

Preface™

GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

**Herbicide for the FullPage™ Rice Cropping Solution
FOR USE ONLY ON FULLPAGE™ RICE CROPPING SOLUTION
VARIETIES AND HYBRIDS
(NOT LESS THAN 75% HYBRID SEED)**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Ammonium salt of imazethapyr (±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-ethyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid* 22.87%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 77.13%

TOTAL: 100.0%

*Equivalent to 21.6% or 2 pounds per U.S. gallon or 240 grams per liter of imazethapyr acid.

EPA Reg. No. 66222-248

EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-001^{BT}; 37429-GA-002^{BO};

37429-GA-003^{BV}

Letter (s) in lot number correspon(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

(If you do not understand the label,
find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

How can we help?

1-866-406-6262

Manufactured for:

Makhteshim Agan of North America,

Inc. (d/b/a ADAMA)

3120 Highwoods Blvd., Suite 100

Raleigh, NC 27604



HERBICIDE

ADAMA

Net Contents

1 gallon

FIRST AID

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 IN EYES 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.

IF INHALED Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

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 PROSAR at 1-877-250-9291 for emergency medical treatment information.

In case of spills, fire, leaks or accidents call 1-800-535-5053.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store above 32°F in original containers only. If product freezes, return to room temperature and agitate to reconstitute. 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 sand, earth or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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For additional precautionary, handling, and use statements, see inside of this booklet.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves such as butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, or natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, or neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

Groundwater Advisory and Proper Handling Instructions

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

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 or 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 wash water, 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 at 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 specific 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.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

This product must be used in a manner that will prevent back siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use with or store near oxidizing agents.

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 persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 4 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
- Chemical resistant gloves such as butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, or natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, or neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

PREFACE™ herbicide for FullPage™ rice can be applied preplant incorporated (PPI) up to 7 days prior to rice planting, preemergence and postemergence for weed control in only FullPage rice hybrids (not less than 75% hybrid seed) and varieties labeled as FullPage and warranted by the seed company to possess tolerance to direct application of PREFACE and POSTSCRIPT herbicides. Do not apply PREFACE herbicide to rice varieties and hybrids (less than 75% hybrid seed) that lack tolerance to the FullPage rice cropping solution or rice may be damaged or killed.

Contact your seed supplier, chemical dealer or ADAMA to obtain information regarding FullPage rice cropping solution.

Adhere to Part 201.11a Hybrid of the Federal Seed Act Regulations, labeling agricultural seeds: If any one kind or variety of seed present in excess of 5 percent is "hybrid" seed, it shall be designated "hybrid" on the label. The percentage that is hybrid shall be at least 95 percent of the percentage of pure seed shown, unless the percentage of pure seed which is hybrid seed is shown separately. If two or more kinds or varieties are present in excess of 5 percent and are named on the label, each that is hybrid shall be designated as hybrid on the label. Any one kind or variety that has pure seed which is less than 95 percent but more than 75 percent hybrid seed as a result of incompletely controlled pollination in a cross shall be labeled to show (a) the percentage of pure seed that is hybrid seed or (b) a statement such as "Contains from 75 percent to 95 percent hybrid seed." No one kind or variety of seed shall be labeled as hybrid if the pure seed contains less than 75 percent hybrid seed.

PREFACE kills weeds by root and/or foliage uptake and rapid translocation to the growing points. Adequate soil moisture is important for optimum PREFACE activity. When adequate soil moisture is present, PREFACE will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds; activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and the location of its root system in the soil. Activity of PREFACE on susceptible weeds is usually visible in 10 to 14 days.

Crops growing under stressful environmental conditions can exhibit various injury symptoms which may be more pronounced if herbicides are used. FullPage rice plants treated with PREFACE may exhibit a slight height reduction. Such effects occur infrequently and are temporary. Normal growth and appearance should resume within 2 to 4 weeks.

PREFACE can be applied to FullPage rice under all tillage systems, drill or broadcast dry-seeded and water-seeded systems. The use rate and timing of application may vary with these production systems. PREFACE must be applied twice per year to control the weeds listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED section of this label.

