops tolerant to the active ingredient in Cheetah.

Post emergent applications of Cheetah may be applied to conventional or other transgenic cotton not tolerant to the active ingredient in Cheetah using a hooded sprayer.

TREE, NUT, VINE AND BERRY TREATMENTS

Applications to trees, vines and berries should avoid contact of Cheetah solution, spray drift or mist with green bark, stems or foliage as injury may occur to trees, berries and vines. Only trunks with callused mature brown bark should be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers. Contact of Cheetah with parts of trees, berries or vines other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.

¹ – Not for use in California

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Cheetah is a water soluble herbicide for application as a foliar spray for the control of a broad spectrum of emerged annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds in a variety of crops. Uses include applications as foliar sprays in trees, vines and berry crops for control of emerged weeds; broadcast burndown applications prior to planting or crop emergence in labeled conventional row crops; and as over-the-top applications in canola, corn, cotton, soybeans and sugar beets designated as LibertyLink® or glufosinate tolerant. Cheetah may be used for weed control in non-glufosinate tolerant cotton when applied with a hooded sprayer in crop. Cheetah may also be applied for potato vine desiccation.

Contact the seed manufacturer or seed distributor to determine if the seed variety is designated and supported as glufosinate tolerant.

It is important to always follow a responsible integrated weed management program.

Contact your local agronomic advisor for more specific information on integrated weed management in your area.

Cheetah is only foliar active with little or no activity in soil. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. Apply Cheetah to actively growing weeds as described in the Weed Control for Row Crops section to get maximum weed control. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occur within 2 to 4 days after application under good growing conditions.

Cheetah is rainfast four (4) hours after application to most weed species therefore rainfall within four (4) hours may necessitate retreatment or may result in reduced weed control.

Applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset to avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters and velvetleaf control.

Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service or Nufarm Representative for guidelines on the optimum application timing for Cheetah in your region.

Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog and mist/rain are present or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures or extended periods of cloudiness.

To maximize weed control, do not cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.

GLUFOSINATE TOLERANCE OF SEEDS

Contact the seed manufacturer or seed distributor to determine if the seed variety is designated and supported as glufosinate tolerant.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS*

Rotational crop planting intervals following application of Cheetah are listed below. Failure to comply with these restrictions may result in illegal residues in rotated crops.

| Rotational Crop | Plant Back Interval (Minimum Rotational Crop Planting Interval from Last Application) |
|---|---|
| Canola , Sweet Corn, Corn, Cotton, Rice, Soybeans and Sugar beets | May be planted at any time |
| Root and Tuber Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables, Brassica Leafy Vegetables and Small Grains (barley, buckwheat, oats, rye, teosinte, triticale and wheat) | 70 Days |
| All Other Crops | 180 Days |

*See *Application Directions for Potato Vine Desiccation* for Rotational Crop Restrictions specifically after product applications to potatoes.

Integrated Weed Management

The active ingredient in Cheetah is glufosinate ammonium which is a glutamine synthetase inhibitor (Group 10). Integrated weed management guidelines promote an economically viable environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable weed control program regardless of the herbicide(s) used. The highlights of a successful integrated weed management include:

1. Correctly identify weeds and look for trouble areas within field to identify resistance indicators
2. Rotate crops
3. Start the growing season with clean fields
4. Rotate herbicide modes of action by using multiple modes of action during the growing season and apply no more than two applications of a single herbicide mode of action to the same field in a two year period. One method to accomplish this is to rotate herbicide tolerant trait systems.
5. Apply listed rates of herbicides to actively growing weeds at the correct time with the right application techniques
6. Control any weeds that may have escaped the herbicide application
7. Thoroughly clean field equipment between fields

Contact your local agronomic advisor for more specific information on integrated weed management for your area.

WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS

Rates in ounces of formulated product per acre for the control of weeds at selected heights are shown in the weed control tables. In weed populations with mixed species, apply at a rate needed for the species that requires the highest rate.

| Broadleaf Weed Control | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|
| Weed Species | Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (Inches) | | Weed Species | Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (Inches) | |
| | 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) | 29 fl oz/A ^{ab} (0.53 lbs ai/A) | | 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) | 29 fl oz/A ^{ab} (0.53 lbs ai/A) |
| Amaranth, Palmer ² | NR | 4 | Morningglory, sharppod ² | 2 | 4 |
| Anoda, spurred | 3 | 5 | Morningglory, smallflower ² | 4 | 6 |
| Beggarweed, Florida | 4 | 5 | Morningglory, tall ² | 6 | 8 |
| Black medic | 5 | 7 | Mustard, wild | 4 | 6 |
| Blueweed, Texas | 5 | 7 | Nightshade, black | 4 | 6 |
| Buckwheat, wild | 6 | 7 | Nightshade, eastern black | 6 | 8 |
| Buffalobur | 6 | 7 | Nightshade, hairy | 6 | 8 |
| Burcucumber | 6 | 10 | Pennycress (stinkweed) | 4 | 6 |
| Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers) | 2 | 4 | Pigweed, redroot ² | 3 | 4 |
| Carpetweed | 4 | 6 | Pigweed, prostrate ² | 3 | 4 |
| Chickweed, common | 6 | 8 | Pigweed, spiny ² | 3 | 4 |
| Cocklebur, common | 6 | 14 | Pigweed, smooth ² | 3 | 4 |
| Copperleaf, hophornbeam | 4 | 6 | Pigweed, tumble ² | 3 | 4 |
| Cotton, volunteer ¹ | 6 | 8 | Puncturevine | 4 | 6 |
| Croton, tropic | 3 | 5 | Purslane, common | 2 | 4 |
| Croton, woolly | 2 | 4 | Pusley, Florida | S | 3 |
| Eclipta | 4 | 6 | Ragweed, common | 6 | 10 |
| Devil's claw | 2 | 4 | Ragweed, giant | 6 | 12 |
| Fleabane, annual | 6 | 8 | Senna coffee | 4 | 6 |
| Gallinsoga, hairy | 6 | 8 | Sesbania, hemp | 6 | 8 |
| Gallinsoga, small flower | 6 | 7 | Shepherd's purse | 6 | 8 |
| Groundcherry, cutleaf | 4 | 5 | Sicklepod (java bean) | 4 | 6 |
| Geranium, cutleaf | 4 | 6 | Sida, prickly | 4 | 5 |
| Hempnettle | 4 | 6 | Smartweed, Pennsylvania | 6 | 14 |
| Horsenettle, Carolina ³ | 2 | 4 | Smellmelon | 4 | 6 |
| Jimsonweed | 6 | 10 | Sowthistle, annual | 6 | 8 |
| Knotweed | 3 | 5 | Soybeans, volunteer ¹ | 6 | 8 |
| Kochia ² | 4 | 6 | Spurge, prostate | 2 | 4 |
| Ladysthumb | 6 | 14 | Spurge, spotted | 2 | 4 |
| Lambsquarters, common ² | 4 | 6 | Starbur, bristly | 4 | 6 |
| Mallow, common | 4 | 6 | Sunflower, common | 6 | 14 |
| Mallow, Venice | 6 | 8 | Sunflower, prairie | 3 | 5 |
| Marestail ³ | S | 6-12 | Sunflower, volunteer | 6 | 10 |
| Marshelder, annual | 4 | 6 | Thistle, Russian ³ | S | 6-12 |
| Morningglory, entireleaf ² | 6 | 8 | Velvetleaf ² | 3 | 4 |
| Morningglory ivyleaf ² | 6 | 8 | Waterhemp, common ² | NR | 5 |
| Morningglory, pitted ² | 6 | 8 | Waterhemp, tall ² | NR | 5 |

