



GROUP 14 | 2 HERBICIDES

Flu-Rimuron

An Herbicide for Weed Control In Soybeans

Active Ingredients:

Flumioxazin* 29%

Chlorimuron-ethyl** 11%

Other Ingredients: 60%**Total:** 100%

*2-[7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propylnyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione

**Ethyl 2-[[[[(4-chloro-6-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)amino];carbonyl];amino];sulfonyl];benzoate

Flu-Rimuron is a water dispersible granule containing 40% active ingredient.

By Wt.

29%

11%

60%

100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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.)

FIRST AID	
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.• Call a poison control center or doctor for 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 by the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal), call: 1-800-222-1222 . For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), call CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 .	

See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

Manufactured For:

RedEagle International LLC

5143 S. Lakeland Dr., Suite 4 Lakeland, FL 33813

EPA Reg. No.: 85678-48 Net

Contents: 5 Pounds

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride
- Socks and shoes

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.
- 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to non-target plants and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff may be hazardous to non-target plants and aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

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

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of chlorimuron-ethyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

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

WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES: **Flu-Rimuron** has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying **Flu-Rimuron** if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Flu-Rimuron contains two active ingredients with two different modes of action. Chlorimuron-ethyl is classified as a Group 2 herbicide and flumioxazin is classified as a Group 14 herbicide. As a mixture herbicide, each listed weed may not be controlled by both mechanisms of action.

Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **Flu-Rimuron** and other Group 2 and Group 14 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 and Group 14 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 and Group 14 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Flu-Rimuron** or other Group 2 and Group 14 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of **Flu-Rimuron** or other target site of action Group 2 and Group 14 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.

Users should scout before and after application. Users should report lack of performance to registrant or their representative. Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

SPRAY DRIFT

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Flu-Rimuron is a selective herbicide for use as a pre-emergence control of susceptible broadleaf weeds and for suppression of certain annual grass weeds in soybeans. When application is made as part of a burndown treatment, **Flu-Rimuron** also provides control of certain broadleaf weeds that have emerged.

Flu-Rimuron has two modes of action and quickly inhibits the growth of susceptible weed species. After treatment, susceptible weed species may germinate and emerge. Seedling weeds will then either turn brown and die shortly after being exposed to light, or will stop growing, turn yellow and then turn brown from the growing point out. Susceptible species typically do not grow past the cotyledon stage before they die from either active ingredient mode of action. Species that are less susceptible may remain green, but will be stunted and non-competitive.

PRECAUTIONS:

- It is the end-user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
- Before the emergence of any STS or STS/RR soybean variety, **Flu-Rimuron** may be applied in a tank mixture with an organophosphate insecticide or applied after the application of an organophosphate insecticide.
- When making application by air, observe and follow drift management restrictions and precautions listed under **Aerial Application**.

RESTRICTIONS:

These restrictions apply to all uses on this label.

- Do not make application of this product when weather conditions favor spray drift from treated areas.
- Do not apply more than one application of **Flu-Rimuron** per year.
- Do not make application of more than 5 oz. of **Flu-Rimuron** per acre (0.034 lb. a.i. chlorimuron-ethyl/acre and 0.091 lb. a.i. flumioxazin/acre) during a single year.
- Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage or hay to livestock.
- Do not make application of this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use on soils with a composite pH of greater than 7.6.
- Do not tank mix **Flu-Rimuron** with chloroacetamide-containing products such as: fluthiamide, s-metolachlor, dimethenamid, dimethenamid-P or alachlor.
- Do not make application of **Flu-Rimuron** within 14 days prior to or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide on any soybean variety that is not STS® or STS/RR, as severe crop injury may result.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE

Pre-Emergence Applications

Important: Crop injury may result from treatments made to poorly drained soils under cool, wet conditions. Risk of crop injury can be minimized by not using on poorly drained soils, planting at least 1.5 inches deep and completely covering seeds with soil before pre-emergence applications. Moisture is needed to activate **Flu-Rimuron** in soil for residual weed control. Dry weather after applications of **Flu-Rimuron** may reduce effectiveness. However, when adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, **Flu-Rimuron** will provide control of susceptible germinating weeds.

