

ACETOCHLOR	GROUP	15	HERBICIDES
CLOPYRALID	GROUP	4	HERBICIDES
FLUMETSULAM	GROUP	2	HERBICIDES

Definite

An Herbicide for Use on Herbicide-Tolerant and Conventional Field Corn and Silage Corn.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

	WT. BY %
Acetochlor, 2-chloro-2'-methyl-6'-ethyl-N-ethoxymethylacetanilide.....	41.67%
Clopyralid, 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, monoethanolamine salt.....	4.27%
Flumetsulam, N-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-5-methyl-1,2,4-triazolo-[1,5a]-pyrimidine-2-sulfonamide.....	1.30%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... 52.76%

TOTAL:..... 100.00%

Acid equivalent: clopyralid, 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid – 3.24% (0.3 lb./gal.)

Contains 3.8 lbs. acetochlor, 0.39 lb. clopyralid monoethanolamine salt, and 0.12 lb. flumetsulam active ingredient per gallon.

Contains 0.32 lb./gal. dichlorimid.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

FIRST AID	
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 eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 .	

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

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC



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EPA Reg. No. 83529-105
EPA Est. No. 11773-IA-001

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or Viton®≥14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When applicators 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.

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. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Acetochlor demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the groundwater is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Flumetsulam and clopyralid are known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this product where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in leaching to ground water.

Caution should be exercised when handling this product at mixing and loading sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

Acetochlor has properties that may result in surface water contamination via dissolved runoff and runoff erosion. Practices should be followed to minimize the potential for dissolved runoff and/or runoff erosion.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions for Use on this 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 regulations.

Not for Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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 over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or Viton®≥14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Definite is for use on herbicide tolerant (such as Roundup Ready® or LibertyLink®) and conventional field corn and silage corn. This product may be applied pre-plant, pre-emergence, or early post-emergence in corn. It is formulated to provide early season control of grass and broadleaf weeds for optimal timing of the in-crop post-emergence application of glyphosate or glufosinate.

Definite is a combination of the herbicides acetochlor, flumetsulam, clopyralid, and the safener dichlorimid. Application of **Definite** may be made to the surface or incorporated into the top 1 to 2 inch layer of soil. It is labeled for use alone or in tank mix combinations for control or suppression of weeds, as indicated in the **Target Weeds** section of this label. **Definite** controls weeds by interfering with normal germination and seedling development. **Definite** may provide post-emergence activity on 1 to 2 inch broadleaf weeds present at application, but will not provide post-emergence activity on grass weeds present at application. If emerged grass and broadleaf weeds are present at the time of application, best results will be achieved by tank mixing a herbicide such as glyphosate (Durango® DMA or Roundup®), glufosinate (Liberty®) or paraquat (Gramoxone) and/or 2,4-D with **Definite**.

The use rate of **Definite** is determined by a combination of two factors, soil texture and organic matter, which must be determined prior to application. Different soil textures are grouped into three groups: coarse, medium, and fine.

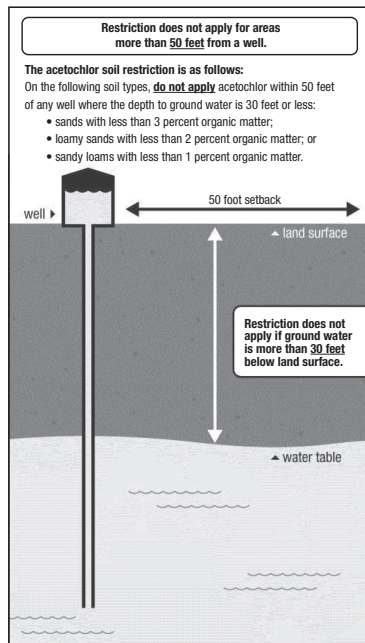
Soil Types:

- **Fine:** Silty Clay Loam, Clay Loam, Sandy Clay, Silty Clay, Clay
- **Medium:** Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Sandy Clay Loam
- **Coarse:** Sand, Loamy Sand, Sandy Loam

Soil texture and organic matter content of the soil may be determined from soil survey information and/or by laboratory analysis and must be known in order to select the proper rate.