(continued)

^a - In cotton, Cheetah may be applied at 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) three times per year

^b - Do not apply more than 22 fl oz/A (0.4 lbs ai/A) of Cheetah post emergence in a single application to canola and corn

S - Indicates suppression

¹ - Volunteer LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant crops from the previous season will not be controlled

² - For applications to corn, tank mixing with atrazine may enhance weed control of this species

³ - May require sequential applications for control

NR - Not Recommended

| Grass Weed Control | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Weed Species | Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (Inches) | | Weed Species | Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (Inches) | |
| | 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) | 29 fl oz/A ^{ab} (0.53 lbs ai/A) | | 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) | 29 fl oz/A ^{ab} (0.53 lbs ai/A) |
| Barley, volunteer ³ | 3 | 4 | Millet, wild proso | 6 | 7 |
| Barnyardgrass | 3 | 5 | Millet, proso volunteer | 6 | 7 |
| Bluegrass, annual | 3 | 5 | Oat, wild ² | 3 | 4 |
| Corn, volunteer ¹ | 10 | 12 | Panicum, fall | 3 | 5 |
| Crabgrass, large ² | 3 | 5 | Panicum, Texas | 4 | 6 |
| Crabgrass, smooth ² | 3 | 5 | Rice, red | 4 | 6 |
| Cupgrass, woolly | 6 | 12 | Rice, volunteer ¹ | 4 | 6 |
| Foxtail, bristly | 6 | 8 | Sandbur, field ² | S | 2 |
| Foxtail, giant | 6 | 12 | Shattercane | 6 | 8 |
| Foxtail, green | 6 | 12 | Signalgrass, broadleaf | 3 | 5 |
| Foxtail, robust purple | 6 | 8 | Sprangletop | 4 | 6 |
| Foxtail, yellow ² | 3 | 4 | Sorghum, volunteer | 6 | 8 |
| Goosegrass ³ | 2 | 3 | Stinkgrass | 4 | 6 |
| Johnsongrass, seedling | 3 | 5 | Wheat, volunteer ² | 4 | 5 |
| Junglerice | 3 | 5 | Witchgrass | 4 | 6 |

^a - In cotton, Cheetah may be applied at 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) three times per year

^b - Do not apply more than 22 fl oz/A (0.4 lbs ai/A) of Cheetah post emergence in a single application to canola and corn

S - Indicates suppression

¹ - Volunteer LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant crops from the previous season will not be controlled. A timely cultivation 7 to 10 days after an application and/or retreatment 10-21 days after the first application is recommended for controlling dense clumps of volunteer corn.

² - For best control of yellow foxtail, field sandbur, crabgrass, volunteer wheat and wild oats, treat prior to tiller initiation

³ - May require sequential applications for control

| Biennial and Perennial Weeds** | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| For Control of biennial and perennial weeds listed below, tank mix partners or sequential applications of Cheetah are recommended (22 fl oz/A followed by 22 fl oz/A (0.4 lbs ai/A)). Please refer to Application Instruction and Crop Use Directions for maximum use rates per year. | | | |
| Alfalfa | Bursage, woolyleaf | Milkweed, common* | Quackgrass* |
| Artichoke, Jerusalem | Chickweed, Mouse-ear | Milkweed, honeyvine* | Sowthistle, perennial |
| Bermudagrass | Clover, Alsike | Muhly, wirestem* | Thistle, bull |
| Bindweed, field | Clover, red | Nightshade, silverleaf | Thistle, Canada |
| Bindweed, hedge | Dandelion | Nutsedge, purple* | Timothy* |
| Bluegrass, Kentucky | Dock, smooth | Nutsedge, yellow* | Wormwood, biennial |
| Blueweed, Texas | Dogbane, hemp* | Orchardgrass | |
| Bromegrass, smooth | Goldenrod, gray* | Poinsettia, wild | |
| Burdock | Johnsongrass, rhizome | Pokeweed | |

* - Suppression Only

** - See the Application Direction for Use on Cotton section of this label for additional use rates

APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES

Do not use flood jet nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment or air assisted spray equipment. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control.

Ground application: Refer to the *Rate Tables* for proper application rates. DO NOT apply when winds are gusty or when conditions will favor movement of spray particles off the desired spray target. To avoid drift and insure consistent weed control, apply Cheetah with the spray boom as low as possible while maintaining a uniform spray pattern. Cheetah should be applied broadcast in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre using a minimum spray pressure of 40 psi and a maximum ground speed of 10 mph. The use of 80 degree or 110 degree flat fan nozzles is highly recommended for optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. Application of the spray at a 45 degree angle forward will result in better spray coverage. Under dense weed/crop canopies, a broadcast rate of 15-20 gallons of water per acre should be used so that thorough spray coverage will be obtained. DO NOT use raindrop nozzles. Boom height should be based on nozzle manufacturer recommendations. See the *Spray Drift Management* section of this label for additional information on proper application of Cheetah.