When adequate moisture is not received following a soil-applied treatment of **Flu-Rimuron**, weed control may be improved by using shallow cultivation. If weeds begin to emerge, irrigate (¼ inch of water) or cultivate uniformly with shallow-tillage equipment (ex. rotary hoe) that will not damage the crop. Deep cultivation reduces the effectiveness of **Flu-Rimuron** and should be avoided.

Burndown Applications

For optimum performance, make application of **Flu-Rimuron** to actively growing plants. Making application of **Flu-Rimuron** under conditions that do not promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. Do not make application of **Flu-Rimuron** when weeds are under stress due to drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, disease or low humidity. Weeds under stress tend to become less susceptible to herbicidal action. **Flu-Rimuron** is most effective when applied under sunny conditions at temperatures above 65°F.

Flu-Rimuron is rainfast 1 hour after application. If rain is expected within 1 hour of application, application should not be made or efficacy may be reduced.

Timing to Soybeans

Application of **Flu-Rimuron** may be made up to 3 days after planting but prior to soybean emergence. Treatment after the soybeans emerge will result in severe crop injury. Select the appropriate **Flu-Rimuron** rate from the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** or **WEEDS SUPPRESSED** tables, according to expected weed spectrum.

Soil Characteristics

Treatment of **Flu-Rimuron** to soils with high organic matter and/or high clay content may require the higher use rate listed in the rate range than soils with low organic matter and/or low clay content. Application to cloddy seedbeds can result in reduced weed control.

Herbicide Rate

Select the **Flu-Rimuron** rate for pre-emergence application or burndown program, based upon soil characteristics and the most difficult-to-control weed species being targeted for pre-emergence control. Select the proper **Flu-Rimuron** rate from the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** table. Refer to the **WEEDS SUPPRESSED** table for a list of weeds suppressed by **Flu-Rimuron**.

CARRIER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE*

(*Ground Equipment only. Refer to information for aerial equipment under **Aerial Application**.)

Pre-Emergence Applications

Use 10 to 30 gals. of spray solution per acre for conventional tillage application to ensure uniform coverage. Select nozzle type based on manufacturer's gallonage and pressure recommendations for pre-emergence herbicide applications.

Burndown Applications

Use 15 to 30 gals. of spray solution per acre to ensure thorough coverage in burndown applications. Use 20 to 30 gals. per acre if dense vegetation or heavy crop residue is present. Select nozzle type based on manufacturer's gallonage and pressure recommendations for post-emergence herbicide applications.

ADDITIVES

Adjuvant Requirements for Burndown

The addition of an agronomically approved adjuvant to the spray mixture is required for burndown control of weeds from **Flu-Rimuron**. A crop oil concentrate (COC), that contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil, may be used when making application of **Flu-Rimuron** as part of a burndown program. Certain tank mixes and/or use patterns may require the use of a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) in place of a COC. The NIS must contain at least 80% active ingredient. Also, spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be added to the spray mixture along with either a COC or NIS to enhance weed control. The addition of AMS does not replace the need for COC or NIS. Mixing compatibility qualities should be verified by a jar test.

Adjuvant Rates for Burndown

COC at 1 to 2 pts./acre or NIS at 0.25% v/v. The addition of spray grade AMS at 8.5 to 17 lbs. per 100 gals. of spray solution may be added in addition to the COC or NIS.

Jar Test to Determine Compatibility of Adjuvants and Flu-Rimuron

When making application of **Flu-Rimuron** with an adjuvant, such as in stale seed bed or reduced tillage situations, a jar test should be conducted prior to mixing commercial quantities of **Flu-Rimuron**, when using **Flu-Rimuron** for the first time, when using new adjuvants or when a new water source is being used.