Use Restrictions

- Not for Sale, Sale Into, Distribution and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State.
- On the following soil types, do not apply this product within 50 feet of any well where the depth to ground water is 30 feet or less: sands with less than 3% organic matter; loamy sands with less than 2% organic matter; or sandy loams with less than 1 percent organic matter. See the figure for additional clarification.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate this product.
- Do not apply this product using aerial application equipment.
- This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells including abandoned wells and drainage wells, sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.
- Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved



across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

- Product must be used in a manner that will prevent back siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.
- 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.
- Read and follow these Advisories to minimize drift to non-target areas.
- Minimize drift by using sufficient spray volume to ensure adequate coverage with large-droplet size sprays:
 - Use low pressure application equipment capable of producing a large-droplet spray. Do not use nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray. Droplet size has been shown to be the single most important factor affecting drift from ground applications.
 - While increasing droplet size does reduce the potential for spray drift, larger droplets do not eliminate drift if environmental or application conditions are inappropriate for application.
 - Use larger capacity nozzles to increase flow rate rather than increasing spray pressure.
 - Keep height of ground-driven spray booms as low as possible above the target to minimize exposure to evaporation and wind while still providing good coverage. Applications made late in the growing season with excessive boom heights drastically increase the potential for spray drift.
 - Make application when the wind velocity favors on-target product deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph).
- Do not apply when wind is gusting or wind speed exceeds 15 mph as uneven spray coverage and drift may result. Avoid application to border rows adjacent to susceptible crops such as soybeans, field peas, or sunflowers under windy conditions unless one of the following drift management steps is taken:
 - Application is made only when the wind direction is such that the susceptible crop is up-wind from the treatment area (wind blowing from the susceptible crop toward the treated crop); or
 - The applicator leaves an adequate buffer zone between the treated crop and the susceptible crop and coarse or low drift nozzle configurations are used.
 - A drift control or deposition agent may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift due to wind when making applications adjacent to susceptible crops, but may not be effective after prolonged pumping of the spray mix.
 - On calm days with little or no wind, check for temperature inversions before making herbicide applications. Temperature inversions occur under calm conditions with little or no wind and air temperature increases with increasing height above the ground.
 - Inversion conditions may be indicated by a layer of fog or mist near the ground and, under clear conditions, may be detected by use of a smoke column. A temperature inversion is indicated when smoke does not rise in a column, but layers at some level above the ground. Do not apply herbicides if temperature inversion conditions exist in the treatment area.
- Do not apply under conditions that favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to non-target areas. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:
 - Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface must first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.
 - Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces or frozen or snow covered soils.
 - Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops unless at least ½ inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.

Use Restrictions

- **Corn Planting Depth:** Minimum planting depth should be at least 1 ½ inches.
- Do not apply to areas where the soil pH is greater than 7.8, as this may result in increased crop injury.
- Do not apply to a soil containing greater than 5% organic matter if the soil pH is below 5.9, as reduced weed control will result.
- **Maximum Application Rates:** The total cumulative maximum application amount of **Definite** on corn is 3.5 pints per acre per crop season.
- Do not exceed 3 pints per acre in a single application.
- If any herbicide with ALS (acetolactate synthase) inhibition mode of action such as Pursuit, Canopy, Classic, Scepter, or Squardon herbicide, etc., was applied the previous year, make application of **Definite** to corn only if the rotational restrictions applicable to corn for the preceding product has been met.

Use Precautions For Soil Application (Not Applicable to Post-Emergence Use)

- Uneven application or uneven incorporation of **Definite** can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. Over application may result in crop injury or rotational crop damage from soil residue.
- Use of **Definite** in soil-applied treatments on soils with less than 1.5% organic matter (O.M.) may result in crop injury. Apply as a soil-treatment to fields which have less than 1.5% O.M. only if the risk of crop injury is acceptable.

Adverse Weather Conditions:

- Extended cold, wet conditions (soil temperatures below 50°F and excessive rainfall with wet soil conditions) following application of **Definite** to herbicide tolerant corn, which persist during germination and/or early crop development, may result in crop injury. Injury symptoms, which include yellowing of leaves and/or crop stunting, are usually temporary and affected corn plants usually recover without affecting yield.
- Dry weather following pre-plant surface or pre-emergence applications of **Definite** may reduce effectiveness. If sufficient activating rainfall or overhead irrigation does not occur within 7 to 10 days of application, rotary hoe, harrow, or shallowly cultivate to incorporate the herbicide lightly into the soil. Use a pre-plant incorporated application when a period of dry weather is predicted after application.
- Low humidity and high temperatures increase the likelihood of spray drift to sensitive areas. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. Do not apply during inversion conditions.

Soil Insecticide Use Precautions:

When **Definite** is used for soil applied weed control in corn:

- Soil applied organophosphate insecticides (except terbufos or phorate, see below) must be applied in a T-band or a band to avoid potential crop injury.
- Terbufos (Counter insecticide products) or phorate (Thimet insecticide products) should not be used.
- Soil insecticides from other classes of chemistry may be applied in-furrow, T-banded, or banded.

