PECOS™

GROUP	14	HERBICIDE

For use on peanuts, rice, soybeans and strawberries

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
Sodium salt of acifluorfen* 20.1%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 79.9%
TOTAL: **100.0%**
* Equivalent to 2 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER/PELIGRO

Si usted no entienda 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 IN EYES:	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center of doctor for further treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. **ANTIDOTE** - No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically.	

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Net Contents: 2.5 Gal (9.46L)

EPA Reg. No.: 89168- 33-91395
EPA Est. No: 86053-CHN-001

MADE IN CHINA, Distributed By:
ALTITUDE CROP INNOVATIONS, LLC
4850 Hahns Peak Drive, Suite 200
Loveland, CO 80538

012314RD010215

SAMPLE

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER - Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.
Mixers, Loaders and Applicators must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Goggles or face shield

Discard Clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not re-use 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 handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or cockpits in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-)), 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.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow to come into contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, except as specified on this label for application to rice. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

Sodium acifluorfen is known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable (sandy/loamy soils) and water tables are shallow could result in contamination of groundwater. Use of irrigated water in such areas will increase the likelihood of groundwater contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other people, either directly or through drift. Only handlers wearing PPE may be in the treatment area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label to minimize off-site exposures. All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of Sale and Warranty are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

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 48 hours. The following PPE is required for early entry into 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

- Coveralls over long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear if overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

Notify workers of pesticide application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

PECOS is a selective herbicide for use in rice, strawberries, peanuts and soybeans for postemergence control of grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in this label.

Crop Tolerance

Crops listed as use sites are tolerant of PECOS at all growth stages specified below. Following treatment with this product, crops may display temporary leaf speckling; however, crops will outgrow the condition within 10 days. Crop vigor and/or new growth will not be affected by applications of PECOS.

Cleaning Application Equipment

Application equipment must be triple rinsed before and after treatment with PECOS. Use a strong detergent or commercial spray cleaner following the manufacturer's instructions.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Irrigated Areas
Applying PECOS to weed species under conditions of drought may result in inadequate control. In order to ensure weeds are actively growing, it may be necessary to irrigate target areas prior to applying this product.

Spray Coverage

For effective control and thorough coverage, ensure this product is applied in a sufficient spray volume. Spray coverage may be prevented or hindered by dense leaf canopies that may shelter smaller target weeds.
Treat with PECOS as an aerial banding application or as a broadcast application to actively growing weeds. Specific growth stage(s) and rates are listed in Table 1 for strawberries and rice. For soybeans and peanuts, see the Crop-Specific Information section.
Adequate control may be hindered if treatment with PECOS is delayed as the growth stage specified in this label may be exceeded. Applying PECOS during early postemergence when weeds are small will allow treatment using the lower rate (dependent upon the weed species present) and will facilitate thorough spray coverage.
Unless the Crop-Specific Information section (below) specifies otherwise, apply PECOS at the following rates.

Aerial Application

Use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of water when applying this product as an aerial application. A minimum of 5 gallons per acre of water has been effective where sufficient coverage can be achieved.
Use spray equipment for applications of PECOS at a pressure of up to 40 psi. Applicators must use diaphragm-type nozzles that create cone patterns or fan spray. In order avoid drift and to ensure best coverage with PECOS, refer to the Spray Drift Management section (below).

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Ground (Banding) Application
Adjust row banding equipment in order to ensure the most thorough coverage of weeds in the row. Direct two nozzles from either side of the crop row toward the target weeds in the center rows. Do not use a single nozzle for treatment over the row. Use a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre on the band with a minimum band width of 15 inches. For further instructions, refer to the Ground (Broadcast) Application section.

Ground (Broadcast) Application
Use hollow cone nozzles to apply PECOS, spaced 20 inches apart (maximum). Application may also be made with a standard high-pressure flat fan for pesticide treatment. Do not apply this product with flood, controlled droplet applicator (CDA) or chamber nozzles as inconsistent coverage may result, causing variable weed control. Do not apply PECOS Herbicide with selective application equipment such as wiper applicators or recirculating sprayers.