- 1) Add 1 pt. of the water to a quart jar. The water should be from the same source and temperature that will be used in the spray tank mixing operation.
- 2) Add 2 g. of **Flu-Rimuron** to the quart jar, gently mix until product dissolves.
- 3) Add 60 mL (4 tbsp. or 2 fl. oz.) of the COC to the quart jar, gently mix. If a NIS is being used in a tank mix, add 2.5 mL (½ tsp.) of the NIS in place of the COC.
- 4) If AMS is being used, add 19 g. to the quart jar.
- 5) Place cap on jar, invert 10 times, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
- 6) An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform and free of suspended particles. If any of the following conditions are observed the choice of adjuvant should be questioned:
 - a. Layer of oil or globules on the mixture's surface.
 - b. Flocculation: fine particles in suspension or as a layer on the bottom of the jar.
 - c. Clabbering: Thickening texture (coagulated) like gelatin.

SPRAYER PREPARATION AND CLEAN-UP

Prior to making application of **Flu-Rimuron**, begin with clean, well maintained application equipment. The spray tank, all hoses and booms, should be cleaned to ensure no residues from the prior spray are in the equipment. Some pesticides, including the sulfonylurea and phenoxy herbicides, are active at very small amounts and can cause crop injury when application is made to susceptible crops. Clean the spray equipment according to the manufacturer's directions for the last product used before the equipment is used to make application of **Flu-Rimuron**. Spray equipment, including mixing vessels and nurse tanks, must be cleaned each day after an application of **Flu-Rimuron**.

Mixing Instructions

It is the end-user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

- 1) Fill clean spray tank ⅓ to ½ of desired level with clean water.
- 2) Add the specified amount of **Flu-Rimuron** while agitating. Agitation should create a rippling or rolling action on the water surface. If tank mixing **Flu-Rimuron** with other labeled herbicides, add water soluble bags first, followed by dry formulations, flowables, emulsifiable concentrates and then solutions. Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate spray operation.
- 3) Add any required adjuvants.
- 4) Fill spray tank to desired level with water. Agitation should continue until application of spray solution has completed.
- 5) Mix only the amount of spray solution that can be applied the day of mixing. Application of **Flu-Rimuron** should be made within 6 hours of mixing.

Sprayer Clean-Up

Sprayer equipment, including all tanks, hoses, booms, screens and nozzles, should be thoroughly cleaned prior to use with post-emergence pesticides. Equipment with **Flu-Rimuron** residue remaining in the system may result in crop injury to the subsequently treated crop. Following an application of **Flu-Rimuron**, use the steps below to clean the spray equipment:

- 1) Completely drain the spray tank, rinse the sprayer thoroughly, including the inside and outside of the tank and all in-line screens.
- 2) Fill the spray tank with clean water and flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles.
- 3) Top off tank, add 1 gal. of 3% household ammonia (or equivalent) for every 100 gals. of water, circulate through sprayer for 5 minutes and then flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles for a minimum of 15 minutes. If diaphragms are being used on the spray boom, loosen diaphragms before flushing the spray system, allowing cleaning solution to spray through the open diaphragm. If spray lines have any end caps, they must be loosened before flushing the system, allowing cleaning solution to spray through the loosened caps. To enhance removal of **Flu-Rimuron** from the spray system, add a tank cleaner in place of ammonia and allow the cleaning solution to remain in the pressurized spray system (spray tank, hoses and boom) for overnight before flushing the system for a minimum of 15 minutes.
- 4) Drain tank completely.
- 5) Add enough clean water to the spray tank to allow all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles to be flushed for 2 minutes.
- 6) Remove all nozzles and screens and rinse them in clean water.

Application Equipment

Application equipment should be clean and in good repair. Nozzles should be uniformly spaced on boom and frequently checked for accuracy.

