

T-Mix™

herbicide

For Use on Wheat (including durum), Barley, Oat, 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	40%
Tribenuron methyl Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	10%
Inert Ingredients:	50%
TOTAL	100%
EPA Reg. No. 352-641-85588	EPA Est. No. _____
Net Contents: _____	

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 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

You may also contact 1-888-261-1410 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Caution! 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.

For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-888-261-1410.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical Resistant Gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.
- Shoes plus socks.

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

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

Important: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "Applicators and Other Handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing 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 below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters. Do not apply where/when conditions favor runoff.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

GENERAL INFORMATION

T-Mix™ herbicide is for use in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides to provide selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale, post-harvest burndown, pre-plant burndown and fallow. T-Mix™ herbicide is a soluble granule to be mixed in water or other recommended carrier and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. It is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Best results are obtained when T-Mix™ herbicide is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weed at time of application. The degree of control and duration of effect are dependent on rate used, sensitivity and size of target weed and environmental conditions at the time of and following application. T-Mix™ herbicide stops growth of susceptible weeds rapidly. However, typical symptoms of dying weeds (discoloration) may not be noticeable for 1-3 weeks after application (2-5 weeks for wild garlic, when present) depending on the environmental conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of T-Mix™ herbicide, while cold, dry conditions delay the activity. Weeds hardened-off by cold weather or drought stress will be less susceptible.

A vigorous growing crop will aid weed control by shading and providing competition for weeds. However, a dense crop canopy at time of application can intercept spray and result in reduced weed control. Weeds may not be adequately controlled in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips.

Applications made to weeds that are in the cotyledon stage, larger than the size indicated, or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control.

T-Mix™ herbicide may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may have differing levels of sensitivity to treatment with T-Mix™ herbicide under otherwise normal conditions.

Treatment of sensitive crop varieties may injure crops. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix T-Mix™ herbicide with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best – see "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow T-Mix™ herbicide to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

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) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard. Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

Coveralls.

Chemical Resistant Gloves made of any waterproof material.

Shoes plus socks.

T-Mix™ herbicide should be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separately published Agsurf instructions. Agsurf will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specified by Agsurf. T-Mix™ herbicide is for use on wheat, barley, oat, triticale, post-harvest burndown, pre-plant burndown and fallow in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain T-Mix™ herbicide is registered in your state.

APPLICATION TIMING

Wheat (Including Durum), Barley, Winter Oat and Triticale

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible. Do not harvest within 45 days of the last application.

Spring Oat

Make applications after the crop is in the 3-leaf stage but before jointing. Do not use on "Ogle", "Porter" or "Premier" varieties as crop injury can occur.

Pre-Plant Burndown

For burndown of emerged weeds, broadcast applications of T-Mix™ herbicide may be applied up through planting, but before wheat (including durum), barley, or triticale plants emerge. T-Mix™ herbicide can be used as a burndown treatment prior to planting other crops. See "CROP ROTATION" for the time interval required before planting.

Post Harvest

T-Mix™ herbicide may be used as a burndown treatment to crop stubble when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. (See the "CROP ROTATION" section of this label for additional information).

Fallow

Apply T-Mix™ herbicide in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Generally, such applications are made in the spring or fall when most cereal applications are made. (See the "CROP ROTATION" section of this label for additional information).

USE RATES

Unless otherwise specified by Agsurf, do not use less than 0.6 ounce T-Mix™ herbicide per acre.

Wheat, Barley and Triticale

Apply 0.6 - 1 ounce T-Mix™ herbicide per acre in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides.

Sequential treatments of T-Mix™ herbicide may be made provided the total amount of T-Mix™ herbicide applied to the crop does not exceed 1.8 ounces per acre.

Oat

Apply 0.6 to 0.75 ounce T-Mix™ herbicide per acre in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides. Do not make more than one application of T-Mix™ herbicide per crop season on oat.

Pre-Plant Burndown

Apply 0.6 - 1 ounce T-Mix™ herbicide per acre as a burndown treatment prior to planting any crop; or shortly after planting, but prior to emergence of, wheat (including durum), barley, or triticale. See "CROP ROTATION" for the time interval required before planting.

T-Mix™ herbicide should be applied in combination with other suitable registered preplant burndown herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information).

Sequential treatments of T-Mix™ herbicide may also be made provided the total amount of T-Mix™ herbicide applied during one fallow/preplant season does not exceed 1.8 ounces per acre.