Use of PREFACE in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible. Under some conditions (such as heavy texture soil, high organic matter or low pH), PREFACE may cause injury to subsequent planted crops. Vegetable crops, cotton and non-FullPage rice are sensitive to PREFACE residues in the soil.

Replanting

If replanting is necessary in a field previously treated with PREFACE, the field may be replanted to FullPage rice, lima beans, peanuts, Southern peas, or soybeans. Rework the soil no deeper than the treated zone. DO NOT apply a second treatment of PREFACE or other imidazolinone-containing product.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply this product in a manner that will contact workers or others directly or through drift.
- Do not use water from PREFACE-treated rice fields to irrigate food or feed crops that are not registered for use with PREFACE herbicides.
- Do not use flood water as a water source for livestock.
- Do not apply more than 0.188 lb of imazethapyr per acre per year to FullPage rice varieties or hybrids.
- Do not apply more than 0.094 lb imazethapyr per acre in a single application to FullPage varieties or hybrids.
- Wait at least 5 days between first and second application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications of PREFACE in a year.
- Do not use or sell this product in Long Island, New York State.

Label directions must be with the applicator when treatment takes place, and must be read and followed in full. Application of PREFACE in any way that is not in accordance with these directions may cause crop injury. Treatment with PREFACE will provide residual control of listed germinating target species when there is sufficient moisture.

Apply postemergence treatments to rice at the spike to 2-leaf and 3 to 5 leaf stages.

There must be preharvest interval of at least 45 days between the last application of PREFACE and rice harvest when total amount of imazethapyr is equal to or less than 0.125 lb per acre per year.

There must be preharvest interval of at least 85 days between the last application of PREFACE and rice harvest when total amount of imazethapyr is greater than 0.125 lb per acre per year

Crop Growth Following Treatment

Normal growth of rotational crops should take place following applications of PREFACE. However, it is impossible to anticipate and eliminate all risk factors brought about by varying environmental and agronomic conditions. Rotational crop injury therefore may result from treatment with PREFACE.

A combination of treatment with this product and certain conditions, such as high organic matter in the soil, low soil pH, heavy soil texture or low rainfall, may cause damage to crops that are subsequently planted.

Mode of Action

Treatment with PREFACE provides control through the AHAS/ALS enzyme inhibiting mode of action. Application of PREFACE works by uptake of the treatment by target species through foliage and/or roots and then translocates quickly to the growing points. For optimal mode of action, soil must be moist prior to application.

Applications of PREFACE may cause internode shortening and/or yellowing of desirable vegetation. These effects, when they occur, are temporary and normal growth should resume 1-2 weeks following treatment. Sugar beets and other vegetable crops are susceptible to residues of PREFACE in the soil.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

PREFACE is a Group 2 Herbicide which contains the active ingredient imazethapyr. Following many years of continuous use of this product and chemically related products biotypes of some of the weeds listed on this label have been reported which cannot be effectively controlled by this and related herbicides. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to PREFACE and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed. Resistance may be suspected if the following three conditions are noted: 1. A patch of weeds were not controlled by the application of the proper rate of the herbicide to properly-sized weeds under the proper growing conditions. 2. Some treated weeds (of the same size and species) are controlled while other adjacent weeds are not controlled. 3. A patch of weeds that are ordinarily controlled seems to escape treatment for multiple years and the patch seems to grow. For all herbicides, a good scouting program is needed to monitor for potential escapes and resistance.

Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth state to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of PREFACE or other Group 2 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. 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.
 - Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

If resistance is known or suspected, we recommend the use of this product in combinations or in sequence with other registered herbicides which are not solely a Group 2 Herbicide. If resistant biotypes are expected to be present in dense infestations, use a registered herbicide which is not solely a Group 2 Herbicide and consult with your state Agricultural Extension Service for specific recommendations. Hand rousing of escaped red rice and weedy rice is recommended.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your ADAMA retailer, representative, or call 1-866-406-6262. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

Replanting

When replanting an area previously treated with PREFACE, the following crops may be planted:

peanuts	lima beans
southern peas	soybeans

Restrictions

- Do not rework the soil any deeper than the treated zone.
- Do not apply this product a second time.