Broadcast Application

Make application of **Flu-Rimuron**, and **Flu-Rimuron** tank mixes, with ground equipment using standard commercial sprayers equipped with flat fan or flood nozzles (pre-emergence applications only) designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume.

Band Application

Use proportionately less water and **Flu-Rimuron** per acre when banding.

Carrier Volume and Spray Pressure: When used as part of a burndown weed control program, apply **Flu-Rimuron** in 7 to 10 gals. of water per acre. Application at less than 7 gals. per acre may provide inadequate control. When used for pre-emergence weed control, apply **Flu-Rimuron** in 5 to 10 gals. of water per acre. The higher gallonage applications generally afford more consistent weed control. 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.

Nozzle Selection and Orientation: Formation of very small drops may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray pressure. Use nozzles that produce flat or hollow cone spray patterns. Use non-drip type nozzles, such as diaphragm type nozzles, to avoid unwanted discharge of spray solution. The nozzles must be directed toward the rear of the aircraft, at an angle between 0 and 15° downward. Do not place nozzles on the outer 25% of the wings or rotors.

Adjuvants and Drift Control Additives: Refer to tank mix partner's label for adjuvant recommendation. Drift control additives may be used. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label.

CROP FAILURE

Soybeans can be replanted immediately if the crop treated with **Flu-Rimuron** is lost due to a catastrophe, such as hail or other forms of inclement weather.

ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

Before using **Flu-Rimuron**, consideration must be given to crop rotation plans. Crops other than soybeans may be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of **Flu-Rimuron** remaining in the soil the next planting season. The crop selected for rotation is restricted after an application of **Flu-Rimuron**.

The following rotational crops may be planted after making application of **Flu-Rimuron** at the directed rate. Planting earlier than the listed rotational interval may result in crop injury.

Midwest Region - Flu-Rimuron Crop Rotational Intervals

Region includes the states of IA (except Hamburg-Ida-Monona, Nicolett-Clarion and Webster soils), IL, IN, KS, MI, MO (except Bootheel), NE (fields south of Route 30 and east of Route 281), NY, OH, OK, PA, and WI (South of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and South of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

Crop	All Soil pH
Soybean	Immediately
Barley, Ryegrass, Wheat, Winter Rye	4 Months
Cotton, Field Corn*, Rice, Sorghum, Tobacco (Transplant)	10 Months
Alfalfa, Dry Bean, Kidney Bean, Pea, Snap Bean, Tomato (Transplant)	12 Months
Clover	18 Months
Cabbage, Cucumbers, Flax, Lentils, Mustards, Peanuts, Pumpkin, Sunflower, Sweet Corn, Watermelon	18 Months
Canola (Rapeseed), Carrot, Onion, Potato, Sugar Beet, and any other crops not listed	30 Months
*Field corn is defined to include only that corn grown for grain or silage, popcorn and seed corn. Because seed corn inbred lines may vary in their sensitivity to trace amounts of herbicide carryover, RedEagle International LLC cannot warrant that seed corn can be re-cropped without damage or yield loss. User should seek the advice of their seed corn company agronomist regarding inbred sensitivity to herbicides before planting any inbred lines.	

Southern Region - Flu-Rimuron Crop Rotational Intervals

Region includes the states of AL, AR, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MO (Bootheel), MS, NC, NJ, SC, TN, TX, VA, and WV.

Crop	Soil pH less than 7.0	Soil pH 7.0 or greater
Soybean	Immediately	Immediately
Barley, Ryegrass, Wheat, Winter Rye	4 Months	4 Months
Rice	9 Months	18 Months
Field Corn*, Sorghum, Tobacco (Transplant)	10 Months	18 Months
Cotton	10 Months	30 Months
Alfalfa, Clover, Tomato (Transplant)	12 Months	18 Months
Dry Bean, Kidney Bean, Pea, Snap Bean	12 Months	30 Months
*Field corn is defined to include only that corn grown for grain or silage, popcorn and seed corn. Because seed corn inbred lines may vary in their sensitivity to trace amounts of herbicide carryover, RedEagle International LLC cannot warrant that seed corn can be re-cropped without damage or yield loss. User should seek the advice of their seed corn company agronomist regarding inbred sensitivity to herbicides before planting any inbred lines.		