Post Harvest and Fallow

Apply 0.6 - 1 ounce T-Mix™ herbicide per acre as a postemergence fallow treatment, in combination with other suitable registered fallow herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information). See "CROP ROTATION" for the time interval required before planting.

Sequential treatments of T-Mix™ herbicide may be made provided the total amount of T-Mix™ herbicide applied in fallow does not exceed 1.8 ounces per acre.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of T-Mix™ herbicide. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be used. Do not use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant. Always use a surfactant, unless otherwise recommended. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Consult your Ag dealer or applicator, local Agsurf fact sheets and technical bulletins prior to using an adjuvant system. Select adjuvants that are authorized for use with all products in an T-Mix™ herbicide tank mix. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply 0.25 to 0.50% volume/volume (2 pints to 4 pints 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.

Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) - Petroleum or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at least 1% v/v (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution), or 2% under arid conditions. MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v if specified on local Agsurf product literature or service policies.
- 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 Agsurf product management. Consult separate Agsurf 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) with a surfactant, such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS), with a surfactant. Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 lb/acre AMS under arid conditions.

WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK-MIXED WITH BROMOXNYL CONTAINING PRODUCTS

(Such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced" or "Rhino")

Annual knawel	Mallow (little)
Annual sowthistle	Marshelder
Black mustard	Miners lettuce
Black nightshade	Mouseear chickweed
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Pennsylvania smartweed
Carolina geranium	Pepperweed species
Coast fiddleneck	Prickly lettuce*‡
Common buckwheat	Prostrate knotweed
Common chickweed*	Puncturevine
Common cocklebur	Redmaids
Common groundsel	Redroot pigweed
Common lambsquarters	Russian thistle*‡
Common ragweed	Scentless chamomile/mayweed
Common sunflower*	Shepherd's-purse
Common tarweed	Silverleaf nightshade
Corn chamomile	Smallflower buttercup
Corn gromwell	Smooth Pigweed
Corn spurry	Spiny pigweed
Cow cockle	Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel
Cress (mouse-ear)	Swinecress
Cutleaf nightshade	Tall morningglory
Curly dock	Tall waterhemp
Eastern black nightshade	Tansymustard
False chamomile	Tartary buckwheat
Field pennycress	Tarweed fiddleneck
Flixweed	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Fumitory	Velvetleaf
Giant Ragweed	Volunteer canola
Green smartweed	Volunteer lentils
Hemp sesbania	Volunteer peas
Henbit	Volunteer sunflower*
Horned poppy	White cockle
Ivyleaf morningglory	Wild buckwheat
Jimsonweed	Wild chamomile
Kochia *‡	Wild mustard
Ladysthumb	Wild radish
Lanceleaf sage	Yellow rocket
London rocket	

PARTIAL CONTROL**

Canada thistle	Cutleaf eveningprimrose
Common mallow	Marestail

* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use 6 ounce active ingredient per acre of bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 1 1/2 pint per acre - refer to the "USE RATES" 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.

WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK-MIXED WITH 2,4-D CONTAINING PRODUCTS

(Such as "Agri-Star", "Barrage", "Omni-Amine" or "Weedar 64")

Annual knawel	Marshelder
Annual sowthistle	Miners lettuce
Black mustard	Mouseear chickweed
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Pennsylvania smartweed
Carolina geranium	Pepperweed species
Coast fiddleneck	Prickly lettuce*‡
Common buckwheat	Prostrate knotweed
Common cocklebur	Puncturevine
Common groundsel	Redmaids
Common lambsquarters	Redroot pigweed
Common mallow	Russian thistle*‡
Common purselane	Scentless chamomile/mayweed
Common sunflower*	Shepherd's-purse
Common ragweed	Smallflower buttercup
Common tarweed	Smooth Pigweed
Corn chamomile	Spiny pigweed
Corn spurry	Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel
Cow cockle	Swinecress
Cress (mouse-ear)	Tansymustard
Cutleaf nightshade	Tarweed fiddleneck
Curly dock	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
False chamomile	Velvetleaf
Field pennycress	Volunteer canola
Flixweed	Volunteer lentils
Giant ragweed	Volunteer peas
Green smartweed	Volunteer sunflower*
Henbit	White cockle
Ivyleaf morningglory	Wild buckwheat
Kochia *‡	Wild chamomile
Ladysthumb	Wild mustard
London rocket	Wild radish
Mallow (little)	

PARTIAL CONTROL**

Canada thistle	Marestail
Corn gromwell	Tall morningglory
Fumitory	Tall waterhemp
Hemp sesbania	

* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use higher rates 2,4-D containing herbicides (such as "Barrage" or "AgriStar" - refer to the "USE RATES" sections of these labels).