Soil Insecticide Use Precautions for Post-Emergence Applications:

- Do not apply **Definite** post-emergence if corn was previously treated with terbufos (Counter insecticide products) or phorate (Thimet insecticide products), as severe crop injury may result.
- Post-emergence applications of **Definite** to corn previously treated with T-band, band, or in-furrow applications of other organophosphate insecticides such as Lorsban®, Aztec, or Fortress insecticides may cause temporary crop injury.

Foliar Insecticide Use Precautions for Post-Emergence Applications:

- Do not tank mix **Definite** with foliar post-emergence organophosphate insecticides as severe crop injury may result. To avoid crop injury, make application of the foliar organophosphate insecticide at least 10 days before or 10 days after the application of **Definite**.
- **Definite** may be tank mixed with non-organophosphate foliar insecticides, provided they are labeled for use with post-emergence corn herbicides.

Precautions

- **Hybrid Seed Production:** Corn inbred lines grown for hybrid seed production may be injured by **Definite**. Inbred lines must be thoroughly tested for crop tolerance before treating large acreage. While growers are not prohibited from using **Definite** on seed corn, Sharda USA LLC will not accept responsibility for any crop injury arising from the use of **Definite** on field corn grown for seed.

Restrictions

- Do not make application of **Definite** to sweet corn or popcorn.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval:** An interval of at least 85 days is required between application of **Definite** and field corn harvested for grain.
- Avoid all direct or indirect contact with non-target plants. Do not make application near desirable vegetation. Allow adequate distance between target area and desirable plants under conditions of application to minimize potential exposure.
- **Crop Residues from Treated Areas:** Crop residues from treated areas cannot be used for composting or mulching on ground where susceptible crops may be grown the following season. To promote herbicide decomposition, plant material should be evenly incorporated or burned. Adequate moisture is also required to promote breakdown of plant residues, which contain clopyralid.
- Do not move treated soil. Avoid situations where soil particles may blow into areas where susceptible crops are grown. The hazard of movement of this product on dust is reduced if treated fields are irrigated or if rain occurs shortly after application.
- **Do not make application under conditions that favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing Definite to non-target areas. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:**
 - Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.
 - Do not make application to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces or frozen or snow covered ground.
 - Do not make application to soils when saturated with water.
 - Do not make application when weather conditions favor drift to non-target sites. Spray drift of **Definite** to emerged soybeans or soil to which soybeans will be planted during the same growing season may cause soybean injury.

ROTATIONAL CROPS

When tank mixing with other herbicides, follow the most restrictive crop rotation guidelines on the label of each product used. The following rotational crops may be planted as indicated:

Crop Rotational Intervals*	
Crop	Rotational Interval (Months)
Corn	Any Time After Application
Alfalfa ¹ , Barley, Clover ¹ , Dry Beans (adzuki, kidney, lima (dry), navy, pinto) ¹ , Lespedeza ¹ , Oats, Pea (blackeyed, chick, cow, Crowder, field, pigeon, Southern), Popcorn, Rye, Soybean ¹ , Vetch ¹ , Wild Rice	Spring Following Application
Wheat	4 Months After Application
Sorghum	12
Potatoes, Sunflower, Sweet Corn, Tobacco	18
Sugar Beets, Canola, and All Other Crops	26**

*If crop treated with **Definite** is lost, corn may be replanted immediately. Do not make a second application of **Definite**.
 **Rotation to Sugar Beets, Canola, and all other crops requires a 26-month rotation interval and a successful field bioassay.
¹When annual rainfall and/or irrigation is less than 15" on soils with less than 2% organic matter, this crop should not be planted until 18 months after treatment.

Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample field conditions such as soil texture, soil pH, drainage, and any other variable that could affect the seed bed of the new crop. Field bioassay at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination) chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in the table above for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Definite contains three active ingredients, acetochlor, clopyralid, and flumetsulam. Acetochlor is classified as a Group 15 herbicide (chloroacetamide chemical family) and is a mitosis inhibitor; clopyralid is classified as a Group 4 herbicide (pyridine carboxylic acid chemical family and is a synthetic Auxin); and flumetsulam is classified as a Group 2 herbicide (triazolopyrimidine chemical family) and is an acetolactate Synthase (ALS) or Acetohydroxy Acid Synthase (AHAS) inhibitor.

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 **Definite** and other Group 15, Group 4 or Group 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 15, Group 4 or Group 2 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 15, Group 4 or Group 2 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 **Definite** or other Group 15, Group 4 or Group 2 herbicides.

Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed. If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of **Definite** or other target site of action Group 15, Group 4 or Group 2 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 Sharda USA LLC or their representative.

Contact your local sales representative, extension agent, or certified crop advisors to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of action for each target weed.

MIXING, SPRAYING, AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

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.

Carriers and Spray Volume

Either water or liquid fertilizers such as solutions, slurries, or suspensions may be used as liquid carriers. If fluid fertilizers are used, a physical compatibility with these must be done before combining in the spray tank. Refer to the **Procedure for Testing the Compatibility of Definite and Tank Mixes with Fluid Fertilizers** for details of the compatibility testing procedure. Even if **Definite** is physically compatible with a fluid fertilizer, constant agitation is necessary to maintain a uniform mixture during application.

Make application in a minimum broadcast spray volume of 10 gallons per acre using boom equipment for ground applications. Use low pressure nozzles designed for application of herbicides. Use sufficient operating pressure to produce the desired spray pattern for the nozzle (15 to 40 PSI) and follow manufacturer's instructions for nozzle spacing and operating height to ensure uniform spray distribution at the soil surface. Use 50-mesh or coarser screens, if needed.

Dry Bulk Fertilizer: Definite may be impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer and applied as the fertilizer is spread. Use at least 200 lbs. of dry bulk fertilizer per acre. Refer to the **Dry Bulk Fertilizer Impregnation** for more details including which fertilizers are compatible.

Adding to Spray Tank

The spray tank must be clean, thoroughly rinsed, and decontaminated prior to adding either **Definite** alone or in tank mix combinations. If water is used as the carrier, use clean water. All return lines to the spray tank must discharge below the liquid level.

Used Alone: If **Definite** is used alone, add the specified amount to the spray tank before the tank is half filled, then add the rest of the water or fluid fertilizer. Provide sufficient agitation to ensure thorough mixing and to maintain a uniform spray mixture during application.

Tank Mixed: If a tank mixture is used, it is recommended that a small-scale test of compatibility be done before actual tank mixing.

Refer to the **Procedure for Testing the Compatibility of Definite and Tank Mixes with Fluid Fertilizers** for details on the procedure for such a test.

Water Carrier

Allow time for complete dispersion/mixing before adding another product to the spray mixture. Add products to the tank mixture in the following order:

- Compatibility agent, if needed
- To start, add one-half of the required amount of water to the spray tank. Begin agitation.
- Products in water soluble packaging. **Important:** Allow time for complete dispersion.
- Wettable powders or dry flowables (slurry if specified by tank mix product label)
- Liquid flowables
- **Definite** or other emulsifiable concentrates
- Suspension concentrates
- Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) or ammonium sulphate (AMS), if required
- Soluble liquids such as glyphosate, paraquat, 2,4-D amine
- Crop oil concentrate (COC) or nonionic surfactant (NIS), if required
- Finish filling spray tank to required spray volume.

Liquid Fertilizer Carrier

Allow time for complete dispersion/mixing before adding another product to the spray mixture. Add products to the tank mixture in the following order:

- To start, add one-half of the required amount of liquid fertilizer to the spray tank. Begin agitation.
- Compatibility agent, if needed
- Products in water soluble packaging. **Important:** Products in water soluble packaging must be premixed with water (slurried) prior to addition to the spray tank.
- Wettable powders or dry flowables (slurry if specified by tank mix product label)
- Liquid flowables
- **Definite** or other emulsifiable concentrates
- Suspension concentrates
- Ammonium sulphate (AMS), if tank mixing with glyphosate.
- Soluble liquids such as glyphosate, paraquat, 2,4-D amine
- Crop oil concentrate (COC) or nonionic surfactant (NIS), if required
- Finish filling spray tank to required spray volume.

Note: For all tank mixtures, maintain agitation during mixing and throughout application to ensure spray mixture remains uniformly suspended.

Sprayer Clean-Up

Thoroughly clean and drain spray equipment used to apply **Definite** after use to avoid injury to or exposure of non-target crops. Clean the equipment as soon as possible after application of **Definite**. Clean spray equipment after use with **Definite** using the following procedure:

1. Drain any remaining **Definite** from the spray tank and dispose of according to label disposal instructions.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water for 10 minutes. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom, and nozzles and drain the tank. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, State, and Federal guidelines.
3. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. For optimum cleaning, a tank cleaner such as liquid ammonia (1 gal. per 100 gals. of water) or other commercial tank cleaner is recommended in the second rinse if the spray equipment will be used on crops other than field corn. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom, and nozzles and drain the tank. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, State, and Federal guidelines.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately.
5. If the spray equipment will be used on crops other than field corn, repeat steps 1 and 2 again and thoroughly wash the spray mixture from the outside of spray tank and the boom.