Water Volume
Apply this product in 10-20 gallons per broadcast acre of spray solution for best results. If there is dense weed foliage, increase water volume up to 50 gallons. Use 20-40 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre when applying PECOS to strawberry crops.

Spray Pressure
Use spray equipment to apply PECOS at a minimum pressure of 40 psi. It is important to measure spray pressure at the boom. Do not measure spray pressure at the pump or in the line. Where there a low volume of water (i.e., 10 gallons per acre) or where there is dense weed/crop foliage, use a minimum spray pressure of 60 psi for optimal results.

Cultivation
Do not cultivate treated areas within 5 days prior to treatment with PECOS, or 7 days following treatment.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT
Use best practices to avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas. Do not apply when conditions favor drift from target areas. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The applicator must follow the most restrictive use precautions to avoid drift, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances. A drift control agent may reduce drift, however, it may also decrease weed control.

Requirements for ground applications:
For ground applications, adjust nozzle height and droplet size with wind speed according to the following table:

Wind Speed	Nozzle Height	Droplet size for Standard Nozzles (ASAE Standard 572)
Less than 10 mph	Up to 2 feet 2 - 4 feet 4 - 6 feet	Medium or coarser Coarse or coarser Very coarse or coarser
10 to 15 mph	0 - 2 feet 2 - 4 feet 4 - 6 feet	Coarse or coarser Very coarse or coarser Extremely Coarse
Do not apply when the wind speed exceeds 15 miles per hour. Do not apply at a nozzle height of greater than 6 feet above the ground or crop canopy. Apply as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572).		

Requirements for aerial applications:
For aerial applications, apply only when the wind speed is less than or equal to 15 miles per hour using a release height of no more than 10 feet above the ground or crop canopy. If the wind speed is less than 10 mph, apply as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572). If the wind speed is between 10 mph and 15 mph, apply as a coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572). The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Do not make aerial applications into temperature inversions. When aerial applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Refer to the Crop-Specific Information (below) for growth stage instructions and rates of use when applying this product to rice crops. In Table 1 below, weed height is given for guidance purposes only and is dependent on environmental factors. When using Table 1, place importance on leaf stages when determining the stage(s) of growth of listed weeds. Refer to the Additives section below for more information.

Table 1: Application Rates for PECOS - Peanuts and Soybeans

Weed Species	Rate of PECOS					
	0.5 pint of PECOS per acre		1.0 pint of PECOS per acre		1.5 pint of PECOS per acre	
	Growth stage (up to)	Max Height (inches)	Growth stage (up to)	Max Height (inches)	Growth stage (up to)	Max Height (inches)
Balloonvine	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Beggarweed, Florida	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2
Buckwheat, Wild	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Buffalobur	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Burgherkin	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Carpetweed	-	-	Multi 3 diameter	Less than 2	Multi 6 diameter	2
Citron(Wild Watermelon)	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Cocklebur	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Copperleaf Hophorn beam	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Copperleaf Virginia	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Crotolaria. Showv	-	-	6 leaves	6	6 leaves	6
Croton, Topic	-	-	1 – 2 leaves	Less than 2	2 leaves	2
Croton, Wooly	-	-	1-2 leaves	Less than 2	2 leaves	2
Crownbeard, Golden	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2
Eclipta	-	-	-	-	6 leaves	Less than 2
Galinsoga, Hairy	-	-	-	-	4 leaves	Less than 2
Galinsoga, Smallflower	-	-	-	-	4 leaves	Less than 2
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Indigo, Hairy	-	-	-	-	3 leaves	Less than 2
Jimsonweed	-	-	4 leaves	4	6 leaves	6
Ladysthumb	-	-	4 leaves	4	6 leaves	6
Lambsquarters Common	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Morningglory, Cypressvine	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Moringglory, Entireleaf	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Morningglory, Ivyleaf Morningglory, Purple	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4

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Table 1: Application Rates for PECOS - Peanuts and Soybeans *(Cont.)*