‡ 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.

WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK-MIXED WITH 2,4-D + DICAMBA CONTAINING PRODUCTS

(Such as "Banvel", "Banvel" + 2,4-D or "Clarity")

Annual knawel	Marshelder
Annual sowthistle	Miners lettuce
Black mustard	Mouseear chickweed
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Pennsylvania smartweed
Carolina geranium	Pepperweed species
Coast fiddleneck	Prickly lettuce*‡
Common buckwheat	Prostrate knotweed
Common cocklebur	Puncturevine
Common groundsel	Redmaids
Common lambsquarters	Redroot pigweed
Common mallow	Russian thistle*‡
Common purselane	Scentless chamomile/mayweed
Common sunflower*	Shepherd's-purse
Common ragweed	Smallflower buttercup
Common tarweed	Smooth Pigweed
Corn chamomile	Spiny Pigweed
Corn spurry	Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel
Cow cockle	Swinecress
Cress (mouse-ear)	Tall morningglory
Cutleaf nightshade	Tall waterhemp
Curly dock	Tansymustard
False chamomile	Tarweed fiddleneck
Field pennycress	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Flixweed	Velvetleaf
Fumitory	Volunteer canola
Giant ragweed	Volunteer lentils
Green smartweed	Volunteer peas
Hemp sesbania	Volunteer sunflower*
Henbit	White cockle
Ivyleaf morningglory	Wild buckwheat
Kochia *‡	Wild chamomile
Ladysthumb	Wild mustard
London rocket	Wild radish
Mallow (little)	

PARTIAL CONTROL**

Canada thistle	Marestail
Corn gromwell	Spiny pigweed

* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use higher rates 2,4-D and or dicamba containing herbicides (such as "Barrage", "AgriStar", "Banvel", "Banvel" SFG or "Clarity" - refer to the "USE RATES" sections of these labels).

‡ 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.

WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK-MIXED WITH FLUROXYPYR CONTAINING PRODUCTS

(Such as "Starane", "Starane +Saber", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo")

Annual knawel	Morningglory species ***
Annual sowthistle	Mouseear chickweed
Bedstraw (cleavers) ***	Pennsylvania smartweed
Black mustard	Prickly lettuce *** ‡
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Prostrate knotweed
Carolina geranium	Puncturevine ***
Coast fiddleneck	Redmaids
Coffeeweed ***	Redroot pigweed
Common buckwheat	Russian thistle * ‡
Common chickweed ***	Scentless chamomile/mayweed
Common cocklebur ***	Shepherd's-purse
Common groundsel	Smallflower buttercup
Common lambsquarters	Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel
Common purslane ***	Swinecress
Common ragweed ***	Tansymustard
Common sunflower ***	Tarweed fiddleneck
Corn chamomile	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Corn spurry	Velvetleaf ***
Cress (mouse-ear)	Venice mallow ***
Curly dock	Volunteer canola
False chamomile	Volunteer flax ***
Field pennycress	Volunteer lentils
Flixweed	Volunteer peas
Green smartweed	Volunteer sunflower *
Hemp dogbane ***	White cockle
Kochia * ‡	Wild buckwheat
Ladysthumb	Wild chamomile
London rocket	Wild mustard
Mallow (little)	White clover ***
Marshelder	
Miners lettuce	

PARTIAL CONTROL**

Black nightshade	Field horsetail
Canada thistle	Henbit
Common mallow	Marestail
Cutleaf nightshade	Silverleaf nightshade
Eastern black nightshade	Volunteer potato §
Field Bindweed	

* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.

**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. Use 1 1/2 - 2 ounce active ingredient per acre of fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane" at 1/2 - 2/3 pint per acre - refer to the "USE RATES" section of this label).

*** Use 1 1/2 - 2 ounce active ingredient per acre fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as "Starane" at 1/2 - 2/3 pint per acre).

‡ 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.

§ Use 2-4 ounce active ingredient per acre fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as "Starane" at 1 1/3 pint per acre). See specific fluroxypyr containing herbicide label for rate recommendation and precautions.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Common chickweed: For best results, apply T-Mix™ herbicide in a tank mix with either bromoxynil or fluroxypyr when all or the majority of weeds have germinated and are past the cotyledon stage and less than 3 inches tall or across. When mixing with bromoxynil, use a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 1 1/2 pint per acre). When mixing with fluroxypyr, use a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre (such as "Starane" at 1/2 pint per acre).

