ALLY® EXTRA SG HERBICIDE

WITH TOTALSOL® SOLUBLE GRANULES

THIFENSULFURON METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
TRIBENURON METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
METSULFURON METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

For selective postemergence weed control in Wheat (including durum), Barley, Triticale and Fallow

Active Ingredients	By Weight
Thifensulfuron-methyl	
Methyl 3-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5- triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl]amino] sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate ...	27.30%
Tribenuron-methyl	
Methyl 2-[[[[N-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5- triazin-2-yl) methylamino]carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl]benzoate …..... .	13.60%
Metsulfuron Methyl	
Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl -1,3,5--triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl] amino]-sulfonyl]benzoate ……..	10.90%
Other Ingredients	48.20%
TOTAL	100.00%

Contains 0.273 lb Thifensulfuron Methyl per pound
Contains 0.136 lb Tribenuron Methyl per pound
Contains 0.109 lb Metsulfuron Methyl per pound
EPA Reg. No. 279-9603

EPA Est. No. _____

Nonrefillable Container Net: _____ *OR* **Refillable Container** Net: _____

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: 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 ON SKIN: 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such a nitrile rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or butyl rubber.
- 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.

Sold By

FMC

FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

Engineering Control Statements
When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

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. DO NOT contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory
This product has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This product may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

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

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

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

ALLY® EXTRA SG herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules) – referred to below as ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide - is a water soluble granule that is used for selective postemergence weed control in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale and fallow. ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide is for use in most states, but check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide is registered in your state. ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide is not registered for use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saquache counties of Colorado unless use is directed otherwise by supplemental labeling.

The best control is obtained when ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment

ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze. ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide should be mixed and completely dissolved in water and applied as a uniform broadcast spray (See Tank Mixtures and Mixing Instructions sections for use with Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions).

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.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, FMC will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specified by FMC.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:
- Coveralls.
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such a nitrile rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or butyl rubber.
- Shoes plus socks.

RESTRICTIONS

ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide is only registered on wheat, barley, triticale and fallow. DO NOT use on any other crop.

Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops, desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

• DO NOT apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
• DO NOT use on lawns, walks, driveways, or tennis courts. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
• DO NOT apply to wheat, barley or triticale undersown with legumes and grasses, because injury to the forages will result.
• DO NOT harvest sooner than 45 days after the last application of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide.
• DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation equipment or to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate crops other than wheat, barley or triticale.

The total rate of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide for wheat (including durum), barley, triticale and fallow cannot exceed 0.5 oz/A (0.0085 lb/A thifensulfuron methyl, 0.0043 lb/A tribenuron methyl, and 0.0034 lb/A metsulfuron methyl) of product applied per one year.

PRECAUTIONS

Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops, desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
• Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
• Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, or triticale.
• For ground applications applied when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA may improve weed control under these conditions.

Varieties of wheat (including durum), barley and triticale may differ in their response to various herbicides. FMC advises that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use to a small area.

Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best–see Tank Mixtures) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide cannot be applied to wheat, barley, or triticale that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5- leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.

Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide is absorbed through the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. One to three weeks after postemergence application to weeds (2 to 5 weeks for wild garlic), leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed.

ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide will provide up to 4 to 6 weeks of residual weed control. Susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after postemergence applications, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic 3- 5 days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide provides the best control of weeds in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not provide satisfactory control. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

The herbicidal action of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide, which contains the active ingredients Thifensulfuron methyl, Tribenuron methyl and Metsulfuron methyl, is a group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:
• Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
• Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
• Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
• Apply full rates of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
• Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
• Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
• Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your FMC representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
• Contact your FMC representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. DO NOT assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple sites of action. Products with multiple active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredient in this product.
• If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than Group 2 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
• Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
  - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
  - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
  - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:
• Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other sites of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
• Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.
• Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 2 herbicides.
• Avoid making more than two applications of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide and any other Group 2 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
• Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
• Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
• Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
• Manage weeds in and around fields, during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.