(continued)

Southern Region - Flu-Rimuron Crop Rotational Intervals *(continued)*

Region includes the states of AL, AR, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MO (Bootheel), MS, NC, NJ, SC, TN, TX, VA, and WV.

Crop	Soil pH less than 7.0	Soil pH 7.0 or greater
Canola (Rapeseed), Carrot, Cabbage, Cucumbers, Flax, Lentils, Mustards, Onion, Peanuts, Potato, Pumpkin, Sugar Beet, Sunflower, Sweet Corn, Watermelon, and any other crops not listed	18 Months	30 Months

ADDITIONAL PRE-EMERGENCE BROADLEAF CONTROL

Flu-Rimuron may be tank mixed with metribuzin, linuron or pendimethalin for additional weed control. It is the end-user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

ADDITIONAL PRE-EMERGENCE GRASS CONTROL

Flu-Rimuron may be tank mixed with pendimethalin for additional grass control. It is the end-user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Tank mixes with products that contain chloroacetamide such as: fluthiamide, s-metolachlor, dimethenamid, dimethenamid-P or alachlor, may result in severe injury to soybeans when application is followed by prolonged periods of cool wet weather and should not be used with **Flu-Rimuron**.

Application of **Flu-Rimuron**, when made according to label use directions, will provide control of the weeds listed in the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** table and suppress the weeds listed in the **WEEDS SUPPRESSED** table. This label makes no claims concerning control of other weed species.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Pre-Emergence Application of Flu-Rimuron

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES				
SECTION A				
Common Name	Scientific Name	Organic Matter	Soil Type	Flu-Rimuron Rate
Bittercress, Hairy	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	0.5 - 5.0%	All Soil Types	3.0 oz./Acre (0.021 lb. a.i. chlorimuron-ethyl/acre and 0.054 lb. a.i. flumioxazin/acre)
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>			
Chamomile				
German	<i>Matricaria recutita</i>			
Mayweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>			
Chickweed				
Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>			
Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>			
Copperleaf				
Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>			
Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>			
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>			
Deadnettle, Purple	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>			
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>			
Evening Primrose, Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>			
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>			
Indigo, Hairy	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>			
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>			
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>			
Mallow				
Little	<i>Malva parviflora</i>			
Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>			
Marestail/Horseweed	<i>Coryza canadensis</i>			
Mayweed	<i>Matricaria recutita</i>			
Restrictions:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than one application of Flu-Rimuron per year. • Do not make application of more than 5 oz. of Flu-Rimuron per acre (0.034 lb. a.i. chlorimuron-ethyl/acre and 0.091 lb. a.i. flumioxazin/acre) during a single year. 				

(continued)

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Pre-Emergence Application of Flu-Rimuron (continued)

BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES				
SECTION A				
Common Name	Scientific Name	Organic Matter	Soil Type	Flu-Rimuron Rate
Morningglory, Smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>	0.5 - 5.0%	All Soil Types	3.0 oz./Acre (0.021 lb. a.i. chlorimuron-ethyl/acre and 0.054 lb. a.i. flumioxazin/acre)
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>			
Nightshades				
Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>			
Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>			
Hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>			
Pigweeds				
Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>			
Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>			
Spiny Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>			
Turnble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>			
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>			
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>			
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>			
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>			
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>			
Shepherd's Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>			
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>			
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>			
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than one application of Flu-Rimuron per year. Do not make application of more than 5 oz. of Flu-Rimuron per acre (0.034 lb. a.i. chlorimuron-ethyl/acre and 0.091 lb. a.i. flumioxazin/acre) during a single year. 				