Weed Species	Rate of PECOS					
	0.5 pint of PECOS per acre		1.0 pint of PECOS per acre		1.5 pint of PECOS per acre	
	Growth stage (up to)	Max Height (inches)	Growth stage (up to)	Max Height (inches)	Growth stage (up to)	Max Height (inches)
Moonflower. Scarlet	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Moonflower. Smallflower	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Moonflower. Small White (pitted) -	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Moonflower, Tail (common)	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Moonflower, Willowleaf (Palm leaf)	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Mustard, Wild	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	Less than 4	4 leaves	4
Nightshade, Eastern Black	-	-	2-3 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	2
Nightshade, Black	-	-	2-3 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	2
Pigweed, Palmer	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Pigweed, Prostrate	-	-	-	-	4 leaves	4
Pigweed, Redroot	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Pigweed, Smooth	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Pigweed, Spiny	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2	2 leaves	2
Poinsettia, Wild	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Poorjoe	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Purslane, Common	-	-	-	-	Multi 6 diameter	1
Pusley, Florida	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Ragweed, Common	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	3
Ragweed, Giant	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2	2 leaves	3
Senna, Coffee	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Sesbania, Hemp	-	-	4 leaves	4	6 leaves	6
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	-	-	4 leaves	4	6 leaves	6
Smellmelon	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Spurge, Prostrate	-	-	-	-	-	
Spurge, Spotted	-	-	-	-	Multi 0.5 diameter	-
Starbur, Bristly	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Waterhemp, Common	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Waterhemp, Tall	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Annual Grasses						
Foxtail, Giant	-	-	-	-	2 Leaves	1
Foxtail, Green	-	-	-	-	2 Leaves	1
Foxtail, Yellow	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Johnsongrass Seedling	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Panicum, Fall	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Shattercane	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Volunteer Small Grains	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1

Includes triazine and ALS resistant biotypes.
When assessing leaf stages as an indication of growth stage, do not count pairs of leaves, count individual leaves separately and do not count cotyledon leaves.
Do not treat weeds during the cotyledon stage of growth.
Refer to the Special Use Directions section below.
Suppression partial control.

ADDITIONAL WEED PROBLEMS IN PEANUTS AND SOYBEANS SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS

Prior to applying PECOS with spray equipment, ensure that there is good soil moisture. For an effective application, soil must be moist before and after application.

Use a rate of 1.5 pints of PECOS per acre, mixed with 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix (unless otherwise stated) for the following weeds:

Beggarweed, Florida
Florida Beggarweed is difficult to control because it has a long germination season. Apply PECOS when Florida Beggarweed seedlings have no more than 2 expanding young true leaves and seedlings are no higher than 1.5".

To ensure an optimal treatment of PECOS for control of Florida Beggarweed, obtain maximum control of the earliest flush of the weed. Schedule cultivation to ensure that secondary weed flushes and regrowth are controlled.

Applications of PECOS Herbicide will suppress and/or partially control Florida Beggarweed growing in high soil moisture or in high relative humidity.

Buckwheat, Wild Buffalobur
PECOS will provide partial control when buffalobur and wild buckwheat seedlings have less than 2 true leaves. Treat with PECOS at a rate of 1.5 pints per acre in 30 gallons of water.

Cucurbits: Burgherkin Citron (Wild Watermelon) Smellmelon
The cucumber species may be difficult to control with a single application as germination of the plant occurs over a protracted period. For an effective application of PECOS, ensure the first treatment is made no later than the 2-leaf stage.

Morningglories
In order to achieve control of morningglories on a consistent basis, make sequential applications of 1 pint of PECOS.

Poinsettia, Wild
Usually, PECOS will kill or severely stunt Wild Poinsettia. Apply this product to before the formation of the third true leaf.

Treatment with PECOS may result in a differential in height between surviving poinsettia and soybeans crops which will allow for directed applications. Directed applications may be undertaken in order to achieve greater control.

Sesbania, Hemp
Crotolaria, Showy
Sesbania and Crotalaria are sensitive to treatment with this product. Therefore, control can be achieved at almost any plant height.