Integrated Pest Management

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

RATE CONVERSION CHART FOR ALLY EXTRA SG HERBICIDE

Ounces of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide/A	**Pounds of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide /A**	**Active Ingredient**	**Pounds of Active Ingredient/A**
0.3	0.0188	Thifensulfuron methyl	0.0051
		Tribenuron methyl	0.0026
		Metsulfuron methyl	0.002
0.4	0.025	Thifensulfuron methyl	0.0068
		Tribenuron methyl	0.0034
		Metsulfuron methyl	0.0027
0.5	0.0313	Thifensulfuron methyl	0.0085
		Tribenuron methyl	0.0043
		Metsulfuron methyl	0.0034

LABELLED USES

ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide provides selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale, and fallow.

Wheat (Including Durum), Barley, and Triticale

<table>
<tr><th>Application and Use Rate Information</th><th>Use Rates (oz of ALLY Extra SG herbicide per acre)</th><th>Active Ingredient</th><th>Pounds of Active Ingredient per acre</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Apply ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide at the rate of 0.3 to 0.5 oz/A to wheat, barley, triticale or fallow.

Use 0.5 oz/A of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide for heavy infestation of the weeds listed under Weeds Partially Controlled when application timing and environmental conditions are marginal (refer to Biological Activity and Environmental Conditions section of this label for best performance).

Use 0.3 to 0.4 oz/A of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide for light infestation of the weeds listed under Weeds Controlled. Conditions at application should be optimum for effective treatment of these weeds.
Note: See Tank Mix Section for additional info on required combinations when used at less than 0.5 oz/A.</td><td rowspan="3">0.3 to 0.5</td><td>Thifensulfuron methyl</td><td>0.0051 to 0.0085</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tribenuron methyl</td><td>0.0026 to 0.0043</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metsulfuron methyl</td><td>0.0020 to 0.0034</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">RESTRICTIONS in Wheat (including durum), Barley, and Triticale:
ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide is only registered for use on wheat, barley, triticale and fallow. DO NOT use on any other crop.
DO NOT apply to wheat, barley, or triticale crops undersown with legumes and grasses, because injury to the forages will result.
DO NOT harvest wheat (except Durum and Wampum varieties of Spring Wheat), barley or triticale sooner than 45 days after the last application of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide.
DO NOT use less than 0.3 oz/A ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide.
DO NOT apply more than 0.5 oz/A of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide in a single application (maximum active ingredient per single application is 0.0085 lb/A thifensulfuron methyl, 0.0043 lb/A tribenuron methyl, and 0.0034 lb/A metsulfuron methyl).
DO NOT apply more than 0.5 oz/A of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide per year (maximum active ingredient per year of product is 0.0085 lb/A thifensulfuron methyl, 0.0043 lb/A tribenuron methyl, and 0.0034 lb/A metsulfuron methyl).
PHI is 7 days for forage, 30 days for hay, and 45 days for wheat, barley and triticale.</td></tr>
</table>

PRECAUTIONS in Wheat (including durum), Barley, and Triticale:

Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, or triticale.

ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide cannot be applied to wheat, barley, or triticale that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5- leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.

Varieties of wheat (including durum), barley and triticale may differ in their response to various herbicides. FMC advises that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use to a small area.

Fallow

Application and Use Rate Information	Use Rates (oz of ALLY Extra SG herbicide per acre)	Active Ingredient	Pounds of Active Ingredient per acre
Apply in the spring, summer or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Apply 0.3 to 0.5 oz/A of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide to fallow fields. ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide should be applied in combination with other suitable registered fallow herbicides (See TANK MIXTURES for additional information)	0.3 to 0.5	Thifensulfuron methyl	0.0051 to 0.0085
		Tribenuron methyl	0.0026 to 0.0043
		Metsulfuron methyl	0.0020 to 0.0034

RESTRICTIONS in Fallow:

- ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide is only registered for use on wheat, barley, triticale and fallow. DO NOT use on any other crop.
- DO NOT use less than 0.3 oz/A ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide.
- DO NOT apply more than 0.5 oz/A of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide in a single application (maximum active ingredient per single application is 0.0085 lb/A thifensulfuron methyl, 0.0043 lb/A tribenuron methyl, and 0.0034 lb/A metsulfuron methyl).
- DO NOT apply more than 0.5 oz/A of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide per year (maximum active ingredient per year of product is 0.0085 lb/A thifensulfuron methyl, 0.0043 lb/A tribenuron methyl, and 0.0034 lb/A metsulfuron methyl).
- PHI is 7 days for forage, 30 days for hay, and 45 days for wheat, barley and triticale.