(continued)

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Pre-Emergence Application of Flu-Rimuron (continued)

SECTION B				
All Weeds Listed in Section "A" plus the Below.				
Common Name	Scientific Name	Organic Matter	Soil Type	Flu-Rimuron Rate
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	0.5 - 3.0%	All Soil Types	4.0 oz./Acre (0.028 lb. a.i. chlorimuron-ethyl/acre and 0.073 lb. a.i. flumioxazin/acre)
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>			
Coffee Senna	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>			
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>			
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>			
Morningglories				
Entire Leaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i>			
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>			
Pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>			
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>			
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	3.0 - 5.0%	Coarse and Medium Soils (sandy loam, loamy sand, loamy, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	5.0 oz./Acre (0.034 lb. a.i. chlorimuron-ethyl/acre and 0.091 lb. a.i. flumioxazin/acre)
Ragweed				
Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>			
Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>			
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>			
Smartweeds				
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>			
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>			
Tropic Croton	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>			
Sunflower, Common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>			
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>			
Waterhemp				
Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>			
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>			
Wild Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>			
Restrictions:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than one application of Flu-Rimuron per year. Do not make application of more than 5 oz. of Flu-Rimuron per acre (0.034 lb. a.i. chlorimuron-ethyl/acre and 0.091 lb. a.i. flumioxazin/acre) during a single year. 				

WEEDS SUPPRESSED

Annual Grasses Suppressed by Pre-Emergence Application of Flu-Rimuron

GRASS WEED SPECIES		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Flu-Rimuron Rates
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	3.0 - 5.0 oz./Acre (0.021 - 0.034 lb. a.i. chlorimuron-ethyl/acre and 0.054 - 0.091 lb. a.i. flumioxazin/acre)
Crabgrass, Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	
Goosegrass	<i>Elyusine indica</i>	
Lovegrass, California	<i>Eragrostis diffusa</i>	
Panicums		
Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	
Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	
Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than one application of Flu-Rimuron per year. • Do not make application of more than 5 oz. of Flu-Rimuron per acre (0.034 lb. a.i. chlorimuron-ethyl/acre and 0.091 lb. a.i. flumioxazin/acre) during a single year. 		

MIDWEST REGION STATES SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

Flu-Rimuron Rates may be used in the following Midwestern States: IA (except Hamburg-Ilda-Monona, Nicolett-Clarion and Webster soils), IL, IN, KS, MI, MO (except Bootheel), NE (fields South of Route 30 and East of Route 281), NY, OH, OK, PA, and WI (South of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and South of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

Precautions:

- On soils with a composite pH of 7 or less, apply 2.5 to 5.0 oz./acre (0.017 - 0.034 lb. a.i. chlorimuron-ethyl/acre and 0.045 - 0.091 lb. a.i. flumioxazin/acre).
- On soils with a composite pH greater than 7, do not apply more than 2.5 oz./acre of **Flu-Rimuron**. **Flu-Rimuron** at 2.5 oz./acre will provide suppression of the weeds listed in the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** table.

Restrictions:

- Do not make application of additional products that contain chlorimuron-ethyl to fields that have been treated with **Flu-Rimuron**.
- Do not make application to soils with a history of nutrient deficiency, such as iron chlorosis, as injury may result.

SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAM FOR MIDWEST REGION STATES

Restriction:

- Do not perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.

Timing To Weeds

Application of **Flu-Rimuron**, made as part of a spring burndown program for midwest region states, may be used for pre-emergence weed control, as well as to assist in burndown of many annual and perennial weeds the below table.

Tank Mixtures - For Control of Emerged Weeds in Spring Burndown Program for Midwest Region States

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

For each **Fiu-Rimuron** tank mix partner listed, see the tank mix product label(s) for specific directions for control of emerged weeds present, rotational restrictions, plant-back intervals and adjuvant recommendations.