Aerial Application: Poor coverage will result in reduced weed control. For optimal weed control, apply Cheetah in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. Apply Cheetah using nozzles and pressures that generate MEDIUM spray droplets category as reported by the nozzle manufacturer and in accordance to ASABE S 572 based upon the selected air speed. Do not use nozzles and pressures that result in COARSE sprays. FINE sprays should also be avoided to minimize spray drift risk. See the *Spray Drift Management* section of this label for additional information on proper application of Cheetah.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING

If Cheetah is to be mixed with pesticide products not listed on this label, test the compatibility of the intended tank mixture prior to mixing the products in the spray tank. The following procedure assumes a spray volume of 25 gallons per acre. For other spray volumes, adjust the amount of the water used accordingly. Check compatibility as follows:

1. Place 1.0 pint of water from the source that will be used to prepare the spray solution in a clear 1-quart jar.
2. For each pound of a dry tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 1.5 teaspoons to the jar.
3. For each 16 fl oz of a liquid tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
4. For each 16 fl oz of Cheetah to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
5. After adding all the ingredients, place a lid on the jar and tighten. Invert 10 times to mix.
6. Let the mixture stand for 15 minutes and evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. Look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar or other signs of incompatibility. If the tank mix partners are not compatible, do not use the mixture in a spray tank.
7. After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the *Storage and Disposal* section of this label.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Tank Mix Instructions: Cheetah may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. Cheetah cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Refer to the specific crop section for rates and other restrictions.

Cheetah must be applied with properly calibrated and clean equipment. Cheetah is formulated to mix readily in water. Prior to adding Cheetah to the spray tank, ensure that the spray tank is thoroughly clean, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used (see *Cleaning Instructions*).

Mix Cheetah with water to make a finished spray solution as follows:

1. Fill the spray tank half full with water.
2. Start agitation.
3. If mixing with a flowable/wettable powder tank mix partner, prepare a slurry of the proper amount of the product in a small amount of water. Add the slurry to the spray tank.
4. Add the appropriate amount of ammonium sulfate (AMS) to the spray tank.
5. If mixing with a liquid tank mix partner, add the liquid mix partner next.
6. Complete filling the spray tank with water.
7. Add the proper amount of Cheetah and continue agitation.
8. If foaming occurs, use a silicone based antifoam agent.

Ensure that all spray system lines including pipes, booms, etc. have the correct concentration of spray solution by flushing out the spray system lines before starting the crop application.

If tank mix partners recommended on Cheetah are added, maintain good agitation at all times until contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to re-suspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Keep bypass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzles or line strainers must be 50 mesh or larger.

CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

Before using Cheetah, thoroughly clean bulk storage tank, refillable tank, nurse tanks, spray tank lines and filter particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used. Equipment should be thoroughly rinsed using a commercial tank cleaner.

After using Cheetah, triple rinse the spray equipment and clean with a commercial tank cleaner before using for crops not designated as LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant. Make sure any rinsate or foam is thoroughly removed from spray tank and boom. Rinsate may be disposed following the pesticide disposal directions on this label.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray drift may result in injury to non target crops or vegetation. To avoid spray drift, do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 MPH or during periods of temperature inversions. Do not apply when weather conditions, wind speed or wind direction may cause spray drift to non target areas. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

- All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.
- For all non aerial applications, wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site on the upwind side immediately prior to application.

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

Do not apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons or to food, forage, or other planting that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption can occur.

Aerial Drift Management: The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the *Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information*.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

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* below). AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

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 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.
- Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 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 downward. 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).

Wind: 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. Applications should be avoided below 2 miles per hour 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.

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. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.

Temperature Inversions: Do not make aerial or ground applications into areas of temperature inversions. 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.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR BURNDOWN USE

Cheetah may be applied as a burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence of any conventional or transgenic variety of canola, corn, cotton, rice¹, soybean or sugar beet. Apply a minimum of 29 fl oz/A of Cheetah for burndown of existing weeds just prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola, corn, cotton, rice¹, soybean or sugar beets. For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity and bright sunlight improve the performance of Cheetah. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures.

- In cotton, if environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) of Cheetah. If more than 29 fl oz/A are used in any single application, the annual total may not exceed 72 fl oz/A, (1.32 lbs ai/A) including all application timings.
- In soybeans, if environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) of Cheetah. If 29-36 fl oz/A (0.53 – 0.66 lbs ai/A) are used in a single burndown application, one additional in-season application may be made at up to 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A). The annual total may not exceed 65 fl oz/A (1.19 lbs ai/A) including all application timings.
- In canola ,corn, rice¹ and sugar beets, if environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) of Cheetah. No additional applications of Cheetah may be made post emergence to the crop during the year.
- In rice¹ following a burndown application, there must be a minimum 7 day holding period after flooding of the field.

| | Burndown | In Season Applications of designated glufosinate products (LibertyLink® or glufosinate varieties only) | Annual Max |
|--|---|--|-------------------------------|
| Cotton Use Pattern 1 | 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) | 2 applications at 22-29 fl oz/A* (0.4 – 0.53 lbs ai/A) | 87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) |
| Cotton Use Pattern 2 | 30-43 fl oz/A (0.55 – 0.79 lbs ai/A) | 1 application at 22-29 fl oz/A* (0.4 – 0.53 lbs ai/A) | 72 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A) |
| Soybean Use Pattern | 29-36 fl oz/A (0.53 – 0.66 lbs ai/A) | 1 application at 22-29 fl oz/A** (0.4 – 0.53 lbs ai/A) | 65 fl oz/A (1.19 lbs ai/A) |
| Canola, Corn, Rice ¹ , Sugar beets | 29-36 fl oz/A (0.53 – 0.66 lbs ai/A) | None | 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) |

* LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant cotton OR with hooded sprayer for non-glufosinate tolerant varieties (See Cotton use directions)

** LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant soybeans only (See Soybean use directions)

¹ - Not for use in California

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON CANOLA

Apply Cheetah only to canola designated as LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity and bright sunlight improve the performance of Cheetah. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Applications of Cheetah on canola may be made from the cotyledon stage up to the early bolting stage of the canola. Slight discoloration of the canola may be visible after application. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth maturity or yield.