APPLICATION TIMING

Wheat (except Durum and Wampum varieties of Spring Wheat), Barley and Triticale:

Use Restrictions:

• DO NOT harvest sooner than 45 days after the last application of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide.
• DO NOT apply more than 0.5 oz/A ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide per year

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible.

Durum and Wampum Variety Spring Wheat:

Make applications after the crop is tillering but before boot. Applications to durum and wampum varieties should be made in combination with 2,4-D.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application. Six hours of dry weather are needed to allow ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

If applied to irrigated wheat, barley or triticale the first post-treatment irrigation should be delayed for at least 6 hours after treatment and should not exceed 1 in. of water.

DO NOT apply ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide to stressed crops, as this may cause crop injury. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best-see TANK MIXTURES) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

Rainfall immediately after treatment can wash ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide off of weed foliage, resulting in reduced weed control. DO NOT apply ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide when rainfall is threatening.

Add an FMC-recommended adjuvant. Refer to spray adjuvant section of this label for more information.

Antifoaming agents may be needed. Consult your Ag dealer, applicator, or FMC representative for a listing of recommended surfactants.

Fallow:
Apply in the spring, summer or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

Use Restrictions:
• DO NOT apply more than 0.5 oz/A ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide per year.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Always include a spray adjuvant with applications of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide. In addition to a spray adjuvant, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used.

Consult your Ag dealer or applicator, local FMC fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using an adjuvant system. If another herbicide is tank mixed with ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40CFR 1001).

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)
• Apply 0.06 to 0.50% volume/volume (1/2 pt to 4 pt per 100 gal of spray solution).
• Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12. See the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional information..

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)
• Apply at 1% volume/volume (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution) or 2% volume/volume under arid conditions.
• Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Special Adjuvant Types
• Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
• In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by FMC product management. Consult separate FMC technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer
• Use 2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 lb/acre AMS under arid conditions.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide effectively controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

Annual knawel
Annual sowthistle
Black mustard
Blue/Purple mustard *
Broadleaf dock
Bur buttercup (testiculate)
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard
Canada thistle *
Carolina geranium
Clasping pepperweed
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)
Common buckwheat
Common chickweed
Common cocklebur
Common mallow
Common Purslane
Common radish
Common ragweed
Common sunflower *
Conical Catchfly
Corn chamomile
Corn gromwell *
Corn spurry
Cowcockle
Cress (mouse-ear)
Curly dock
Cutleaf eveningprimrose
False chamomile
Field chickweed
Field pennycress (fanweed)
Filaree (redstem, Texas)
Flixweed *
Groundsel (common)
Henbit
Kochia‡
Knotweed (prostrate) *
Lambsquarter (common, slimleaf)
London rocket
Marshelder
Mayweed chamomile
Miners lettuce
Narrowleaf lambsquarters
Nightflowering catchfly
Pennsylvania smartweed
Pigweed (prostrate, redroot, smooth, tumble)
Pineappleweed
Plains coreopsis
Prickly lettuce ‡
Redmaids
Russian thistle ‡
Scentless chamomile /mayweed
Shepherd's-purse
Smallflower buttercup
Smallseed falseflax
Smartweed (green, ladysthumb, pale)
Snow Speedwell
Sticky chickweed
Stinking mayweed /dogfennel
Swinecress
Tansymustard *
Tarweed fiddleneck
Tumble/ Jim Hill mustard
Volunteer lentils
Volunteer peas
Volunteer sunflower
Waterpod
Wild buckwheat *
Wild chamomile
Wild garlic *
Wild mustard
Wild radish *

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED**

ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide partially controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

Catchweed bedstraw
Mallow (little)
Nightshade (cutleaf, hairy)
Sowthistle (annual) *
Tall waterhemp
Vetch* (common, hairy)

* See the Specific Weed Problems section of this label for more information.

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor. For better results, use the highest labeled rate of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide and include a tank mix partner such as 2,4-D, MCPA, bromoxynil (including Buctril® herbicide, Bronate® herbicide or Bronate Advanced™ herbicide) or dicamba (such as Banvel® herbicide/ Clarity® herbicide), refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label.