Tank Mix Partners	Target Weeds*
2,4-D	Dandelion Marestail/Horseweed Ragweed, Giant
Tribenuron-methyl + 2,4-D	Chickweed Species
Glyphosate	General Burndown
Glyphosate + 2,4-D	General Burndown
Thifensulfuron-methyl	Lambsquarters
Paraquat	Chickweed Henbit Marestail/Horseweed

*Refer to tank mix product label(s) for specific directions for control of emerged weeds present, rotational restrictions, plant-back planting intervals, and adjuvant recommendations.

FALL BURNDOWN AND FALLOW SEEDBED PROGRAMS FOR MIDWEST REGION STATES

Precaution:

- Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control in the spring.

Restrictions:

- Do not make application to frozen or snow-covered soil.
- Do not perform any tillage operation following an application or residual weed control will be reduced.

Timing To Weeds

Application of **Fiu-Rimuron** at 3.0 to 5.0 oz./acre (0.021 - 0.034 lb. a.i. chlorimuron-ethyl/acre and 0.054 - 0.091 lb. a.i. flumioxazin/acre), may be made in the fall to provide residual weed control in fields that will be planted the following spring with soybeans. If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use **Fiu-Rimuron** in combination with a labeled burndown herbicide (below table). Application must be made no earlier than October 15th or when soil temperature falls below 50°F at a 2-inch depth to maintain residual weed control into the spring (May 1st) or up until planting, whichever comes first. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** table.

Tank Mixtures - For Control of Emerged Weeds in Fall Burndown and Fallow Seedbed Programs for Midwest Region States

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

For each **Flu-Rimuron** tank mix partner listed, see the tank mix product label(s) for specific directions for control of emerged weeds present, rotational restrictions, plant-back intervals and adjuvant recommendations.

Tank Mix Partners	Target Weeds*	
2,4-D	Cressleaf, Groundsel Dandelion Deadnettle, Purple	Henbit Marestail/Horseweed Shepherd's Purse
2,4-D + Dicamba	Cressleaf, Groundsel Dandelion Deadnettle, Purple	Henbit Marestail/Horseweed Shepherd's Purse
Tribenuron-methyl + 2,4-D	Chickweed Cressleaf, Groundsel Dandelion Deadnettle, Purple	Henbit Marestail/Horseweed Shepherd's Purse
Glyphosate	Annual Grasses Chickweed Cressleaf, Groundsel	Deadnettle, Purple Henbit Shepherd's Purse
Glyphosate + 2,4-D	Annual Grasses Chickweed Cressleaf, Groundsel Dandelion	Deadnettle, Purple Henbit Marestail/Horseweed Shepherd's Purse
*Refer to tank mix product labels for specific directions for control of emerged weeds present, rotational restrictions, planting intervals, and adjuvant recommendations.		

SOUTHERN REGION STATES SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

Flu-Rimuron may be used in the following Southern Region States: AL, AR, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MO (Bootheel), MS, NC, NJ, SC, TN, TX, VA, and WV.

Precautions:

- On soils with a composite pH of 7 or less apply 4.0 to 5.0 oz./acre (0.028 - 0.034 lb. a.i. chlorimuron-ethyl/acre and 0.073 - 0.091 lb. a.i. flumioxazin/acre) of **Flu-Rimuron**.
- On soils with a composite pH of greater than 7, do not apply more than 4.0 oz./acre of **Flu-Rimuron**.

Restrictions:

- Do not make application of additional products that contain chlorimuron-ethyl to fields that have been treated with **Flu-Rimuron** at 3.0 oz./acre (0.021 lb. a.i. chlorimuron-ethyl/acre and 0.054 lb. a.i. flumioxazin/acre), that have a soil pH of 7.0 or greater, except in the states of AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, MO (Bootheel), NC, SC, TN and TX, where up to 0.125 oz. a.i./acre (0.0078 lb. a.i./acre) of chlorimuron-ethyl may be applied.
- Do not make application to Black Belt soils in Alabama and Mississippi with a soil pH greater than 7.0 or a history of nutrient deficiency such as iron chlorosis, as injury may occur.