Kochia: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to T-Mix™ herbicide are known to occur.

For best results, T-Mix™ herbicide in a tank mix with "CleanWave", "WideMatch", "Colt", or herbicides containing the active ingredient bromoxynil or fluroxypyr. See "TANK MIXTURES" for additional information.

Prickly lettuce: : Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to T-Mix™ herbicide are known to occur. For best results, T-Mix™ herbicide tank mixed with a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane" at 1/2 pint per acre) should be applied in the spring when prickly lettuce are 2" to 4" across and are actively growing.

Russian Thistle: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to T-Mix™ herbicide are known to occur. T-Mix™ herbicide should be applied in the spring when Russian thistle are less than 2" tall and are actively growing. Apply a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 1 1/2 pints per acre) when all or the majority of weeds have germinated.

T-Mix™ herbicide can also be tank mixed with a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr and 2,4-D or MCP containing herbicide (such as "Starane +Saber" at 1 1/2 pints per acre, "Starane +Sword" at 1 1/8 pints per acre or "Starane +Salvo" at 1 pint per acre) and should be applied in the spring when Russian thistle are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

SU / Clearfield Tolerant Volunteer Sunflowers: For suppression, apply a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane" at 1/2 pint per acre).

For improved results, apply a minimum of 6 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 1 1/2 pints per acre). Delay application until first sunflower seedlings emerging are 4 inches in height.

For improved results, T-Mix™ herbicide tank mixed with a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces active ingredient per acre of a fluroxypyr and 2,4-D or MCP containing herbicide (such as "Starane +Saber" at 1 1/2 pints per acre, "Starane +Sword" at 1 1/8 pints per acre or "Starane +Salvo" at 1 pint per acre) should be applied in the spring when SU/Clearfield tolerant volunteer sunflower are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

TANK MIXTURES

Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for any companion herbicides, fungicides, and/or insecticides. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix that product with T-Mix™ herbicide. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

In cereals, T-Mix™ herbicide may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as partially controlled, weeds resistant to T-Mix™ herbicide or weeds not listed under the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" sections of this label.

2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCP (amine or ester)

T-Mix™ herbicide may be tank mixed with the amine and ester formulations of 2,4-D and MCP herbicides for use on wheat, barley, or fallow (MCP can also be used for oat).

For best results in the Red River Valley and adjacent areas of North Dakota and Minnesota, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCP herbicides to the tank at 3/8 lb active ingredient (such as 3/4 pint of a 4 lb/gal product, 1/2 pint of a 6 lb/gal product). No additional surfactant is needed with this mixture.

For best results, in other areas, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCP herbicides to the tank at 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient (such as 1/2 to 3/4 pint of a 4 lb/gal product, 1/3 to 1/2 pint of a 6 lb/gal product). Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury, especially at the higher phenoxy rates. Higher rates of 2,4-D or MCP may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels.

With dicamba (such as "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF/"Clarity")

T-Mix™ herbicide may be tank mixed with 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient dicamba (such as 2-4 fluid ounces of "Banvel", 4-8 fluid ounces of "Banvel" SGF, or 2-4 fluid ounces of "Clarity"). Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Refer to the specific dicamba label for application timing and restrictions. Tank mixes of T-Mix™ herbicide plus dicamba may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.

With 2,4-D or MCP (amine or ester) and "Banvel"/"Clarity"

T-Mix™ herbicide may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D or MCP. Make application of T-Mix™ herbicide plus 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient dicamba (such as 2 to 4 fluid ounces of "Banvel", 4 to 8 fluid ounces of "Banvel" SGF, or 2 to 4 fluid ounces of "Clarity") plus 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient 2,4-D or MCP ester or amine per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Apply this three-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.

In Spring Barley, apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

With Bromoxynil containing products (such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate", "Bronate Advanced" or "Rhino")

T-Mix™ herbicide may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley or triticale. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at 6 to 12 oz active ingredient per acre (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 3/4 to 1 1/2 pt per acre). Tank mixes of T-Mix™ herbicide plus bromoxynil may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

With fluroxypyr containing products (such as "Starane" NXT, "Starane", "Starane + Salvo", "Starane + Sword")

T-Mix™ herbicide may be tank mixed with 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre of "Starane", 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre of "Starane + Salvo", 3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per acre of "Starane + Sword". T-Mix™ herbicide may be used in combination with "Starane" NXT at 10 to 14 fluid ounces per acre for improved control of kochia less than 2" tall or at 14 to 21 fluid ounces per acre for kochia 2 to 4" tall. Add 1 to 2 pints NIS per 100 gallons of spray solution in tank mixes of "Starane" NXT with T-Mix™ herbicide (see SPRAY ADJUVANTS). 2,4-D and MCP herbicides (preferably ester formulations) may be tank mixed with T-Mix™ herbicide plus Starane. Consult local guidance and the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information.