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the Tank Mixtures and Specific Weed Problems sections of this label for additional details.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Note: Thorough spray coverage of all weed species listed below is very important.

Blue Mustard and Tansymustard: For best results, use 0.4-0.5 oz/A and apply ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide in tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence to mustards, but before bloom (refer to Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details).

Flixweed: For best results, use 0.4-0.5 oz/A and apply ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide in tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence, but before bloom (refer to Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details).

Canada Thistle: For best results, use 0.5 oz/A and apply ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide plus 2,4-D, or MCPA, or dicamba (including Banvel® herbicide/Clarity® herbicide) (refer to Tank Mixtures for additional details) in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with the crop.

Sowthistle: For best results, use 0.5 oz/A and apply either ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide plus surfactant or ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide plus 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details) in the spring after the majority of sowthistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing.

Corn Gromwell: For best results, use 0.4-0.5 oz/A and apply ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D, MCPA, or bromoxynil containing products (including Buctril® herbicide, Bronate® herbicide, or Bronate Advanced™ herbicide) with ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide usually improves results (refer to Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details).

Sunflower (common/volunteer): For best results, use 0.5 oz/A and apply either ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide plus surfactant or ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide plus 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details) after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" to 4" tall and are actively growing. Use spray volumes of at least 3 gal by air.

Prostrate Knotweed: For best results, use 0.5 oz/A and apply ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details) with ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide usually improves results.

Wild Buckwheat: For best results, use 0.4-0.5 oz/A and apply ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide plus 2,4-D, MCPA, or bromoxynil containing products (including Buctril® herbicide, Bronate® herbicide, or Bronate Advanced™ herbicide) when plants have no more than three true leaves (not counting the cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favor active weed growth (refer to Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details).

Vetch (common and hairy): For best results, use 0.5 oz/A and apply ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide when vetch is less than 6" in length. For severe infestations of vetch, or when vetch is greater than 6" in length, use ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide in combination with 2,4- D, or MCPA (refer to Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details).

Wild garlic: For best results, use 0.5 oz/A and apply ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide when wild garlic plants are less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth. Plants hardened-off by cold weather and/or drought stress may be more difficult to control. Thorough spray coverage of all garlic plants is essential. Typical symptoms of dying garlic plants may not be noticeable for 2 to 5 weeks. Control will be improved by using ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide in combination with 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details).

Wild radish: For best results, use 0.5 oz/A applied in the fall to wild radish rosettes less than 6" in diameter and before plants harden-off. Alternatively, ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide can be applied in the spring for control of wild radish. Control will be improved by using ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide in combination with 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details) when wild radish rosettes are less than 6" in diameter. Applications made later than 30 days after weed emergence, either in the fall or spring, will result in partial control.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide in a tank mix with "Starane®" branded herbicides, bromoxynil containing products (including Buctril® herbicide, Bronate® herbicide, or Bronate Advanced™ herbicide) or dicamba (including Banvel® herbicide/Clarity® herbicide) and/or 2,4-D (refer to Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details). ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide should be applied in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing.

TANK MIXTURES in FALLOW

ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide may be used as a fallow treatment and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, DO NOT tank mix the herbicide with ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, 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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflict with this ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide, then DO NOT use in a tank mixture with ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide.

TANK MIXTURES

ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as partially controlled, weeds resistant to ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide or weeds not listed under Weeds Controlled.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, 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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflict with this ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide, then DO NOT use in a tank mixture with ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide.

ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide can also be mixed with registered fungicides, insecticides, or liquid fertilizer for use on wheat, barley and triticale. To provide best results, ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide should be tank mixed with another broadleaf herbicide. For best results, use 2,4-D, or MCPA (preferably ester formulations). See below for use rates of 2,4-D or MCPA.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)
ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide can be tank mixed with 2,4-D and MCPA (preferably ester formulations) herbicides for use on wheat, barley, triticale and fallow. For best results, add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 1/8 to 3/8 lb active ingredient per acre. In tank mixes containing 1/8 lb active ingredient 2,4-D or MCPA per acre, add 1 to 2 pt of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution; in tank mixes containing 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient 2,4-D or MCPA per acre, add 1 pt of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution. Higher rates of 2,4-D or MCPA may be used, but DO NOT exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels.