Procedure for Testing the Compatibility of **Definite** and Tank Mixes with Fluid Fertilizers

Since fluid fertilizers vary, the following procedure is suggested for determining whether **Definite** may be combined with a specific fluid fertilizer for spray tank application.

The test follows:

Materials Required For Compatibility Test

1. **Definite** and any tank mix products.
2. Fluid fertilizer to be used.
3. Adjuvant for fertilizer tank mix: Use an EPA-approved adjuvant cleared for use on growing crops to improve the compatibility of **Definite** with fluid fertilizers. The adjuvant that provides the best emulsification depends upon the specific fertilizer under consideration.
4. Two 1-quart, wide mouth glass jars with lid or stopper.
5. Measuring spoons (a 25 mL pipette or graduated cylinder provides more accurate measurement.)
6. Measuring cup, 8 oz. (257 mL)

Procedure

1. Pour a pint (about 473 mL) of the fluid fertilizer into each of the quart jars.
2. Add **Definite** and any tank mix combination to the jars. The order of addition is wettable powders first with mixing, followed by flowables with mixing and the ECs last. The rate of wettable powders and dry flowables is 1 ½ teaspoon per pound of product per acre to be applied. ECs should be added at the rate of ½ teaspoon for each pint per acre to be applied. Premixing the wettable powders in 1 oz. of water before adding to the pint of fluid fertilizer will improve the compatibility of the final mixture.
3. Add ½ teaspoon (2 mL) adjuvant to one of the jars, label it as "With" and mix. The rate of ½ teaspoon per pint is equal to 3 pints of adjuvant per 100 gals. of fluid fertilizer.
4. Close both jars with lids or stoppers and mix the contents by turning the jars upside down 10 times.
5. Inspect the surface and body of the mixtures:
 - a) Immediately after completing the jar inversions.
 - b) After allowing the jars to stand undisturbed for 30 minutes.
 - c) And then again after turning the jars upside down 10 times after the 30-minute inspection.

Observations and Decisions

If either mixture remains uniform for 30 minutes, the combination may be used. Should either mixture separate after 30 minutes, but readily remix uniformly with 10 jar inversions, the mixture can be used if adequate agitation is maintained in the tank. If the mixture with adjuvant is satisfactory but the one without adjuvant is not, be sure to use the adjuvant in the spray tank. Add the adjuvant first at a rate of 3 pts. per 100 gals. of fluid fertilizer. Foaming may be minimized by using moderate agitation. If non-dispersible oil, sludge, or clumps of solids form in the mixtures, the combination should not be used.

Dry Bulk Fertilizer Impregnation

All individual State regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling **Definite** fertilizer mixtures. When making application of **Definite** alone or in tank mixes with dry bulk fertilizers, follow all directions for use and precautions on the respective tank mix product labels regarding use rates, soil texture, application methods, and rotational restrictions. Use a minimum of 200 lbs. of dry bulk fertilizer per acre.

For impregnating pesticides on dry fertilizers, use suitable mixers equipped with suitable spraying equipment. The spray nozzles should be positioned inside the mixer to provide uniform spray coverage of the tumbling fertilizer. **Definite** should be sprayed uniformly onto the fertilizer using a fine spray pattern. Tank mix components may be applied as separate ingredients with powders and dry flowables added first or they may be mixed in a slurry in the proper ratio and added jointly. **Definite** may also be impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer in the field while the fertilizer is being spread using a pneumatic applicator equipped to impregnate herbicides. The following table provides a reference to determine the amount of **Definite** to be mixed per ton of dry bulk fertilizer for a range of herbicide rates:

Pints of Definite / Ton Dry Bulk Fertilizer

Fertilizer Rate (Lbs./Acre)	Acres Covered (per Ton)	1.5	1.75	2.0	2.5	2.75	3.0
		Pints Herbicide/Ton Fertilizer					
200	10	15	17.5	20	25	27.5	30
300	6.7	10	11.7	13.4	16.8	18.4	20.1
400	5	7.5	8.8	10	12.5	13.8	15
500	4	6	7	8	10	11	12
600	3.3	5	5.8	6.6	8.3	9.1	9.9
700	2.9	4.4	5.1	5.8	7.3	8	8.7

To determine the amount of **Definite** needed for other rates of fertilizer, use the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Definite (Pints/Acre)}}{\text{Pounds of Fertilizer/Acre}} \times 2,000 = \frac{\text{Pints of Definite}}{\text{per Ton of Fertilizer}}$$