Apply PECOS at the rate of 1 pint per acre after maximum weed emergence but before bloom. Applications of this product made after bloom are usually ineffective. Ensure that target weed species are not shaded by the crop canopy from spray applications. In order to control infestations of Sesbania in the late season, wait until the weed breaks the crop canopy before applying PECOS.

Senna, Coffee
Starbur, Bristly
Applications of this product are usually ineffective if made after the 2-leaf growth stage. PECOS will kill/suppress seedlings if applied to weeds not past the 2 leaf growth stage at the directed rate.

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Perennial Weeds

- Bindweed, Field and Hedge
- Milkweed, Climbing and Common
- Redvine, Trumpetcreeper

Acifluorfen is not effective in killing rootstocks of these perennial weeds because control of weeds growing from rootstocks underground is difficult. Applications of PECOS will burn back above ground plants and suppress regrowth. Apply this product at the rate directed in Table 1 with 2 to 4 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

Annual Grasses

- Foxtail, Giant, Green and Yellow
- Johnsongrass, Seedling
- Panicum, Fall
- Shattercane

When used with a pre-emergence herbicide or preplant incorporated herbicide, this product will provide supplemental control of grasses and will kill/suppress annual grasses not past the 2-leaf stage of growth. PECOS must not be used as the basic or lone component in an annual grasses control program.

Volunteer Small Grains

- Barley
- Oats
- Rye
- Wheat

To suppress or kill weeds, treat emerging volunteer small grains which are at the 1 to 2 leaf growth stage with PECOS.

ADDITIVES

For consistent control with PECOS, one of the following additives must be combined with this product: ammonium sulfate, nonionic surfactant, urea ammonium nitrate, crop oil concentrate.

UAN (or AMS) should be the additive selected when controlling velvetleaf.
Using additives with PECOS may result in leaf burn. Leaf burn is more likely to occur if the relative humidity and the air temperature are high. Crop vigor will remain unaffected and new growth will continue normally. For more details, contact the ALTITUDE CROP INNOVATIONS, LLC representative for your area.
See Table 2 For Additive Options, and Table 3 for Additive Rates.

Nonionic Surfactant
Use 1 to 2 pints of 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. Use a higher rate of spray surfactant for certain weeds.

Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) Fertilizer
AMS is a granular, dry, nitrogen-source fertilizer. It must not be used unless it has been shown to be effective within the local area. AMS of an inferior grade will not dissolve adequately and may plug spray nozzles. Only use fine-feed grade or spray grade AMS.
Do not apply AMS in less than 10 gallons per acre. Precipitation may cause problems with AMS if it is applied in reduced volumes.

Oil Concentrate
The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- be non-phytotoxic,
- contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- provide good mixing quality in the compatibility test, and
- be successful in local experience.

The composition of suitable additives will vary. Vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to have good mixing properties. Highly refined vegetable oils have been shown to be more successful as additives than those that are unrefined. For more information, see the Compatibility Test for Mix Components section.

Use of certain oil concentrate products may result in excessive leaf burn. Prior to purchasing an oil concentrate, contact your local area additive supplier regarding the success and suitability of the product.

UAN: Urea Ammonium Nitrate
UAN may be added to this product for increased control of weeds and instead of other spray additives in order to improve control of target weeds. UAN is known as either 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles to apply this product combined with UAN because most UAN solutions are mildly corrosive to mild steel, brass and galvanized metals. Thoroughly rinse application equipment immediately after use with water.