Always mix ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide in water prior to adding 2,4-D or MCPA and add the surfactant last. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these tank mixtures.

With 2,4-D or MCPA (amine or ester) and dicamba (including Banvel® Herbicide/Clarity® Herbicide)
ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D or MCPA. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on labels of all products used.

Make applications of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide + 1.0-1.5 oz active dicamba + 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient of 2,4-D or MCPA (ester or amine) per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1-2 pt of nonionic surfactant to the 3-way mixture, where necessary, as deemed by local guidance. Use of additional nonionic surfactant may not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Consult the specific 2,4-D or MCPA and dicamba labels, or local guidance for more information.

Apply this 3-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node). In Spring Wheat (including Durum), apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

DO NOT apply this 3-way mixture at high rates more than once a year or more than twice per year at the low rates.

With Bromoxynil containing products (including Buctril® herbicide, Bronate® herbicide, or Bronate Advanced™ herbicide)
ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, triticale or fallow. For best results, add bromoxynil-containing herbicides to the tank at 3 to 6 oz active ingredient per acre (including Bronate® herbicide or Buctril® herbicide at 3/4 - 1 1/2 pt per acre). Tank mixes of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide plus Bromoxynil may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

With fluroxypyr (including "STARANE®" brands)
For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide may be tank mixed with fluroxypyr containing herbicides. Refer to the FMC herbicide label, and the "Starane®" branded label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. DO NOT use the tank mix if any restriction on the labels conflict with instructions on the FMC herbicide label.

2,4-D and MCPA herbicides (preferably ester formulations) may be tank mixed with ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide plus fluroxypyr, consult local guidance and the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional information.

With Maverick® Herbicide
ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide can be tank mixed with Maverick® herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat.
Refer to the Maverick® herbicide label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. DO NOT use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Maverick® herbicide label conflict with instructions on the FMC herbicide label.

With Aim® Herbicide
ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide can be tank mixed with Aim® herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat, barley and triticale. Refer to the Aim® herbicide label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. DO NOT use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Aim® herbicide label conflict with instructions on the FMC herbicide label.

With Stinger® Herbicide or Curtail® Herbicide or Curtail® M Herbicide or WideMatch® Herbicide
ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide can be tank mixed with Stinger® herbicide or Curtail® herbicide or Curtail® M herbicide, or WideMatch® herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat, barley and triticale. Refer to the Stinger® herbicide, Curtail® herbicide, Curtail® M herbicide, and WideMatch® herbicide labels for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either

label will apply. DO NOT use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Stinger® herbicide or Curtail® herbicide or Curtail® M herbicide, or WideMatch® herbicide labels conflict with instructions on the FMC herbicide label.

With Puma® 1EC Herbicide
ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide can be tank mixed with Puma® 1EC herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat, barley and triticale. Refer to the Puma® 1EC herbicide label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. DO NOT use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Puma® 1EC herbicide label conflict with instructions on the FMC herbicide label.

With Discover® NG Herbicide
ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide can be tank mixed with Discover® NG herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat. Refer to the Discover® NG herbicide label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. DO NOT use the tank mix if any restrictions on the Discover® NG herbicide label conflict with instructions on the FMC herbicide label.

With "Everest®" branded Herbicides
ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide can be tank mixed with an "Everest®" branded herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat. Refer to the "Everest®" label for information regarding use restrictions, labeled crops, rotational cropping intervals, sprayer cleanup, use precautions and other information. The most restrictive provisions on either label will apply. DO NOT use the tank mix if any restrictions on the "Everest®" label conflict with instructions on the FMC herbicide label.

With Other Herbicides
ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide may be tank mixed with other suitable registered cereal or fallow herbicides to control weeds listed as suppressed, weeds resistant to ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide, or weeds not listed under Weeds Controlled. Read and follow all manufacturer's label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, DO NOT tank mix the herbicide with ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide. Tank mixes of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide plus metribuzin may result in reduced control of wild garlic.

DO NOT tank mix ALLY® EXTRA SG with Hoelon® 3EC herbicide, because grass control may be reduced.