With "CleanWave" Herbicide

For improved control of kochia and other broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), T-Mix™ herbicide may be tank mixed with "CleanWave". Tank mix "CleanWave" at 7 to 14 fluid ounces per acre for kochia less than 2" tall and at 14 ounces per acre for kochia 2 - 8" tall. Add 1 to 2 pints NIS per 100 gallons of spray solution in tank mixes of "CleanWave" with T-Mix™ herbicide (see SPRAY ADJUVANTS).

With "WideMatch" or "Colt" herbicides

For improved control of kochia, Canada thistle and other broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, and oat, T-Mix™ herbicide may be tank mixed with "WideMatch" or "Colt". Tank mix at 1/2 to 2/3 pints per acre for kochia less than 2" tall and 2/3 to 1 pint per acre for kochia 2 - 4" tall. Add 1 to 2 pints NIS per 100 gallons of spray solution in tank mixes of "WideMatch" or "Colt" with T-Mix™ herbicide (see SPRAY ADJUVANTS).

With "Maverick"

T-Mix™ herbicide can be tank mixed with "Maverick" herbicide for improved control of grassy weeds in wheat.

T-Mix™ herbicide and a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 3/4 to 1 pint per acre) may be tank mixed with 2/3 ounce per acre of "Maverick" herbicide for control of grassy weeds in wheat. This tank mix may also include "Starane" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see the "Maverick" label for specific use directions and restrictions. Apply 0.5% volume/volume (4 pint per 100 gal of spray solution) of non-ionic surfactant (NIS) with this tank mix. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, low humidity.

T-Mix™ herbicide and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane", "Starane +Saber", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo") may be tank mixed with 2/3 ounce per acre of "Maverick" herbicide for control of grassy weeds in wheat. Tank mixtures with herbicides formulated as amines may decrease the effectiveness of "Maverick" herbicide. Apply 0.5% volume/volume (4 pint per 100 gal of spray solution) of non-ionic surfactant (NIS) with this tank mix. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, low humidity.

With "Aim"

T-Mix™ herbicide can be tank mixed with "Aim" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With "Stinger", "Curtil" or "Curtil M"

T-Mix™ herbicide can be tank mixed with "Stinger", "Curtil" or "Curtil M" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

T-Mix™ herbicide and fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as "Starane", "Starane +Saber", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo") may be tank mixed with "Stinger" or "Curtil" herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With "Assert" Herbicide

T-Mix™ herbicide can be tank mixed with "Assert". When tank mixing T-Mix™ herbicide with "Assert", always include another broadleaf weed herbicide with a different mode of action (for example 2,4-D ester, MCP ester, or bromoxynil - such as "Buctril", "Bison", "Bronate" or "Bronate Advanced"). Applications of T-Mix™ herbicide plus "Assert" may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

T-Mix™ herbicide and fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as "Starane", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo") may be tank mixed with "Assert". Applications of T-Mix™ herbicide plus "Assert" may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

Refer to the "Assert" label for specific instructions and restrictions when using amine formulations or additional tank mix products.

With "Axial"

For improved control of wild oats and other grasses, T-Mix™ herbicide may be tank mixed with "Axial" in wheat and barley. Refer to Axial label for specific adjuvant recommendations. When tank mixing T-Mix™ herbicide with "Axial", always include another broadleaf weed herbicide with a different mode of action (for example MCP ester, bromoxynil, or fluroxypyr).

With "Discover"

T-Mix™ herbicide can be tank mixed with "Discover" herbicide for improved control of grass weeds in spring wheat.

T-Mix™ herbicide and a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 3/4 to 1 pint per acre) may be tank mixed with 4.0 ounces per acre of "Discover" herbicide, or 16 fluid ounces per acre "Discover" NG, for control of wild oat in wheat. This tank mix may also include "Starane" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see the "Discover" label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions, restrictions and geographical limitations of use.

T-Mix™ herbicide and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane" or "Starane +Sword") may be tank mixed with 4.0 ounces per acre of "Discover" herbicide, or 16 fluid ounces per acre of "Discover" NG, for control of wild oat in wheat. See the "Discover" label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions, restrictions and geographical limitations of use. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures or low humidity.