If the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is too wet, use of a drying agent is required to provide a dry, free-flowing mixture. For mixtures to be used in spinning-disc applicators, Micro-Cel E calcium silicate powder (Manville, Filtration & Minerals) is recommended for use as a drying agent. Mixtures to be used in pneumatic applicators should use Micro-Cel E or Agsorb 16/30 RVM-MS granular clay (Oil-Dri Corporation). The drying agents should be added separately and uniformly to the prepared pesticide/fertilizer mixture, in a quantity that is sufficient to provide a suitable free-flowing mixture. Generally, less than 2% Micro-Cel E or 5% Agsorb 16/30 RVM-MS by weight is required.

Approved Dry Fertilizer Ingredients for Use with Definite

Fertilizer	N	P	K
Ammonium Phosphate-Sulfate	16	20	0
Ammonium Sulfate	21	0	0
Diammonium Phosphate	18	46	0
Monoammonium Phosphate	11	56	0
Potassium Chloride	0	0	60
Potassium Sulfate	0	0	52
Urea ¹	45	0	0

¹Some ureas may be phytotoxic when high rates are applied to corn. Use only urea rates known to be safe for corn application.

Note: Do not impregnate on fertilizers containing ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate.

Restriction: To avoid potential for explosion, do not impregnate **Definite** on ammonium sorbate nitrate, potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate fertilizer or fertilizer blends. Do not impregnate on a single (0-20-0) or triple (0-46-0) super phosphate. Do not attempt to impregnate **Definite** on agricultural limestone, as the herbicide will not be adequately absorbed.

APPLICATIONS DIRECTIONS - CORN

Application Timing and Methods

For the optimum period of effective weed control during the time most critical to corn production, pre-plant and pre-emergence applications of **Definite** must occur as close as possible to planting and before weed emergence. Post-emergence applications may be made from before weed emergence up to 1 - 2" weeds. If weeds are emerged, make application in tank mix combination with a glyphosate product such as, Durango DMA or Roundup or a glufosinate product such as Liberty to control emerged weeds in herbicide tolerant corn.

Fall and Spring Early Pre-Plant

Apply **Definite** in the fall or early spring at 2.0 - 3.0 pts. per acre.

Fall Applications: Following soybean harvest, apply to soybean stubble after October 15th, when the sustained soil temperature at 4" depth is less than 50°F, but before ground freezes. Use on medium- and fine-textured soils with greater than 2.5% organic matter. Only corn may be planted the following spring. Ground may be tilled before or after application. Do not exceed 2" incorporation depth if tilled after application. If a spring application is made, the total rate of the fall plus spring application must not exceed 3.5 pts. per acre.

Spring Early Pre-Plant Applications: On medium- and fine-textured soils, application of **Definite** may be made 21 or more days before planting. If the application is made less than 21 days before planting, see the use rate table below for specific product rate recommendations.

Pre-Plant Incorporation: **Definite** and certain tank mixes may be mechanically incorporated into the top 2" of the soil by mechanical means such as field cultivators, discs, or spring tooth harrows any time up to 14 days before planting. Improper incorporation, excessive crop residues, or poor soil tillage may result in erratic, streaked, or otherwise unsatisfactory weed control. Do not mix **Definite** deeper than 2" in to the soil and avoid moving or shaping soil after incorporation.

Pre-Emergence Surface: Application of **Definite** and certain tank mixes may be made to the soil surface as a broadcast or banded application. Precipitation or sprinkler irrigation of at least 0.25 inch is required to bring **Definite** into contact with germinating seeds. If rain or sprinkler irrigation does not occur within 7 days after application, weed control may be improved by using a rotary hoe or similar equipment to incorporate the herbicide. Incorporation equipment should be run at a shallow depth to avoid disturbance of germinating corn seed. Erratic weed control resulting from exposure of untreated soil may occur if surface soil is moved or reshaped after incorporation.

Post-Plant-Pre-Emergence: Application of **Definite** may be made after planting but before corn emergence. If rain or sprinkler irrigation does not occur within 7 days after application, weed control may be improved by using a rotary hoe or similar equipment to shallowly incorporate the herbicide. Incorporation equipment should be run at a shallow depth to prevent disturbance of the germinating corn. Erratic weed control resulting from exposure of untreated soil may occur if surface soil is moved or reshaped during incorporation.