Effects of Temperature and Relative Humidity
To ensure that the use of adjuvants is effective, use the following equation and use rate table

If temperature (degrees Fahrenheit) plus relative humidity (expressed as a percentage) exceeds 150, use the lower rates for adjuvants in Table 2.
Example: Temperature @ 75°F + relative humidity @ 90% = 165: use the lower use rate for adjuvant in Table 2

Table 2 - Tank Mix Use Rates for Additives and Additive Options

Option	Additive(s)	Use Rate
A	AMS	2.5 pounds per acre
B	UAN	4-8 pints per acre
C	Nonionic Surfactant	1-2 pints per 100 gallons
D	Crop Oil Concentrate	1-2 pints per acre
E	AMS and Nonionic Surfactant	AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) Nonionic surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons)
F	UAN and Nonionic Surfactant	UAN (2-4 pints per acre) Nonionic surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons)
G	AMS and Crop Oil Concentrate	AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre)
H	UAN and Crop Oil Concentrate	UAN (2-4 pints per acre) Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre)

Table 3 - Additive Rate Per Acre

Additive	Ground Application Rate	Air Application Rate
Nonionic Surfactant	1-2 pints per 100 gallons	1-2 pints per 100 gallons
AMS Oil Concentrate UAN Solution	2.5 pounds per acre 1-2 pints per acre 4-8 pints per acre	2.5 pounds per acre 1-2 pints per acre 4 pints per acre

MIXING INFORMATION

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing PECOS Herbicide with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides or miticides), additives or fertilizers. ALTITUDE CROP INNOVATIONS, LLC does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on the PECOS label.

Refer to local area agricultural authorities who may recommend tank mixtures not specified on ALTITUDE CROP

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INNOVATIONS, LLC labeling. The use of tank mixtures whose effectiveness has not been tested may result in crop injury, reduced weed control or physical incompatibility.

Read and follow the directions and tank mix instructions of all products in the tank mix. The most restrictive label of the tank mix partners must apply. This product may be tank mixed with the products and/or active ingredients listed under each specific crop directions, (Generic versions of these products may be available). PECOS may be tank mixed with generic products provided that the specific product is registered for the same uses as PECOS.
For further instructions, see the Crop-Specific Information section. Applicators must read and follow the directions and tank mix instructions of all products in the tank mix. The most restrictive label of the tank mix partners must apply.

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

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

RESTRICTIONS
- Leave at least 15 days between treatments with this product.
- Plants treated with this product must not be used for feed or forage.
- Weeds or crops that are under stress (e.g. from flooding, drought, hail damage, widely fluctuating temperatures, herbicide injury or mechanical injury) must not be treated with this product or unsatisfactory control of weeds may result. Do not apply PECOS to injured crops. Crop injury may be caused by a previous herbicide application (e.g. phytotoxicity and plant stunting). Treating injured crops with PECOS may cause existing crop damage to be enhanced or prolonged.
- PECOS must not be applied through irrigation systems of any type.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated crops. Do not allow treated areas to be used to harvest forage, hay or feed for livestock.
- In the event of crop failure, do not replant small grains in a treated field for 40 days following the application of PECOS to that field. The replanting of strawberries, peanuts and soybeans may take place immediately after a crop failure. All other species of rotational crops must not be replanted for 100 days following an application with PECOS.

Soybeans and peanuts
- Do not apply more than a total of 2 pints per acre of PECOS per season (0.5 lb. ai per acre per season). Do not apply more than 1.5 pints per acre of PECOS Herbicide per application (0.375 lb. ai per acre per application).

Strawberries
- Do not apply more than a total of 3 pints per acre of PECOS per season (0.75 lb. ai per acre per season). Do not apply more than 1.5 pints per acre of PECOS per application (0.375 lb. ai per acre per application).

Rice
- Do not apply more than a total of 1 pint per acre of PECOS per season (0.25 lb. ai per acre per season). Do not apply more than 1 pint per acre of PECOS Herbicide per application (0.25 lb. ai per acre per application).

LIMITATIONS
- The effectiveness of an application of this product may be reduced if rainfall or overhead irrigation happens within 4 hours of treatment.

Table – 4 Summary of Crop Restrictions

Crop	Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): Minimum Time Between Application to Harvest (in days)	Maximum Rate Per Season (in pints Per Acre)	Maximum Rate Per Application (in pints Per Acre)
Peanuts	75	2	1.5
Rice	50	1	1
Soybeans	50	2	1.5
Strawberries	60	3	1.5

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION
PEANUTS
Treat peanuts with a preemergence application of PECOS Herbicide at the initiation of soil cracking but before the crop emerges from the soil at the rates directed in Table 1. PECOS may also be used to treat peanuts as a postemergence application.