Refer to individual crop sections and the Rotational Crop section for minimum replanting intervals following treatment.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

PREFACE can be applied to FullPage rice under all tillage and seeding systems, but must be applied to FullPage rice. For adequate weed control, two applications of either PREFACE or POSTSCRIPT must be made in the following manner: PREFACE followed by PREFACE, PREFACE followed by POSTSCRIPT or POSTSCRIPT followed by PREFACE.

The initial application may be made preplant-incorporated or preemergence or early postemergence and the second application must be made immediately before the establishment of the permanent flood.

Existing grass and weeds must be controlled before planting ("Start clean") by a typical reduced-tillage/no-till burndown program.

For preplant incorporated applications the soil must be in optimal conditions with no clods. Apply PREFACE and incorporate to a 2" depth with at least one pass with a field cultivator. Do not use a disk as this typically cuts too deep and does not thoroughly mix the PREFACE with the soil. Preplant incorporated applications must be made within 7 days of planting.

Preemergence applications must be made after rice planting and before emergence. Add a typical, registered burndown herbicide if any weeds are present at the time of planting. Rice must not have emerged if a burndown herbicide is used. Other herbicides labeled for preemergence use in rice may be tank mixed with PREFACE and are recommended for added barnyardgrass control.

Activating rainfall or a flush is critical for both preplant incorporated and preemergence applications. A rainfall of at least ½" or a flush must occur within 3 days of planting.

Postemergence applications should be made to small, actively growing barnyardgrass and red rice at the 1-2 leaf weed stage- with the second application targeting newly emerged barnyardgrass- again at the 1 to 2-leaf weed stage. Good soil moisture and active growing conditions are required. After the initial application, a rainfall or flush is needed to activate the residual activity of PREFACE. After the second application, the permanent flood should be established as soon as possible.

As with most rice herbicide programs timing, application to small, actively growing weeds and timely establishment of the flood after the second PREFACE or POSTSCRIPT* application is critical. In a sequential-post program the second application should ideally be made from 10 to 14 days after the first application. Excessive delays will allow both weed germination and the opportunity for weeds to become too large to be controlled.

*FullPage rice must be treated with ADAMA-brand POSTSCRIPT herbicide. Other imazamox-containing herbicides may not be used.

Weed control programs and weeds controlled

PREFACE may be used in programs or tank mixtures with most other rice herbicides. Additional modes of action are encouraged for the sake of resistance management. Use caution when using with halosulfuron, bensulfuron, bispyribac and penoxsulam herbicides. These herbicides are also ALS-inhibiting herbicides, and if used, fields should be scouted and escapes removed as part of a resistance management program. Clomazone, pendimethalin, quinclorac, and propanil are beneficial mix partners for improved grass control as well as broadleaf control from quinclorac and propanil. PREFACE does not control legume weeds (such as hemp sesbania and jointvetch). A herbicide with activity on those weeds should be included in the weed control program. Use caution when mixing PREFACE with fenoxaprop and cyhalofop herbicides as grass control from the fenoxaprop and cyhalofop could be reduced. When tank mixing, read and follow all label directions for both mix partners. When restrictions differ between labels, follow the more restrictive label.

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.

RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply PREFACE to rice growing under stress from injury from other herbicides, cooler weather, fertility problems including excess salinity. Crop injury can occur if FullPage rice is growing under stressed conditions.

Weeds Controlled

When applied sequentially as directed in the **USE DIRECTIONS** section of this label, PREFACE herbicide for FullPage rice will control the following weeds:

Weeds controlled by two properly timed* applications of PREFACE		
Weed	Maximum No. Leaves	Maximum height (inches)
Barnyardgrass	4	4
Large Crabgrass	3	3
Seedling Johnsongrass	4	5
Red Rice	4	5
Shattercane	4	6
Broadleaf signalgrass	3	2
Sprangletop Species**	Suppression only	
Pitted, palmleaf and cypressvine morningglory.	3	2
Smartweed species	4	3
Nutsedge, species	4	3
Rice flatsedge	4	3

*It is essential that the initial PREFACE application is activated by flushing the rice field or by adequate rainfall. To maintain herbicidal activity until a permanent flood is established, subsequent flushing or rainfall is necessary after the second application of imazethapyr.

*All postemergence applications must occur prior to tillering to control grasses.