Apply Cheetah at 22 fl oz/A (0.4 lbs ai/A) per application. A second application of Cheetah may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON CANOLA

- DO NOT use on canola in the states of Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.
- DO NOT apply more than two applications of Cheetah per year. Sequential applications should be at least 10 days apart.
- DO NOT apply Cheetah within 65 days of harvesting canola.
- DO NOT apply more than 44 fl oz/A (0.8 lbs ai/A) of Cheetah per year.
- If Cheetah was used in a burndown application, no post emergence applications may be applied to the crop.
- DO NOT graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- DO NOT apply Cheetah if canola shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall etc).
- DO NOT apply Cheetah through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the *Rotational Crop Restrictions* section under the Information heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

Cheetah must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use only fine feed grade or spray grade AMS at 3 pounds per acre. Anti-foams or drift control agents may be added if needed. Use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.

CANOLA TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

Cheetah at 22 fl oz/A (0.4 lbs ai/A) plus AMS may be used in tank mix combination with certain herbicides for improved control of larger than labeled grasses. Cheetah may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the canola to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. Cheetah cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. The AMS rate may be reduced to 1.5 lb/A when Cheetah is tank mixed with a reduced rate of one of the grass herbicides specified below.

TANKMIX PARTNERS FOR CHEETAH ON INVIGOR LIBERTYLINK OR GLUFOSINATE TOLERANT CANOLA

| Tank Mix Partner | Rate (fl oz/A) |
|------------------|----------------|
| Assure® II | 4 - 5 fl oz/A |
| Poast® | 6 - 8 fl oz/A |
| Select®2EC | 2 - 3 fl oz/A |
| Select Max™ | 4 - 6 fl oz/A |

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SWEET CORN¹

APPLICATION TIMING FOR SWEET CORN

Apply Cheetah only to sweet corn designated as LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant. Applications for Cheetah on sweet corn may be made from emergence until sweet corn is 24 inches tall or in the V 7 stage of growth, i.e. 7 developed collars, whichever comes first. Apply at a rate of 20 fl oz/A (0.37 lbs ai/A). Cheetah must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS) for use on sweet corn. Two applications of Cheetah can be made to sweet corn per year.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SWEET CORN

- DO NOT apply Cheetah within 50 days of harvesting sweet corn ears and within 55 days of harvesting stover.
- DO NOT apply more than 40 fl oz/A (0.73 lbs ai/A) of Cheetah on sweet corn per year.
- DO NOT apply more than two applications of Cheetah to the sweet corn crop. Sequential applications should be at least 10 days apart.
- If Cheetah was used in a burndown application, no post emergence applications may be applied to the crop.
- DO NOT use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- DO NOT apply Cheetah if corn shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc).
- DO NOT apply Cheetah through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the *Rotational Crop Restrictions* section under the information heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

See Application Directions for Use on Field Corn and Silage Corn for Application Methods, Mixing Instructions and Weed control Tables.

Tank Mix Instructions for use on Sweet Corn

Cheetah may be tank mixed with Laudis® Herbicide, Callisto®, Atrazine or Permit®. When using Cheetah in tank mix combinations, carefully follow the Directions for Use labeling of the selected partner.

¹ – Not for use in California

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON FIELD CORN AND SILAGE CORN

Apply Cheetah only to corn designated as LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

For best results, apply to emerged young actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Cheetah. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Applications of Cheetah on corn may be made with over the top broadcast or drop nozzles from emergence until corn is 24 inches tall or in the V-7 stage of growth, i.e. 7 developed collars, whichever comes first. For corn 24 inches to 36 inches tall, only apply Cheetah using ground application and drop nozzles and avoid spraying into the whorl or leaf axils of the corn stalks. Applications of Cheetah following the use of soil applied insecticides will not injure corn.

Apply Cheetah at 22 fl oz/A (0.4 lbs ai/A) per application. A second application of Cheetah or a tank mix application with a residual herbicide will be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON FIELD CORN AND SILAGE CORN

- DO NOT apply Cheetah within 60 days of harvesting corn forage and within 70 days of harvesting corn grain and corn fodder.
- DO NOT apply more than two applications of Cheetah to the corn crop. Sequential applications should be at least 10 days apart.
- DO NOT apply more than 44 fl oz/A (0.8 lbs ai/A) of Cheetah on corn per year.
- If Cheetah was used in a burndown application, no post emergence applications may be applied to the crop.
- DO NOT use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- DO NOT apply Cheetah if corn shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall etc).
- DO NOT apply Cheetah through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the *Rotational Crop Restrictions* section under the information heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

For corn and sweet corn, Cheetah must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS). It is recommended to use only fine feed grade or spray grade AMS at 3 lbs per acre (17 lbs/100 gallons). When temperatures exceed 85° F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 lbs per acre (8.5 lbs/100 gallons) to reduce potential leaf burn.

Use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.

CORN TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of Cheetah. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. Cheetah may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the corn to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. Cheetah cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

TANKMIX PARTNERS FOR CHEETAH ON LIBERTYLINK OR GLUFOSINATE TOLERANT CORN

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2,4-D | Halex GT | Pendimethalin ¹ |
| acetochlor | Hornet® WDG | Permit® |
| Aim™ ² | Impact® | Python® WDG |
| Atrazine | Laudis® | s metolachlor ² |
| Callisto® | Lexar® ² | Spirit® |
| Camix® ² | Lumax® ² | Status® |
| Capreno® | Metolachlor ² | Yukon® |
| Distinct™ | nicosulfuron | Zemax |
| Guardsman Max® | NorthStar™ | |

¹ Tank mixing with pendimethalin may result in reduced control of barnyardgrass, fall panicum, field sandbur, yellow foxtail and volunteer corn.

² It is recommended that these products are tank mixed at half the use rate with Cheetah to reduce risk of crop response.