Tank Mixes - See Table 2 for additive options. For the treatment of peanuts, PECOS may be tank mixed with the following products:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive(s) – refer to Table 2
Basagran (sodium bentazon)	Option C or Option D
Cadre (imazapic-ammonium)	Option C
Dual Magum (metolachlor)	Option C
Frontier 6.0 (dimethenamid)	Option C
Lasso 4E (alachlor)	Option C
Poast (sethoxydim)	Option C
Poast Plus (sethoxydim)	Option C
2,4-DB[1]	Option C or Option D

[1] Do not apply a mixture of 2,4-DB and PECOS Herbicide after the pod-filling stage has commenced .

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RICE

Treat rice with PECOS from the late tillering stage until the early boot stage (i.e. usually during June or July). Rice must be past the 3-leaf stage before making an application of PECOS. When targeting hemp sesbania, apply PECOS once growth of the target weeds extends above the rice crop. Apply PECOS to hemp sesbania plants before the flowering stage at the rate of 0.5 pint per acre. A second application should be made to control later germinating sesbania at 0.5 pint per acre. Use a spray adjuvant with PECOS Herbicide for effective and uniform control of hemp sesbania. Add 1 to 2 pints of an 80% active non ionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water.

Restrictions and Limitations (Rice)

- Maximum application rate: 1 pint per acre of PECOS per season: only to be used to control hemp sesbania.
- Do not apply PECOS to rice more than twice per season.
- Once rice has reached the boot stage, do not treat with PECOS.
- Do not use water from treated rice fields for crop irrigation except those crops labeled for use with PECOS.

Tank Mixes - See Table 2 for additive options. PECOS may be tank mixed with the following products for the treatment of rice

Tank Mix Partner	Additive (refer to Table 2)
Basagran (sodium bentazon)	Option C
Facet 75 DF (quinclorac)	Option C
Stam (Propanil)	Option C

SOYBEANS

Refer to Application Instructions (above) and Table 1. Make a spray application with PECOS to actively growing small weeds. For subsequent weed flushes, or to control weeds that escaped the first treatment, make a sequential application of this product as follows: apply 1 pint of this product following an initial application of 1 pint. Treatment(s) with PECOS must be made prior to target weeds reaching the maximum size specified in Table 1.

Tank Mixes - See Table 2 for additive options. For the treatment of Soybean, PECOS may be tank mixed with the following products:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive(s) – refer to Table 2
Assure II (quizalofop-p-ethyl)	Option C
Basagran (sodium bentazon)	Option C or Option D
Classic (chlorimuron ethy)	Option C
First Rate (cloransulam-methyl)	Option E
Frontier 6.0 (dimethenamid)	Option C
Fusilade DX (fluazifop-p-butyl)	Option C
Fusion (fluazifop-p-butyl + fenoxaprop-p-ethyl)	Option C
Glyphosate	8.5 lbs to 17 lbs of AMS per 100 gallons
Matador (quizalofop-p-ethyl)	Option C
Harmony (thifensulfuron-methyl)	Option C or Option E
Poast (sethoxydim)	Option D
Poast Plus (sethoxydim)	Option D
Pursuit (imazethapyr ammonium)	Option E
Raptor (imazamox ammonium)	Option E
Resource (flumiclorac pentyl ester)	Option D
Scepter (imazaquin)	Option C
Select 2 EC (clethodim)	Option D
Synchrony XP (up to 0.5 ounce) (thifensulfuron methyl + chlorimuron ethyl)	Option G or Option H
2,4-DB	Option C
Clethodim	

a. If utilizing this mixture as part of a weed control program, do the following:
   - If an area is treated with the tank mix partner first, wait at least 24 hours before applying PECOS to the same area.
   - If an area is treated with PECOS first, wait 7 days before applying the tank mix partner to the same area.

b. Only apply this product in tank mix with glyphosate containing herbicides to glyphosate tolerant soybeans or severe crop injury or plant death will occur.

c. Application to soybean crops that have not been designated STS will cause severe crop injury and/or loss of yield. Do not add an oil concentrate when applying to soybean not designated STS.