Early Post-Emergence: Application of **Definite** may be made early post-emergence to corn up to 11" tall corn. Applications may be made from before weed emergence up to 1 - 2" weeds. If weeds are emerged, make application in tank mix combination with a glyphosate product such as Durango DMA or Roundup or a glufosinate product such as Liberty to control emerged weeds in herbicide tolerant corn. Read and follow restrictions and directions on tank mix product labels. **Definite** will provide limited activity on small (1 - 2") emerged broadleaf weeds but will not control established or germinated grass weeds present at application listed in the **Target Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled** section of this label. If grass and broadleaf weeds have germinated, and emerged, best results will be achieved by tank mixing a glyphosate herbicide (Durango DMA or Roundup) or glufosinate herbicide (Liberty) with **Definite** for control of emerged weeds. **Definite** will provide soil residual control of the grass and broadleaf weeds listed in the **Target Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled** section of this label.

Note: Post-emergence applications of **Definite** tank mixed with glyphosate may be applied only on corn varieties designated as containing the glyphosate tolerant gene. Post-emergence applications of **Definite** tank mixed with glufosinate may be applied only on corn varieties designated as containing the LibertyLink gene.

Sprinkler Irrigation: Do not make application of **Definite** by sprinkler irrigation. Use a sprinkler system only to incorporate **Definite** after application. After **Definite** has been applied, a sprinkler irrigation system set to deliver 0.25 - 0.75 inch of water per acre may be used to incorporate the product. Using more than 0.75 inch of water could result in reduced performance. On sandy soil low in organic matter, use no more than 0.5 inch of water. Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate **Definite**.

Cultivation

Cultivation should be delayed as long as possible. If weeds develop, a shallow cultivation or rotary hoeing will generally result in improved weed control. If **Definite** was incorporated, cultivate to a depth of less than half the depth of incorporation. If cultivation is necessary due to soil crusting or compaction, adjust equipment to run shallow and minimize soil movement. This will decrease the possibility of diluting or moving the herbicide from the weed control zone.

Definite Use Rates

Definite may be used in conventional, reduced and no-till systems. Optimal weed control will be obtained when applications are made as close as possible to planting but before weeds emerge. However, applications may be made from 30 days before planting through 11" tall corn. In reduced or no-till systems, it is recommended that a burndown herbicide such as glyphosate (Durango DMA, Roundup or Touchdown), glufosinate (Liberty) or paraquat (Gramoxone) and/or 2,4-D be tank mixed with **Definite** if emerged weeds are present at application. **Definite** may be used at rates from 1.5 - 3.0 pts. per acre. Use rates in the higher end of the listed rate range for soil type (refer to the table below) for longer residual activity. Make application at 2.0 - 3.0 pts. per acre in fall or spring early pre-plant applications.

Use Rates for Definite by Soil Texture and Organic Matter Content

Soil Texture	Organic Matter	
	Less Than 3%	3% or More
Coarse Soils (Sand, Loamy Sand, Sandy Loam)	1.5 - 2.0 pts./acre	1.5 - 2.0 pts./acre
Medium Soils (Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Sandy Clay Loam)	1.5 - 2.5 pts./acre	1.75 - 3.0 pts./acre
Fine Soils (Silty Clay Loam, Clay Loam, Sandy Clay, Silty Clay, Clay)	2.0 - 3.0 pts./acre	2.0 - 3.0 pts./acre

Target Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled by Definite at Specified Use Rates

Definite will provide activity on the following weeds which will allow for optimal timing of an in-crop post-emergence application of glyphosate or glufosinate in herbicide tolerant corn. Partially controlled weeds will be severely stunted, or experience reduced height, vigor, or population compared to untreated areas.

Broadleaves			
Amaranth, Palmer	Jimsonweed	Pigweed, Smooth	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Beggarweed, Florida	Kochia	Poinsettia, Wild	Spurge, Nodding
Buckwheat, Wild	Ladysthumb	Puncturevine	Spurge, Prostrate
Carpetweed	Lambsquarters, Common	Purslane, Common	Spurge, Spotted
Chickweed, Common	Mallow, Venice	Pusley, Florida	Sunflower, Common
Clover, Red	Morningglory, Ivyleaf	Ragweed, Common	Thistle, Canada*
Cocklebur, Common	Morningglory, Tall	Ragweed, Giant	Velvetleaf
Galinsoga	Mustard, Wild	Shepherd's Purse	Waterhemp spp.
Henbit	Nightshade spp.	Sicklepod	Wormwood, Biennial
Horseweed (Marestail)	Pigweed, Redroot	Sida, Prickly	
Grasses and Sedges			
Barnyardgrass	Foxtail, Giant	Millet, Foxtail	Rice, Red
Crabgrass spp.	Foxtail, Green	Millet, Wild Proso	Sandbur, Field
Crowfootgrass	Foxtail, Robust (Purple, White)	Nutsedge, Yellow	Shattercane
Cupgrass, Prairie	Foxtail, Yellow	Panicum, Browntop	Signalgrass, Broadleaf
Cupgrass, Southwestern	Goosegrass	Panicum, Fall	Sprangletop, Red
Cupgrass, Woolly	Johnsongrass, Seedling	Panicum, Texas	Witchgrass
Foxtail, Bristly			

*Burndown activity of Canada thistle in minimum and no-till corn only.