*Preplant incorporated treatments of PREFACE provide consistent grass control only if thoroughly incorporated in clod-free soil.

**Heavier sprangletop infestations will need the addition of other herbicides to the program such as fenoxaprop or cyhalofop. Pendimethalin and propanil herbicides may also assist with sprangletop control.

When applied as directed in the **USE DIRECTIONS** section of this label PREFACE will suppress the following weeds:

Suppressed Weeds:

Alligatorweed

Spreading Dayflower

Ducksalad

Eclipta

Mexicanweed

Entireleaf and Ivyleaf morningglory

Tall morningglory

Purple ammannia (redstem)

Texasweed

Waterplantain (Common arrowhead)

HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS

Herbicide	Target weeds	Special Notes:
acifluorfen	Postemergence control of hemp sesbania	
bentazon	Postemergence control of dayflower, ducksalad, eclipta, redstem, smartweed, water plantains and nutsedge.	Do not add Crop Oil Concentrate
acifluorfen + bentazon premixes	Dayflower, morningglory, smartweed, hemp sesbania and cocklebur.	
carfentrazone	Postemergence control of hemp sesbania, morningglories	Nonionic Surfactant (at least 80%) at 0.25% v/v or 1 quart /100 gallons of spray solution.
pendimethalin	Residual control of barnyardgrass, sprangletop and red rice.	
propanil	Postemergence control of barnyardgrass, sprangletop, hemp sesbania, Mexicanweed and redweed.	Follow propanil label for the addition of nonionic surfactant. Do not add adjuvants for EC or adjuvant-containing propanil formulations.
quinclorac	Postemergence and residual control of barnyardgrass, morningglories, eclipta, jointvetch and hemp sesbania.	Crop Oil Concentrate at 1 to 2 pt/A

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

Applications of the products containing the following active ingredients at their full specified rates and made in the same year as an application of PREFACE will increase the likelihood of crop damage to sensitive follow crops. Consult all labels of product(s) used in combination/sequence with PREFACE.

Active Ingredient
Chlorimuron ethyl
Chloransulam-methyl
Flumetsulam
Imazaquin
imazethapyr

- Only rotational crops that have been harvested at maturity can be used for food or feed.
- Soybeans and peanuts can be replanted in the event of crop loss due to weather.
- Soil must not be worked to a depth greater than 2 inches.

USE DIRECTIONS

- Apply PREFACE at a 4 to 6 fluid ounce per acre rate (0.0625 to 0.094 lb ai/A) to FullPage rice hybrids and varieties.

- Use higher rates for larger and denser weed control infestations.
- Do not apply more than 12 fluid ounces per acre per year (0.188 lb ai/A) or more than two applications.
- For adequate weed control, two applications of either PREFACE or POSTSCRIPT must be made in the following manner: PREFACE followed by PREFACE, PREFACE followed by POSTSCRIPT or POSTSCRIPT followed by PREFACE.
- Do not exceed a maximum of 2 applications of PREFACE per year (0.188 lbs of imazethapyr acid equivalent per acre per year).
- Wait at least 5 days between the first and second application.

Adjuvants

When applying PREFACE as a postemergence treatment it must be combined with a quality crop oil concentrate adjuvant at a rate of 1% V/V, except for the following tank mixtures: If an EC propanil product with adjuvants are being used, no adjuvant is needed. If carfentrazone is being used in tank mixture, use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% V/V (or 1 quart per 100 gallons), if bentazon is being used, do not add crop oil concentrate.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill mix tank half full with clean water.
2. Add the specified amount of PREFACE while agitating the solution.
3. Add specified adjuvants while continuing agitation.
4. Fill the remaining volume with clean water.

Containers containing PREFACE must be closed securely in order to prevent contamination and spills.

Application equipment must be drained and cleaned thoroughly prior to mixing the application solution and treatment. Application equipment must also be drained and thoroughly cleaned following treatment to avoid contamination and future crop injury.

Tank Mixtures

PREFACE may be tank mixed with registered organo-phosphate or carbamate insecticide products. When applied in crops, temporary crop damage may result. Read and follow the label instructions of all tank mix partners. Ensure the product(s) used are labeled for the intended use and mixture. 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.