With Fungicides
ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide may be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal crops.

With Insecticides
ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal crops. However, under certain conditions (drought stress, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide with organophosphate insecticides (such as parathion) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.
DO NOT apply ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, because crop injury may result.

Use Restriction:
DO NOT use ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide plus products containing malathion, as crop injury may result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer Solution
Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0) may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide in fertilizer solution.

ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide must first be dissolved with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions. Ensure that the agitator is running while the ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/2 pt -1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 -0.25% v/v) based on local guidance.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer’s label). Additional surfactant may not be needed when using ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or FMC representative for specific instructions before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

Note: In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response may occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or widely fluctuating day/night temperatures exist. In these areas consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or FMC representative for specific instructions before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions.

DO NOT use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.

DO NOT use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

FIELD BIOASSAY

A field bioassay is necessary if crops other than wheat, barley or those listed on this label are to be planted on land previously treated with ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide. To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local FMC representative for information detailing field bioassay procedure.

GRAZING

Allow at least 7 days between application and grazing of treated forage. In addition, allow at least 7 days between application and feeding of forage from treated areas to livestock. Allow at least 30 days between application and feeding of hay from treated areas to livestock. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed. Allow at least 45 days between application and harvesting of grain.

CROP ROTATION

Before using ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, DO NOT treat all of your acres at the same time.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide applied. ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide breakdown.

Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture should be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.

* The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting. **Minimum rotation intervals must be extended 1 crop season if drought conditions prevail after application and before the rotational crop is planted.**

Soil pH Limitations

ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, because extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat, barley or triticale. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide.

Checking Soil pH

Before using ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0” to 4” samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

All Areas - Following Use of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide at 0.3 to 0.5 Ounces Per Acre

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Winter wheat, spring wheat and Triticale	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	1
Durum wheat, barley, spring/winter oat	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land Following Use of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide at 0.3 to 0.5 Ounces Per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Triticale or Fallow

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	**County or Area**				
Colorado	Statewide	Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Generally N of I-70	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Statewide	"BOLT" technology soybeans STS Soybean	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		IR Corn	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
Idaho	Southern Idaho	Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Statewide	Peas, Lentils, Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
		Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans)	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans)	7.4 or higher	28	34
Kansas	Statewide	"BOLT" technology soybeans STS Soybean	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		IR Corn	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Central and Western Kansas (West of the Flint Hills)	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Western Kansas W. of Hwy. 183	Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6–7.9	22 33	22 34
	Central Kansas; generally E. of Hwy. 183 and W. of the Flinthills	Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	12

Continued on next page

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land *(continued)*

Following Use of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide at 0.3 to 0.5 Ounces Per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Triticale or Fallow

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	**County or Area**				
Montana	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower	22	22
		Alfalfa (hay only)	7.6–7.9	No restrictions	34
			7.5 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Nebraska	Statewide	"BOLT" technology soybeans STS Soybean	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		IR Corn	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Generally W. of Hwy. 77 and E. of the Panhandle	Field corn	7.9or lower	15	12
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower	22	22
			7.6-7.9	33	34
New Mexico	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Eastern New Mexico	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
North Dakota	W. of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	22	22
	E. of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	34	34
Oklahoma	Statewide	"BOLT" technology soybeans STS Soybean	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		IR Corn	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	E. of the Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25	14

Continued on next page

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land *(continued)*

Following Use of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide 0.3 to 0.5 Ounces Per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Triticale or Fallow

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	**County or Area**				
Oregon	Statewide	Peas Lentils Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
		Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans)	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans)	7.4 or higher	28	34
South Dakota	Statewide	Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	S. of Hwy. 212 & E. of the Missouri River, & S. of Hwy. 34 & W. of Missouri River	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	13	12
	Generally E. of Missouri River & S. of Hwy. 14, & W. of Missouri River	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
Texas	Statewide	"BOLT" technology soybeans STS Soybean	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		IR Corn	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Grain sorghum	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Panhandle	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	N. Central Texas*	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
	* The counties of N. Central Texas are: Archer, Baylor, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Callahan, Camp, Cass, Clay, Collin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Eastland, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Foard, Franklin, Grayson, Hardeman, Haskell, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Knox, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Nafarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Shackelford, Somervell, Stephens, Tarrent, Throckmorton, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wilbarger, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young.				
Utah	Statewide	Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22