CORN INSECTICIDE TANK MIX PARTNERS FOR CHEETAH

To provide weed and insect control in corn Cheetah may be mixed with the following insecticides.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ambush® Insecticide | Tombstone™ Hellos® | Pounce® 3 2EC Insecticide |
| Asana® XL Insecticide | Lorsban® 4E Insecticide | Warrior™ Insecticide |
| Baythroid® XL Insecticide | Tombstone™ | Nufarm Lambda-cyhalothrin 1 EC |

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Cheetah may be applied as a broadcast, over-the-top, post-emergence spray or as a directed spray only to LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant cotton. Cheetah may be applied post-emergence to non- or glufosinate tolerant cotton varieties or cultivars by using equipment designed to minimize contact of the spray with the cotton foliage. See the Application Methods on Non-glufosinate tolerant Cotton section for selection of shielding equipment. Severe injury or death may result if Cheetah contacts the foliage or stems of cotton NOT designated as glufosinate tolerant. Tank mixtures of Cheetah with other products may impact crop tolerance and increase risk of crop injury.

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity and bright sunlight improve the performance of Cheetah. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Apply Cheetah to cotton from emergence up to the early bloom stage at 22 to 29 fl oz/A (0.4 - 0.53 lbs ai/A). Should environmental conditions prevent a timely herbicide application, a single application of up to 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) of Cheetah may be made to cotton. If more than 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) are used in any single application, the annual total may not exceed 72 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A) including all application timings. See Restrictions to the Directions for use on Cotton below for additional information.

Refer to the Weed Control Table for Row Crops section of this label for selection of the proper rate dependent upon weed species present and size. In weed populations with mixed species, select the highest rate required to control all the species. Volunteer LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant crop plants (corn, canola, cotton, soybeans) from the previous season will not be controlled by applications of Cheetah. A repeat application of Cheetah or tank mixes with a residual herbicide will be needed to control weeds that have not emerged at the time of application. See the Tank Mix Instructions for Use on Cotton to select suitable tank mix partners.

| Use Pattern | 1 st Application | 2 nd Application | 3 rd Application | Annual Maximum |
|-------------|---|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Option 1 | 22-29 fl oz/A (0.4 - 0.53 lbs ai/A) | 22-29 fl oz/A (0.4 - 0.53 lbs ai/A) | 22-29 fl oz/A (0.4 - 0.53 lbs ai/A) | 87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) |
| Option 2 | 30-43 fl oz/A (0.55 - 0.79 lbs ai/A) | 22-29 fl oz/A (0.4 - 0.53 lbs ai/A) | None | 72 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A) |

Tank Mix or Sequential Applications with Liberty® 280 SL Herbicide

Cheetah may be used in tank mix or sequential applications with other herbicides containing glufosinate ammonium as the only active ingredient (such as Liberty® 280 SL). Cheetah at 29 fl. oz./A and Liberty® 280 SL at 29 fl.oz./A deliver 0.53 lbs. glufosinate ammonium/A. Tank mixtures are allowed such that the total amount of glufosinate ammonium from all sources does not exceed 0.79 lbs. a.i./A for a single application or 1.32 lb ai/A maximum per year.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON

- DO NOT apply Cheetah to cotton in Florida, South of Tampa (Florida Route 60), or in Hawaii except for test plots or breeding nurseries.
- DO NOT apply Cheetah within 70 days prior to cotton harvest.
- Up to three applications of Cheetah may be made to cotton per year at a maximum application rate of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A). DO NOT apply more than 87 fl oz (1.59 lbs ai/A) (including all application timings) to cotton per year under this application scenario. Sequential applications should be at least 10 days apart.
- If environmental conditions prevent timely applications resulting in large weeds or heavy infestations, a single application of Cheetah at up to 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) may be made to cotton. DO NOT apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) of Cheetah in a single application under this use scenario. If a single application greater than 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) is made, a subsequent application not to exceed 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) may be made to cotton. The annual total use rate under this scenario may not exceed 72 fl oz/A (1.32 (0.53 lbs ai/A) of Cheetah. Sequential applications should be at least 10 days apart.
- DO NOT apply Cheetah through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the Rotational Crop Restrictions section under the Information heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

APPLICATION METHODS TO LIBERTYLINK OR GLUFOSINATE TOLERANT COTTON

Refer to the Weed Control Table for Row Crops to select the proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their size. Uniform and thorough spray coverage is required to achieve consistent weed control. For ground application, apply Cheetah to LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant cotton as an over-the-top foliar spray or as a spray directed to the lower one third of the cotton stand.

APPLICATION METHODS TO NON-GLUFOSINATE TOLERANT COTTON

Application of Cheetah to cotton varieties not designated glufosinate tolerant requires the use of hooded spray equipment designed to minimize exposure of the spray to the cotton stand. A hooded sprayer directs the spray onto weeds while shielding the cotton stand from contact. Use nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area. Keep hoods on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid exposure of the desirable vegetation to the spray.

With a hooded sprayer, the spray pattern is completely enclosed on the top and all 4 sides by a hood, thereby shielding the crop from the spray solution. This equipment must be set up and operated in a manner that avoids bouncing or raising the hoods off the ground

in any way. The spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground. Tractor speed must be adjusted to avoid bouncing of the spray hoods. Avoid operation on rough or sloping ground where the spray hoods might be raised off the ground. If the hoods are raised, spray particles may escape and come into contact with the cotton causing damage or destruction of the crop.

Herbicide rates and spray volume instructions are presented as broadcast equivalents and must be reduced in proportion to the area actually treated. Use the following formulas to calculate the correct rate and volume per planted (field) acre.

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast RATE per acre} = \text{Amount of banded product needed per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast spray VOLUME per acre} = \text{Banded spray volume needed per acre}$$

POST HARVEST

Cheetah may be applied as a post-harvest burndown treatment to fields (after cotton harvest). Up to 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) of Cheetah may be applied in a single application to control larger weeds growing in the crop at the time of harvest.

If more than 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) is used in a single application, the annual total may not exceed 72 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A) including all application timings. Refer to the *Rotational Crop Restrictions* section of this label for appropriate rotational crop information.

COTTON TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

Certain tank mixes may aid in the performance of Cheetah. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. Cheetah may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the cotton to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. Cheetah cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Tank mixtures of Cheetah with other products may impact crop tolerance and increase risk of crop injury.