Tank Mix Procedure

1. Fill tank with clean water.
2. Combine soluble packet products whilst agitating and thoroughly mix.
3. Add ingredients not in soluble packets:
4. Dispersible granules (DG)
5. Dry flowables (DF)
6. Wettable powders (WP)
7. Liquid flowables

8. Continue agitation and mix thoroughly.
9. Add PREFACE and other aqueous solution product(s). Continue agitation and mix thoroughly.
10. Add emulsifiable concentrate (EC) products. Continue agitation and mix thoroughly.
11. Add crop oil or surfactant as appropriate. Continue agitation and mix thoroughly.
12. Fill the remaining tank volume with clean water. Continue agitation and mix thoroughly.

SPRAY APPLICATIONS

Ground Applications

Apply PREFACE in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply solution at 20-40 psi, at a sufficient boom height to ensure uniform coverage of target species foliage.

When applying PREFACE to no-till crop areas, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre for sufficient coverage of target species. Apply PREFACE in higher volume where there is dense crop residue and/or target species foliage.

RESTRICTIONS

- For postemergence applications, only use flat fan nozzles.
- Do not overlap spray applications.
- Do not apply PREFACE when wind speed exceeds 10 mph or when spray may drift to sensitive crops (e.g. sugar beets and leafy vegetables).

Aerial Application

Unless otherwise directed, PREFACE may be applied by air in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre.

For optimal effectiveness when applying PREFACE as a postemergence treatment, add a crop oil concentrate to the application solution at 1.25 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution, with the following exceptions: If tank mixing with an EC propanil formulation that contains surfactants, do not add additional surfactant. If tank mixing with carfentrazone, use a nonionic surfactant at 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Follow drift management directions in order to avoid contact with and damage to crops.

Note: drift management directions do not apply to dry formulation applications; public health uses or forestry treatments.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply PREFACE by aerial application when the wind speed is greater than 5 mph if conditions for temperature inversions exist or spray may be carried to sensitive crops. Avoid contact with non-target species through drift or otherwise. Applicators are responsible for assessing application conditions and equipment in order to avoid drift.
- On the boom, the distance of the outer most nozzles must not exceed 75% the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- Spray nozzles must always be parallel with the air stream and must point backwards.
- Spray nozzles must not be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

More restrictive directions imposed by states must be followed.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory:

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. Increase water volume to at least 10 gallons of water per acre if grass foliage or crop canopy is dense.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specific pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the specified practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 75% of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications must not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance must increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

Wind

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

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications must not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

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

In addition, the applicator must follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances in regard to spraying.

STEWARDSHIP

Proper stewardship of all herbicides is important. The FullPage rice cropping solution has the additional stewardship requirement that growers prevent and monitor for outcrossing which can produce herbicide resistant red rice and weedy rice. It is important to follow not only the label, but the whole weed control program which is an Integrated Pest Management program of herbicides, cultural practices and crop rotation.

FullPage Rice Cropping Solution Stewardship Practices:

The RiceTec FullPage rice cropping solution is only useful as long as it is used appropriately and as directed under the Stewardship Best Management Practices. Since cultivated rice and weedy rice are genetically similar and compatible, any rice trait technology has the opportunity to be transferred weedy to weedy rice in the event that weedy rice goes uncontrolled. Therefore, the following stewardship guidelines have been established to help you, the rice farmer, manage this technology so you have the opportunity to take advantage of its benefits for many years to come.

1. Practice sound rotation practices. Crop rotation is one of the most important things you can do to mitigate the development of herbicide-resistant weeds on your farm. Crop rotation provides the opportunity to use different tillage and herbicide modes of action, which can slow the development of resistance. Do not plant FullPage Rice in consecutive years in the same field.
2. Start early. Research shows that weed competition during the first 1 to 3 weeks of the growing season can have a negative impact on yield. We recommend a preemergence, or delayed preemergence, application of a residual herbicide, such as glomazone, pendimethalin or quinclorac, to slow any weed growth during the critical early stages of growth.
3. Make a minimum two applications of FullPage rice cropping solution herbicides prior to 2-tiller stage. Research has shown that two applications is more effective than a single application at high rates for grass and weedy rice control. Two applications maximize coverage of the weeds and optimizes the longevity of the technology. The first application should take place before planting, at planting or up to

3 weeks after emergence. The second application should follow approximately 14 days later for optimum control. We recommend PREFACE be utilized for the first application and PREFACE or POSTSCRIPT be used for the second application. If a third, or salvage application is needed, apply POSTSCRIPT prior to the panicle initiation (1/2" internode elongation) stage of growth. Applications of PREFACE or POSTSCRIPT beyond the panicle initiation stage of growth may lead to yield loss.