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Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land *(continued)*

Following Use of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide at 0.3 to 0.5 Ounces Per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Triticale or Fallow

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	**County or Area**				
Washington	Statewide	Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans)	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condument mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans)	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Peas Lentils Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
Wyoming	Statewide	Flax, Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Southern Wyoming	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
	Southern Wyoming (Goshen, Laramie, and Platte counties only)	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Northern Wyoming	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower	22	22

Rotation Intervals for crops not covered above - The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- to any major field crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table)
- if the soil pH is not in the specified range
- if the use rate applied is not specified in the table
- or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than specified, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land

Following Use of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide up to 0.4 Ounces Per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Triticale or Fallow in the states of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10

Rotation Intervals for crops not covered above (up to 0.4 ounces per acre) - The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- to any major field crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table)
- if the soil pH is not in the specified range
- if the use rate applied is not specified in the table
- or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than specified, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land Following Use of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide at 0.4 to 0.5 Ounces Per Acre on Wheat, Barley, Triticale or Fallow

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	**County or Area**				
Colorado Idaho Kansas Montana Nebraska New Mexico Oklahoma South Dakota Texas Utah Wyoming	Statewide	Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
North Dakota	W. of Hwy. 1	Sunflower	7.9 or lower	22	22
	E. of Hwy. 1	Sunflower	7.9 or lower	34	34

Rotation Intervals for crops not covered above (0.4 to 0.5 ounces per acre) - The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:
- to any major field crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table)
- if the soil pH is not in the specified range
- if the use rate applied is not specified in the table
- or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than specified, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land Following Use of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide at 0.3 Ounces Per Acre on Wheat, Barley Triticale or Fallow

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Sorghum, Grain	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
Cotton	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
Peas, Dry /Green	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22
Lentils	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22
Alfalfa	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22
Beans, Dry	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22
Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10

Rotation Intervals for crops not covered above (0.3 ounces per acre) - The minimum rotation interval is 22 months with at least 18" of cumulative precipitation during the period:
- to any major field crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table)
- if the soil pH is not in the specified range
- if the use rate applied is not specified in the table
- or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than specified, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information

PRODUCT APPLICATION INFORMATION

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide is measured using the ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by ± 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- DO NOT discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field, grove, or mixing/loading station.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide.
3. Continue agitation until the ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide is fully dissolved, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide is fully dissolved, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide should be thoroughly dissolved with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the required volume of surfactant. Always add surfactant last. Antifoaming agents may be used. DO NOT use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5.0 or above pH 9.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 6.0 - 8.0 allow for optimum stability of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide.
6. Dispersed tank mix partners can settle if the tank mixture is not continually agitated.
7. Apply ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, fully dissolve the ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide.

APPLICATION METHOD

Ground Application

For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles.

For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gal per acre (GPA).

For flood nozzles on 30" spacing, use flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), a pressure of at least 30 psi and a spray volume of at least 10 GPA only. For 40" nozzle spacing, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacing use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

"Raindrop RA" nozzles are not recommended for ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide applications, because weed control performance may be reduced.

Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

Aerial Application

DO NOT apply ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide by air in the state of New York.

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 1 to 5 GPA.

Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, or Utah.

When applying ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide by air in areas near sensitive crops, use solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust swath to avoid spray drift damage to downwind sensitive crops and/or use ground equipment to treat border edge of field. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label.

For aerial application in Washington, follow the directions in the Spray Drift Management Section of this label and the following Washington state restrictions:

- Applications of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide must be made in equipment that meets the most restrictive Washington Agricultural Codes (WAC) for the prevention of herbicide drift for the respective county.
- DO NOT apply in equipment that does not meet these WAC standards.

Sequential Applications

ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide can be applied either before or after applications of other products registered for use in wheat, barley, triticale or fallow. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these in sequence with ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, DO NOT use that product in sequence with ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide.