LibertyLink or Glufosinate Tolerant Cotton

The following products may be tank mixed with and applied over the top post emergence to enhance weed control and/or provide residual control.

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Assure® II | metolachlor | clethodim |
| Poast Plus® | Fusilade® DX | Select Max® |
| Fusion® | Staple® | |

All Cotton Types

The following herbicides may be mixed with Cheetah for hooded spray application to enhance weed control and/or provide residual weed control.

| | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------|
| Aim® | Cotoran® DF | Dual Magnum® | Pendimax™ 3.3 | Staple® |
| Caparol® 4L | Direx® 4L | Glyphosate | Prowl® 3.3EC | |
| Cotoran® 4L | Direx® 80DF | Karmex® DF | Select Max® | |

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SOYBEANS

Apply Cheetah only to soybeans designated as LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

For best results, apply to emerged, young actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Cheetah. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Adding ammonium sulfate with Cheetah may improve weed control if weeds are under stress. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Applications of Cheetah on LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant soybeans may be made from emergence up to but not including the bloom growth stage.

Apply Cheetah to LibertyLink or glufosinate tolerant soybeans from emergence up to but not including the bloom growth stage at 22 to 29 fl oz/A (0.4 – 0.53 lbs ai/A). See weed chart to determine rate. Should environmental conditions prevent a timely herbicide application, a single application of up to 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) of Cheetah may be made to soybeans followed by one additional application at a maximum of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) with an annual maximum of 65 fl oz/A (1.19 lbs ai/A). Cheetah may be applied alone or in a tank mix application with a residual herbicide to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.

Although timely post applications of Cheetah can provide complete weed control, residual herbicides at burndown, planting, or tank mixed with Cheetah help ensure optimal weed management, particularly if environmental conditions delay timely post applications. Residual herbicides can also reduce early season weed competition and are a key element of good weed resistance management practices. Tank mixtures of Cheetah with other products may impact crop tolerance and increase risk of crop injury.

| Use Pattern Rate Ranges | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 st Application | 2 nd Application | Annual Maximum |
| 22-36 fl oz/A (0.4 – 0.66 lbs ai/A) | 22-29 fl oz/A (0.4 – 0.53 lbs ai/A) | 65 fl oz/A (1.19 lbs ai/A) |

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SOYBEANS

- DO NOT apply Cheetah within 70 days of harvesting soybean seed.
- DO NOT apply more than 65 fl oz/A (1.19 lbs ai/A) of Cheetah on soybeans per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) of Cheetah in a single application.
- DO NOT graze the treated crop or cut for hay
- DO NOT use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- DO NOT apply Cheetah if soybeans show injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- DO NOT apply Cheetah through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the *Rotational Crop Restrictions* section under the Information heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.
- Sequential applications should be at least 5 days apart.

SOYBEAN TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

Certain herbicide tank mixes may complement Cheetah. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. Cheetah may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the soybean to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. Cheetah cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

TANK MIX PARTNERS FOR CHEETAH IN LIBERTYLINK OR GLUFOSINATE TOLERANT SOYBEANS

| | | |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Assure® II | Fusion® | Raptor® |
| Classic®, Curio® | Harmony® GT, Treaty® | Reflex® |
| clethodim | Optill® | Resource® |
| Cobra® | metolachlor | Select Max® |
| Fierce® | Phoenix™ | Sharpen® |
| FirstRate® | Poast Plus® | Synchrony® XP |
| Flexstar® | Prefix® | Ultra Blazer® |
| Fusillade® DX | Pursuit® | |

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR CANOLA, CORN, COTTON, AND SOYBEAN SEED PROPAGATION

Cheetah may be applied to select out susceptible segregates, i.e. canola, corn, cotton and soybean plants that are not tolerant to glufosinate ammonium during seed propagation.

- **Canola:** Cheetah may also be used in canola seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate canola plants that do not carry a gene that imparts tolerance to glufosinate ammonium and as such can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during canola seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the glufosinate ammonium tolerance gene will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. See *Application Use Directions for Use on Canola* for use rates and application timing.
- **Corn:** Inbred lines, plants not possessing glufosinate ammonium tolerance, will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. A hooded sprayer may be used to protect plants from coming into contact with the herbicide application. For the selection of tolerant corn segregates, Cheetah may be applied at 22 fl oz/A (0.4 lbs ai/A) plus AMS at 3 lb/A (17 lb/100 gallons) when corn is in the V-3 to V-4 stage of growth, i.e. 3 to 4 developed collars. A second treatment of 22 fl oz/A (0.4 lbs ai/A) plus AMS at 3 lbs/A may be applied when the corn is in the V-6 to V-7 stage of growth or up to 24 inches tall. Sequential applications should be at least 10 days apart. When temperatures exceed 85° F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 lbs/A (8.5 lbs/100 gallons) to reduce potential leaf burn.

- Cotton: Cheetah may also be used in cotton seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate cotton plants that do not carry a gene that imparts tolerance to glufosinate ammonium and as such can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during cotton seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the glufosinate ammonium tolerance gene will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. See *Application Use Directions for Use* on Cotton for use rates and application timing.
- Soybeans: For the selection of tolerant soybean segregates, Cheetah may be applied at up to 22 to 36 fl oz/A (0.4 – 0.66 lbs ai/A) when soybean is in the third trifoliolate stage. A second treatment of 22 to 29 fl oz/A (0.4 – 0.53 lbs ai/A) may be applied up to but not including the bloom growth stage of soybean. Sequential applications should be at least 5 days apart.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LISTED TREE, VINE AND BERRY CROPS

Apply Cheetah to the tree, vine and berry crops listed below. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

REGISTERED CROPS

Berries (Crop Subgroup 13-07B):

Crop Subgroup 13-07B Bushberry Subgroup

Aronia berry; blueberry, highbush; blueberry, lowbush; buffalo currant; Chilean guava; currant, black; currant, red; elderberry; European, barberry; gooseberry; cranberry, highbush; honeysuckle, edible; huckleberry; jostaberry; Juneberry; lingonberry; native currant; salal; sea buckthorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Citrus Fruits (*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp.) (Crop Group 10):