SPRING BURNDOWN PROGRAM FOR SOUTHERN REGION STATES

Restriction:

- Do not perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.

Timing To Weeds

Flu-Rimuron, applied as part of a spring burndown program for southern region states, may be used for pre-emergence weed control, as well as to assist in burndown of many annual and perennial weeds where soybeans will be planted. For control of emerged weeds, choose the most appropriate burndown tank mix partner from the below table.

Tank Mixtures - For Control of Emerged Weeds in Spring Burndown Program for Southern Region States

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

For each **Flu-Rimuron** tank mix partner listed, see the tank mix product label(s) for specific directions for control of emerged weeds present, rotational restrictions, plant-back intervals and adjuvant recommendations.

Tank Mix Partners	Target Weeds*
2,4-D	Dandelion Marestail/Horseweed Ragweed, Giant
Dicamba	Marestail/Horseweed
Tribenuron-methyl + 2,4-D	Chickweed Species
Glyphosate	General Burndown
Glyphosate + 2,4-D	General Burndown
Thifensulfuron-methyl	Lambsquarters
Paraquat	Chickweed Henbit
*Refer to tank mix product label(s) for specific directions for control of emerged weeds present, rotational restrictions, plant-back planting intervals, and adjuvant recommendations.	

FALL BURNDOWN AND FALLOW SEEDBED PROGRAMS FOR SOUTHERN REGION STATES

Precaution:

- Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

Restrictions:

- Do not make application to frozen or snow-covered soil.
- Do not perform any tillage operation after application or residual weed control will be reduced.

Timing To Weeds

Flu-Rimuron, at 3.0 to 5.0 oz./acre (0.021 - 0.034 lb. a.i. chlorimuron-ethyl/acre and 0.054 - 0.091 lb. a.i. flumioxazin/acre), may be used in the fall to provide residual weed control in fields that will be planted the following spring with soybeans. If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use **Flu-Rimuron** in combination with a labeled burndown herbicide (below table). Application must be made no earlier than November 15th or when soil temperature falls below 50°F at a 2-inch depth to maintain residual weed control into the spring (April 1st) or up until planting, whichever comes first. Weeds controlled by residual activity are listed in the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** table.

Tank Mixtures - For Control of Emerged Weeds in Fall Burndown and Fallow Seedbed Programs for Southern Region States

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

For each **Flu-Rimuron** tank mix partner listed, refer to tank mix product label(s) for specific directions for control of emerged weeds present, rotational restrictions, plant-back intervals and adjuvant recommendations.

Tank Mix Partners	Target Weeds*
2,4-D	Cressleaf, Groundsel Dandelion Deadnettle, Purple Henbit Marestail/Horseweed Shepherd's Purse
2,4-D + Dicamba	Cressleaf, Groundsel Dandelion Deadnettle, Purple Henbit Marestail/Horseweed Shepherd's Purse
Dicamba	Cressleaf, Groundsel Dandelion Deadnettle, Purple Henbit Marestail/Horseweed Shepherd's Purse
Glyphosate	Annual Grasses Chickweed Cressleaf, Groundsel Deadnettle, Purple Henbit Shepherd's Purse
Glyphosate + 2,4-D	Annual Grasses Chickweed Cressleaf, Groundsel Dandelion Deadnettle, Purple Henbit Marestail/Horseweed Shepherd's Purse
*Consult the tank mix product label(s) for specific directions for control of emerged weeds present, rotational restrictions, planting intervals, and adjuvant recommendations.	

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Keep pesticide in original container. Store in a cool, dry, secure place. Do not put formulation or dilute spray solution into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate food or foodstuffs. Do not store or transport near feed or food. Not for use or storage in or around the home.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

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

CONTAINER HANDLING

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

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