Burndown Treatment (Prior to Soybean Planting)

To control present weeds (per Table 1), PECOS can be applied on its own before crop planting. Burndown prior to planting can be enhanced through the addition of a spray additive. However, this pre-planting application is not a replacement for a season long weed control program.

Burndown Treatment - Tank Mixes

See Table 2 for additive options. For the pre-planting burndown, PECOS may be mixed with the following products:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive(s) – refer to Table 2
Poast (sethoxydim)	Option D, Option G, Option H
Poast Plus (sethoxydim)	Option D, Option G, Option H
2,4-D LVE	Option D
Dicamba	
Glyphosate	
Clethodim	

a. Only apply this product In tank mix with glyphosate containing herbicides to glyphosate tolerant soybeans or severe crop injury or plant death will occur.

Tank Mixtures for Glyphosate Tolerant Soybeans

PECOS can be applied postemergent in tank mixtures with glyphosate containing herbicides to control glyphosate resistant weeds. Target weeds must be listed on this label. Refer to Table 1 for a list of weeds controlled, application rates and application timing. If using spray additives, follow the directions on the glyphosate tank mix partner product label. Information on this label regarding weed growth stages and application rates must be followed for effective broadleaf weed control. Only apply this product in tank mix with glyphosate containing herbicides to glyphosate tolerant soybeans or severe crop injury or plant death will occur.

STRAWBERRIES

To control listed weeds, use ground equipment to apply this product up to a maximum of 1.5 pints of PECOS per acre per season (0.375 lb. ai per acre per season). Treat with PECOS using a broadcast application of this product or a tank mix in 20-40 gallons of water per acre. When making an application by band strip application, reduce rates proportionally.

RESTRICTION: Do not apply more than 3 pints PECOS per acre per season (0.75 lb. ai per acre per season).

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Annual Strawberries grown on plastic mulch on plant beds:
Apply this product before transplanting and before laying the mulch but after final land preparation. Use one banded application. For the best treatment, reduce soil disturbance to a minimum during planting and during the laying of plastic.
When treating between rows of mulch, apply PECOS in between mulched beds to the center of the strawberry row as a direct-shielded application. Do not allow PECOS to contact strawberry crops.

Perennial Strawberries:
After the last harvest or following bed renovation, make an initial application of PECOS. In late fall to early spring, when plants are dormant, make a second application. The second application must be made a minimum of 120 days after the strawberry harvest.

When treating row middles with PECOS, apply the product up to the maximum rate of 1.5 pints per acre per season of PECOS (0.375 lb. ai per acre per season).