Crop Subgroup 10-10A. Orange Subgroup

Orange or tangerine/mandarin - Calamondin; citron; citrus hybrids; Mediterranean mandarin; orange, sour; orange, sweet; satsuma darin; tachibana orange; tangerine (mandarin); tangelo; tangor; trifoliolate orange; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Crop Subgroup 10-10B. Lemon/Lime Subgroup

Lemon or lime - Australian desert lime; Australian finger lime; Australian round lime; brown river finger lime; kumquat; lemon; lime; mount white lime; New Guinea wild lime; Russell River lime; sweet lime; Tahiti lime; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Crop Subgroup 10-10C. Grapefruit Subgroup

Grapefruit - Grapefruit; Japanese summer grapefruit; pummelo; tangelo; unqi fruit; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Olives: all olive varieties

Pome Fruit (Crop Group 11):

Crop Group 11. Pome Fruits Group

Apple; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; pear; pear, oriental; quince; azarole; hook; medlar; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Stone Fruit (Crop Group 12):

Crop Group 12. Stone Fruit Group

Apricot; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, chickasaw; plum, damson; plum, Japanese; plumcot; prune; and cultivars varieties and/or hybrids of these

Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14 including Pistachios):

Crop Group 14. Tree Nuts Group

Almond; beech nut; Brazil nut; butternut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; filbert (hazelnut); hickory nut; macadamia nut (bush nut); pecan; walnut, black and English

Grapes: all grape varieties (table, wine and raisins)

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

For best results, apply to emerged, young actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity and bright sunlight improve the performance of Cheetah. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest specified label use rate. Stressed conditions also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides. Do not retreat these weeds with Cheetah until sufficient regrowth has occurred.

Apply Cheetah as a directed spray to control undesirable vegetation in tree, vine and berries listed on this label. Apply as a broadcast, banded or spot treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds listed under the heading Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine and Berry crops. **Avoid direct spray or drift to desirable vegetation.** Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of Cheetah may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

Avoid contact of Cheetah solution, spray drift or mist with green bark, stems or foliage as injury may occur to trees, vines and berries. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark should be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers. Contact of Cheetah with parts of trees, vines or berries other than mature, brown bark can result in serious damage.

Application Methods for Broadcast Applications

Apply Cheetah at the rates listed below for broadcast applications based on weed size and stage of growth

| Weed Size and Stage | Rate of this product |
|---|--|
| Weeds < 3 in height | 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs ai/A) |
| Weeds < 6 in height pre tiller grasses | 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) |
| Weeds > 6 in height and/or grasses that have tillered | 56-82 fl oz/A (1.02 – 1.5 lbs ai/A) |

Application of Methods for Banded Spray Applications

Banded applications may be used using the following formula to calculate the amount of herbicide needed for orchard or vineyard strip sprays

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Rate per acre broadcast} = \text{Amount of herbicide needed for treatment}$$

Application Methods for Spot or Directed Spray Applications

For spot or directed spray applications by backpack sprayers only (no mechanically pressured handgun applications allowed), mix Cheetah at 1.7 fl oz of product per gallon of water. Apply to undesirable vegetation foliage until wet but prior to runoff. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use. DO NOT make spot or directed spray applications to tree or vine trunk as injury may occur.

Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine and Berry crops

Broadleaf Weeds

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Alkali sida | Fleabane, annual | Morningglory, ivyleaf | Smartweed, Pennsylvania |
| Ammannia, purple | Goosefoot | Morningglory, pitted | Sowthistle, annual |
| Arrowhead, California | Gromwell, field | Mullein, turkey | Spurge, prostrate |
| Buckwheat, wild | Groundcherry, cutleaf | Mustard, wild | Starthistle, yellow |
| Buffalobur | Groundsel, common | Nettle | Sunflower, common |
| Burclover, California | Henbit | Nightshade, black | Sunflower, prairie |
| Carpetweed | Jimsonweed | Nightshade, eastern black | Sunflower, volunteer |
| Chickweed, common | Knotweed | Nightshade, hairy | Swinecress |
| Chinese thornapple | Kochia | Pennycress | Thistle Russian |
| Cocklebur, common | Lambsquarters, common | Pigweed, redroot | Turnip, wild |
| Copperleaf, Virginia | Lettuce, miners | Pineapple weed | Velvetleaf |
| Cudweed | Lettuce, prickly | Puncturevine | Vervain |
| Cutleaf eveningprimrose | London rocket | Purslane, common | Vetch |
| Dodder | Mallow, common | Radish, wild | Virginia copperleaf |
| Eclipta | Malva (little mallow) | Ragweed, common | Willowherb, panicle |
| Fiddleneck | Marestail | Ragweed, giant | |
| Filaree | Mayweed | Redmaids | |
| Filaree, redstem | Morningglory, entireleaf | Shepherd's Purse | |

Grass Weeds

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Barnyardgrass | Crabgrass, smooth | Junglerice | Shattercane |
| Bluegrass, annual | Cupgrass, woolly | Oat, wild | Sprangletop |
| Brome, ripgut | Foxtail, giant | Panicum, fall | Stinkgrass |
| Bromegrass, downy | Foxtail, green | Panicum, Texas | Wheat, volunteer |
| Canarygrass | Foxtail, yellow | Rush, toad** | Windgrass |
| Chess, soft | Goosegrass | Ryegrass, annual* | Witchgrass |
| Crabgrass, large | Johnsongrass, seedling | Sandbur, field | |

Biennial and Perennial Weeds

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Aster, white heath | Dallisgrass | Mustard, tansy | <i>Rubus</i> spp. |
| Bindweed, field | Dandelion | Nutsedge, purple | Spurge, leafy |
| Bindweed, hedge | Dock, curly | Nutsedge, yellow | Thistle, bull |
| Bluegrass, Kentucky | dogbane (hemp) | Onion, wild | Thistle, musk |
| Bromegrass, smooth | Fescue | Orchardgrass | Torpedograss |
| Bulrush** | Goldenrod, gray | Paragrass | Vaseygrass |
| Burdock | Guineagrass | Plantain | Woodsorrel |
| Canada thistle | Horsetail | Poison ivy/oak | Yarrow,common |
| Clover, Alsike | Lovegrass | Quackgrass | |
| Clover, red | Mugwort | Rocket, yellow | |
| Clover, white | Mullein, common | Rose, wild | |