4. 100% control is the goal. In order to maintain its value and the value of other herbicide tolerance technologies, your goal should always be 100% control of weedy rice to avoid loss of the technology on your farm. Therefore, every effort should be made to keep weedy rice from flowering and going to seed in your field. Make plans to rogue any weedy rice escapes prior to flowering.
5. Mix things up. Many herbicides in rice are classified as ALS inhibitors. These include herbicides such as halosulfuron, penoxsulam, bispyribac, imazethapyr and POSTSCRIPT. Therefore, we recommend including other herbicides with different modes of action in the tank in order to avoid the development of weed resistance. Herbicides like quinclorac, propanil, bentazon and carfentrazone are herbicides with different modes of action that can prolong the development of weed resistance when tank mixed with PREFACE or POSTSCRIPT. Clomazone, quinclorac, and pendimethalin should also be considered in the overall weed control program to provide alternative modes of action.
6. Moisture is the key. In order for most herbicides to be effective, plants need to be actively growing. Dry conditions reduce the effectiveness of all herbicides. Therefore, make sure that weeds are actively growing at the time of application, and in the case of PREFACE herbicide, plan applications prior to a flush or rainfall for proper incorporation into the soil and optimal residual activity. The PREFACE label calls for a 0.5" rainfall or flushing within 2 days of application.
7. PREFACE herbicide has both foliar and residual soil activity, which requires activation through soil moisture. Therefore, if your field conditions dictate a flush or rainfall is pending, apply PREFACE prior to receiving moisture. POSTSCRIPT is a foliar herbicide, which does not require soil activation; however, performance is maximized under moist or flooded conditions. Do not apply either herbicide to drought-stressed plants.
8. Do not save seed. The FullPage rice cropping solution hybrids are protected by several patents or patents pending and saving of seed for anything other than grain is prohibited. Saved seed will not have tolerance to PREFACE and POSTSCRIPT.

ROTATIONAL CROPS

RESTRICTIONS

- When greater than 8 total fl oz/A of PREFACE is used, soybeans are the only rotational crop that may be planted the following year.
- When rates equal to or less than 8 total fl oz/A per year, the following crops may be planted after the waiting period prescribed in the table.

Crop	Months between second application and replanting
Alfalfa	4*
Barley	9.5*
Cotton	18

Crop	Months between second application and replanting
Edible beans and peas	4*
Field corn	8.5*
Flax	26
Grain Sorghum	18
Lettuce	18
Lima beans	May be replanted immediately
Oats	18
Peanuts	May be replanted immediately
Popcorn	18
Potatoes	26
FullPage Rice (not less than 75% hybrid seed)	May be replanted immediately
Rice (Non-FullPage rice cropping solution)	18
Rye	4*
Safflower	18
Seed corn	8.5*
Southern peas	May be replanted immediately
Soybeans	May be replanted immediately
Sunflower	18
Sweet corn	18
Tobacco	9.5
Wheat	4*
Crops not listed	40**

*If the total use rate is greater than 8 fl oz/A, the rotational interval is one full year.

**A successful and representative field bioassay must also be completed for any crop not specifically listed. The bioassay must thoroughly cover any soil variation in the field including high and low spots and any variations in pH.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store above 32°F in original containers only. If product freezes, return to room temperature and agitate to reconstitute. 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 sand, earth or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire directions for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES and LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY**.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of ADAMA. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, ADAMA makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of ADAMA is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, ADAMA disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at ADAMA's election, the replacement of product.

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Manufactured for:

Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.

(d/b/a ADAMA)

3120 Highwoods Blvd., Suite 100

Raleigh, NC 27604

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