- DO NOT use any metsulfuron methyl-containing product as a sequential treatment with ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide.
- If using HARMONY® EXTRA XP herbicide as a sequential treatment with ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide, DO NOT exceed 0.7 oz/A of HARMONY® EXTRA XP herbicide per year.
- If using HARMONY® EXTRA SG herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules) as a sequential treatment with ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide, DO NOT exceed 1.0 oz/A of HARMONY® EXTRA SG herbicide per year.
- If using EXPRESS® XP herbicide as a sequential treatment with ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide, DO NOT exceed 0.25 oz/A of EXPRESS® XP herbicide per year.
- If using EXPRESS® herbicide (with TotalSol® soluble granules) as a sequential treatment with ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide, DO NOT exceed 0.375 oz/A of EXPRESS® herbicide per year.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's instructions for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop.

DO NOT make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or during weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift refer to Spray Drift Management section of label.

Before Spraying ALLY EXTRA SG HERBICIDE

The spray equipment must be cleaned before ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products.

At the End of the Day

It is advised that during periods when multiple loads of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide are applied, at the end of each day of spraying the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

After Spraying ALLY EXTRA SG HERBICIDE and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat, Barley or Triticale

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide as follows:

1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely.
2. Spray the tank walls with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Circulate the water through the lines, including all by-pass lines, for at least two minutes. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
3. Repeat step 2.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water.

The rinsate solution may be applied to the crop(s) specified on this label. DO NOT exceed the maximum-labeled use rate. If cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Notes:
1. Always start with a clean spray tank.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:
• Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
• For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
• For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
• DO NOT apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
• DO NOT apply during temperature inversions.

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

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

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

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

• Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION FOR PRODUCTS REFERENCED IN THIS LABEL

REGISTERED PRODUCTS REFERENCED IN THIS LABEL FOR TANK MIXTURES OR MENTIONED FOR OTHER REASONS		
Product Name	**Active Ingredient(s)**	**EPA Registration Number**
Discover® NG Herbicide	Clodinafop-propargyl	100-1173
Buctril® Herbicide	Bromoxynil	264-437
Bronate® Herbicide	Bromoxynil + MCPA	264-438
Hoelon® 3EC Herbicide	Diclofop-methyl	264-641
Puma@ 1EC Herbicide	Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	264-666
Bronate Advanced™ Herbicide	Bromoxynil + MCPA	264-690
Clarity® Herbicide	Dicamba	7969-137
Colt® + Sword® Herbicide (Starane* + Sword Herbicide, Starane* + MCPA Herbicide)	Fluroxypyr + MCPA	34704-1011
Maverick® Herbicide	Sulfosulfuron	59639-223
Curtail® Herbicide	2,4-D + Clopyralid	62719-48
Stinger® Herbicide	Clopyralid	62719-73
Curtail® M Herbicide	Clopyralid + MCPA	62719-86
WideMatch® Herbicide	Clopyralid + Fluroxypyr	62719-512
Starane® NXT Herbicide	Bromoxynil + Fluroxypyr	62719-557
Starane® Ultra Herbicide	Fluroxypyr	62719-577
Starane® Flex Herbicide	Florasulam + Fluroxypyr	62719-604
Banvel® Herbicide	Dicamba	66330-276
Everest® 2.0 Herbicide	Flucarbazone-sodium	66330-391
Banvel® 480 Herbicide	Dicamba	66330-421
Everest® 3.0 Herbicide	Flucarbazone-sodium	66330-429
Everest® 3.0 AG	Flucarbazone-sodium	66330-433

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only.

Pesticide Disposal: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.
Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). *Refilling Fiber Drum:* Refill this fiber drum with ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide containing thifensulfuron methyl, tribenuron methyl and metsulfuron methyl only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. *Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner:* Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner.
To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinance.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. *Refilling Container:* Refill this container with ALLY EXTRA SG herbicide containing thifensulfuron methyl, tribenuron methyl and metsulfuron methyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact FMC at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact FMC at the number below for instructions. *Disposing of Container:* Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.
Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact CHEMTREC (Transportation and Spills) at 1-800-424-9300, day or night.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

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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.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions beyond the control of FMC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and, to the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold FMC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the Directions for Use when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, FMC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES WITH RESPECT TO THE SELECTION, PURCHASE, OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT. Any warranties, express or implied, having been made are inapplicable if this product has been used contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to (or beyond the control of) Seller or FMC, and, to the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

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