* Apply to annual ryegrass prior to 3 inches in height

** Indicates suppression

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON TREE, VINE AND BERRY CROPS

1. **DO NOT** apply more than 164 fl oz of Cheetah per acre (3 lbs ai/A) to berry bushes and stone fruit in a 12 month period. Maximum application rate of 82 fl oz per acre (1.5 lbs ai/A) per application.
2. **DO NOT** apply more than 246 fl oz (4.5 lbs ai/A) of Cheetah per acre to tree, nuts, vines, pome fruit, citrus and olives in any calendar year. Maximum application rate of 82 fl oz per acre (1.5 lbs ai/A) per application.
3. **DO NOT** graze harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
4. **DO NOT** apply Cheetah through any type of irrigation system.
5. **DO NOT** apply Cheetah aerially to tree, berry or vine crops.
6. **DO NOT** apply Cheetah within 14 days of nut, fruit, berry or grape harvest.
7. Applications to citrus fruits, pome fruits and olives must be a minimum of 14 days apart.
8. Applications to stone fruit must be a minimum of 28 days apart.
9. **DO NOT** make spot spray applications to suckers, as tree injury may occur.

SUCKER CONTROL WITH CHEETAH

Cheetah will reduce or eliminate sucker growth when applied to suckers that are young, green and uncallused. For sucker control, apply a split application approximately 4 weeks apart at 56 fl oz of product/A (1.02 lbs ai/A). Coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control. Suckers should not exceed 12 inches in length.

TANKMIX PARTNER INSTRUCTIONS

Cheetah does not provide residual weed control or control of unexposed plant parts. Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of Cheetah or be added to provide residual herbicide activity. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. Cheetah may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. Cheetah cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| Chateau® | Princep® 4L | Sinbar® 80W |
| Devinol® 50WP | Simazine 4L | Solicam® DF |
| Goal® 16E | Simazine 80W | Surflan® AS |
| Karmex® DF | Simazine 90 | Tuscany™ |

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR POTATO VINE DESICCATION

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

Apply Cheetah at the beginning of natural senescence of potato vines. Apply 21 fl oz/A (0.38 lbs ai/A). Do not split this application or apply more than one application per harvest. Potato varieties with heavy or dense vines may require an application of another desiccation product to complete vine desiccation.

Thorough coverage of the potato vines to be desiccated is essential. Use a sufficient volume of water (20 to 100 gpa) to obtain a thorough coverage of the potato vines. Vary the gallons of water per acre and the spray pressure as indicated by the density of the potato vines to assure thorough spray coverage. Increase the spray volume to at least 30 gallons of water per acre when the potato vine canopy is dense or under cool and dry conditions. Apply Cheetah with the spray boom as low as possible to achieve thorough coverage of the potato vines for best control and to minimize drift potential.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN POTATO VINE DESICCATION

1. **DO NOT** apply more than 21 fl oz/A (0.38 lbs ai/A) to potato vines per year.
2. **DO NOT** harvest potatoes until 9 days or more after application of Cheetah.
3. **DO NOT** apply to potatoes grown for seed.
4. Canola, corn, cotton, rice, soybean and sugar beets may be planted at any time after the application of Cheetah as a potato vine desiccant.
5. **DO NOT** plant treated areas to wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum and triticale until 30 or more days after an application of Cheetah as a potato vine desiccant.
6. **DO NOT** plant treated areas to crops other than those listed in this use precautions section until 120 or more days after an application of Cheetah as a potato vine desiccant.

FALLOW FIELDS OR POST HARVEST

Cheetah may be used as a substitute for tillage in fallow fields to control or suppress weeds listed in the Weed Control for Row Crops section of this label. Applications may be made in fallow fields post-harvest, prior to planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label.

Apply Cheetah at 22 or 29 fl oz/A (0.4 or 0.53 lbs ai/A) to fallow fields to control specific weeds. Cheetah must be applied with ammonium sulfate. Tank mixes with 2-4 D, glyphosate or atrazine are recommended with Cheetah to enhance total weed control. When using Cheetah in tank mix combinations, follow the precautions and directions of use of the most restrictive label. See the Application and Mixing Procedures section of this label for additional information on how to apply Cheetah. See the Information section of this label for rotational crop restrictions.

FARMSTEADS, RECREATIONAL, AND PUBLIC AREAS

When applied as listed, Cheetah controls undesirable plant vegetation in non-crop areas around farmstead building foundations, shelter belts, along fences, airports, commercial plants, storage and lumber yards, educational facilities, fence lines, ditch banks, dry ditches or canals, schools, parking lots, tank farms pumping stations, parks other public areas and general nonselective farmstead weed control. Refer to the Application Directions for use on listed Tree, Vine and Berry Crops section of this label for appropriate application broadcast and spot spray application rates and lists of weeds controlled.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or seed by storage or disposal. **PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Keep container tightly closed and dry in a cool, well ventilated place. Storage temperature should not exceed 125° F. If storage temperature of this product is below 32° F, the material should not be pumped until its temperature exceeds 32° F. Protect against direct sunlight.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

NOTE: This product is available in multiple containers. Refer to the Net Contents section of this products labeling for the applicable "No refillable" or "Refillable" designation. Follow the container handling instructions below that apply to your container type / size.

Non-refillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

Non-refillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. 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. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **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 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.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable Container: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Close all openings and replace all caps. Contact Nufarm's Customer Service Department at 1-800-345-3330 to arrange for return of the empty refillable container.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

The directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, (1) THE GOODS DELIVERED TO YOU ARE FURNISHED "AS IS" BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND (2) MANUFACTURER AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND TO BUYER OR USER, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INEFFECTIVENESS, MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS USED IN COMBINATION WITH THE GOODS, OR THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, INCLUDING WEATHER, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND ASSUMED BY BUYER OR USER. THIS WRITING CONTAINS ALL OF THE REPRESENTATIONS AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN BUYER, MANUFACTURER AND SELLER, AND NO PERSON OR AGENT OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER HAS ANY AUTHORITY TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OR AGREEMENT RELATING IN ANY WAY TO THESE GOODS.

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