Definite will provide limited activity on small (1 - 2") emerged broadleaf weeds but will not control established or germinated grass weeds present at application. If grass and broadleaf weeds have germinated, and emerged, best results will be achieved by tank mixing a glyphosate herbicide (Durango DMA, Roundup or Touchdown) or glufosinate herbicide (Liberty) with **Definite** for control of emerged weeds. **Definite** will provide soil residual control of the grass and broadleaf weeds listed above.

Definite will control or suppress glyphosate, triazine or ALS-resistant biotypes of the weeds listed above.

Tank Mix Combinations

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.

Additional weeds may be controlled with tank mixes. Tank mix combinations may be used in either conventional, reduced, or no-till systems and may be applied by the same methods and at the same application timing as **Definite** unless otherwise specified in the tank mix product label.

If emerged grass and broadleaf weeds are present at the time of application, best results will be achieved by tank mixing the appropriate rate of herbicides such as glyphosate (Durango DMA, Roundup or Touchdown) or paraquat (Gramoxone) and, or 2,4-D with **Definite**. Do not post apply **Definite** in tank mix combination with bentazon or imazethapyr herbicides as severe crop injury may result.

Definite may be tank mixed with any other herbicide labeled for use on corn provided the compatibility of the tank mix is verified by a jar test and tank mixing with **Definite** is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. The compatibility of a tank mixture can be determined by mixing the ingredients of the herbicide mixture in their relative proportions in a glass jar as described for fluid fertilizer mixtures in **Procedure for Testing the Compatibility of Definite and Tank Mixes with Fluid Fertilizers** by substituting water for fluid fertilizer. Refer to the label of the tank mix product for applicable use directions, precautions and limitations, including additional weeds controlled. Do not exceed application rates on the respective product labels. Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.

Use of Spray Adjuvants

Definite is a pre-emergence herbicide for which spray adjuvants have little or no influence on performance. However, several herbicides used in tank mixtures with **Definite** require use of adjuvants to aid in the control of emerged weeds. Use only those adjuvants recommended on the label of the tank mix product and approved for use in growing crops. Surfactants and/or low rate liquid fertilizers (28%, 30%, or 32% UAN) or ammonium sulfate (AMS) adjuvants may be used with tank mixes applied pre-plant or pre-emergence to the crop.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with vermiculite, earth, or synthetic absorbent.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: To avoid wastes, use all material in this container, including rinsate, by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program. 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 [Up to 5 Gallons]: 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 mix tank. 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 mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

CONTAINER HANDLING [Greater Than 5 Gallons]: 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. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

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

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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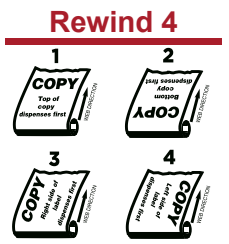
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COMPANY: SHARDA WORLDWIDE EXPORTS
ATTENTION:
DESCRIPTION: DEFINITE MULTI GAL
BASE SIZE: 6.75 X 6.75 BASE SHAPE RCR
BOOK SIZE: 6 X 6 / 12 PAGE STITCHED

LABELS/OD: 12.00
UPC:
BASE FINISH: RELEASE / LAM
BASE STOCK: WHITE BOPP
BASE ADHESIVE: S692
RLG PART #: 12707-554482
ARTIST: CD



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BASE SHOWN BELOW

Table with 4 columns: ACETOCHLOR, CLOPYRALID, FLUMETSULAM, GROUP, 15, 4, 2, HERBICIDES, HERBICIDES, HERBICIDES

Definite

An Herbicide for Use on Herbicide-Tolerant and Conventional Field Corn and Silage Corn.

Table with 2 columns: ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, OTHER INGREDIENTS, TOTAL, WT. BY %

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

Table with 2 columns: IF IN EYES, FIRST AID, HOTLINE NUMBER

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

Manufactured For: Sharda USA LLC

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-105 EPA Est. No. 11773-IA-001

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons 265 Gallons

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