BROADLEAVES CONTROLLED BY PECOS

Artichoke, Jerusalem (*Helianthus tuberosus*)	Morningglory, Purple Moonflower (*Ipomoea muricata*)
Balloonvine (*Cardiospemum halicaburm*)	Morningglory Scarlet (*Ipomoea coccinea*)
Beggarweed, Florida (*desmodium tortuosum*)	Morningglory Smallflower (*Jacquemontia tamnifolia*)
Beggarticks (*Bidens frondosa*)	Morningglory, Small White (pitted) (*Opomoea lacunose*)
Bindweed, Field (*Convolvulus arvensis*)	Morningglory, Tall Common (*Ipomoea purpurea*)
Bindweed Hedge (*Convolvulus sepium*)	Morningglory, Willowleaf (Palm leaf) (*Ipomoea wrightii*)
Buckwheat, Wild (*Polygonum convolvulus*)	Mustard, Wild (*Brassica kaber*)
Buffalobur (*Solanum rostratum*)	Nightshade, Black (*Solanum nigrum*)
Burgherkin (*Cuccumis anguria*)	Nightshade, Eastern Black (*Solanum ptycanthum*)
Carpetweed (*Mollugo verticillata*)	Pigweed, Palmer (*Amaranthus palmeri*)
Citron (Wild Watermelon) (*Citrullus vulgaris*)	Pigweed, Prostrate (*Amaranthus blitoides*)
Cocklebur, Common (*Xanthium pensylvanicum*)	Pigweed, Redroot (*Amaranthus retroflexus*)
Cocklebur, Heartleaf (*Xanthium strumarium*)	Pigweed, Smooth (*Amaranthus hybridus*)
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam (*Acalypha ostryaefolia*)	Pigweed, Spiny (*Amaranthus spinosus*)
Crotolaria, Showy (*Crotalaria spectabillis*)	Poinsetta, Wild (*Euphorbia heterophylla*)
Croton, Tropic (*Croton glandulosus*)	Poorjoe (*Oiodia teres*)
Croton, Wooly (*Croton capitatus*)	Purslane, Common (*Portulaca oleracea*)
Crownbeard, Golden (*Verbesina encelioides*)	Pusley,Florida (*Richardia scabra*)
Cucumber, Wild Spiny (*Cucumis dipsaceus*)	Ragweed, Common (*Ambrosia artemisifolia*)
Ecllipta (*Eclipta alba*)	Ragweed, Giant (*Ambrosia trifida*)
Galinsoga, Hairy (*Galinsoga parviflora*)	Redvine (*Brunnichia cirrhosa*)
Galinsoga, Smallflower (*Galinsoga ciliate*)	Senna, Coffee (*Cassia occidentalis*)
Groundcherry, Cutleaf (*Physalis angulate*)	Sesbania, Hemp (*Sesbania exaltata*)
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf (*Physalis lanceifolia*)	Smartweed, Pennsylvania (*Polygonum pensylvanicum*)
Indigo, Hairy (*Indigo fera hirsute*)	Smellmelon (*Cucumis melo*)
Jimsonweed (*Datura stramonium*)	Spurge, Prostrate (*Euphorbia supine*)
Ladysthumb (*Polygonum persicaria*)	Spurge, spotted (*Euphorbia maculate*)
Lambquarters, Common (*Chenopodium album*)	Starbur, Bristly (*Acanthospermum hispidum*)
Milkweed, Climbing (*Sarostemma cyanchoides*)	Teaweed (See Sida, Prickly) (*Sida spinosa*)
Milkweed, Common (*Asclepias syriaca*)	Trumpetcreeper (*Campsis radicans*)
Morningglory Cypressvine (*Ipomoea quamoclit*)	Velvetleaf (*Abutilon theophrasti*)
Morningglory, Entireleaf (*Ipomoea hederacea var. integruscula*)	Waterhemp, Common (*Amaranthus rudis*)
Moringglory, Ivyleaf (*Ipomoea hederacea var. hederacea*)	Waterhemp, Tall (*Amaranthus tuberculatus*)

GRASSES CONTROLLED BY PECOS

Foxtail, Giant (*Setaria faberi*)	Shattercane (*Sorghum bicolor*)
Foxtail, Green (*Setaria viridis*)	Volunteer Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)
Foxtail, Yellow (*Setaria lutescens*)	Volunteer Barley, Corn (*Zea mays*)
Johnsongrass, Seedling (*Sorghum halepense*)	Volunteer Barley, Oats (*Avena sativa*)
Johnsongrass, Rhizome (*Sorghum halepense*)	Volunteer Barley, Rye (*Secale cereal*)
Panicum, Fall (*Panicum dichotomiflorum*)	Volunteer Barley, Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*)
Panicum, Texas (*Panicum texanum*)	

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store below 32°F.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER Handling: **Nonrefillable container:** Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer, or contact The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at www.acrecycle.org.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. If recycling is not available puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or if allowed by state and local authorities by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

For packages up to 5 gallons. 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. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

For packages greater than 5 gallons and less than 56 gallons: 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. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

For packages greater than 56 gallons: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 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.

For refillable containers: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or 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.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove the contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of 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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