With "Everest"

T-Mix™ herbicide can be tank mixed with "Everest" herbicide for improved control of grassy weeds in spring wheat. When T-Mix™ herbicide and "Everest" are tank mixed, the mix must include 1/4 pint 2,4-D.

T-Mix™ herbicide and a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 3/4 to 1 pint per acre) may be tank mixed with 0.3 ounce per acre of "Everest" for control of green foxtail, or 0.61 ounce per acre of "Everest" for control of green foxtail, yellow foxtail and wild oat. This tank mix may also include "Starane" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see the "Everest" label for specific use directions and restrictions.

T-Mix™ herbicide and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane", "Starane +Saber", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo") may be tank mixed with 0.3 ounce per acre of "Everest" for control of green foxtail or 0.61 ounce per acre of "Everest" for control of green foxtail, yellow foxtail and wild oat. See the "Everest" label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions and restrictions of use. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application – such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures or low humidity.

With "Hoelon"

A tank mix of "Hoelon" 3EC herbicide + T-Mix™ herbicide can be applied for annual ryegrass (in the Pacific Northwest only), wild oat and broadleaf weed control in winter and spring wheat, and spring barley. The "Hoelon" 3EC herbicide rate should be 2 2/3 pints per acre with 0.6 ounce per acre of T-Mix™ herbicide in spring and winter wheat.

A three-way tank mix of "Hoelon" 3EC herbicide + "Buctril" herbicide + T-Mix™ herbicide can be applied for annual ryegrass (in the Pacific Northwest only), wild oat and broadleaf weed control in winter and spring wheat, and spring barley. The "Hoelon" 3EC herbicide rate should be 2 2/3 pints per acre with 0.6 ounce per acre T-Mix™ herbicide in winter wheat, spring wheat and spring barley. "Buctril" herbicide should be used at 1 pint per acre.

This tank mixture should only be used under good soil moisture conditions when wild oats are in the 1 to 4 leaf stage. Reduced control of foxtail is likely when tank mixing "Hoelon" with T-Mix™ herbicide. When foxtail is the major grassy weed in the field, DO NOT tank mix "Hoelon" 3EC herbicide + T-Mix™ herbicide - Use sequential treatments.

With "Puma"

T-Mix™ herbicide can be tank mixed with "Puma" IEC for control of some annual grass weeds. This tank mix may also include MCP ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCP, "Starane", or "Starane + Sword" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see "Puma" IEC label for specific use directions and restrictions on tank mixes.

T-Mix™ herbicide and 3 to 4 ounces active ingredient per acre of a bromoxynil containing herbicide (such as "Bronate" or "Bison" at 3/4 to 1 pint per acre) may be tank mixed with 0.66 pint per acre of "Puma" for annual grass control in wheat or barley. This tank mix may also include "Starane" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see "Puma" label for specific use directions and restrictions. DO NOT use this tank mix on two-row malting barley.

T-Mix™ herbicide and a fluroxypyr containing herbicide (such as "Starane" or "Starane +Sword") may be tank mixed with 0.66 pint per acre of "Puma" for annual grass control in wheat or barley. See the "Puma" label for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions and restrictions of use. This tank mix may also include MCP ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCP, "Starane", or "Starane + Sword" for greater spectrum of broadleaf control - see "Puma" IEC label for specific use directions and restrictions on tank mixes. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application -- such as low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, or low humidity.

With "Tiller"

T-Mix™ herbicide can be tank mixed with "Tiller" for green foxtail, foxtail millets and volunteer corn control.

With Other Grass Control Products

T-Mix™ herbicide can be tank mixed with grass control products. Antagonism generally does not occur. However, Agsurf recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer, or Agsurf representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of T-Mix™ herbicide and the grass product to a small area.

Do not tank mix T-Mix™ herbicide with "Achieve" herbicide".

With Fungicides

T-Mix™ herbicide may be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all fungicide labels for restrictions.

With Insecticides

T-Mix™ herbicide may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all insecticide labels for restrictions.

However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of T-Mix™ herbicide with organophosphate insecticides (such as "Lorsban") 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 T-Mix™ herbicide within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment because crop injury may result.

Do not use T-Mix™ herbicide plus "Malathion" because crop injury will result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing T-Mix™ herbicide in fertilizer solution. T-Mix™ herbicide must first be completely dissolved in water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions.

T-Mix™ herbicide must first be added to water and allowed to completely dissolve (slurried) before adding to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the T-Mix™ 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 pint -1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 to 0.125% 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. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldsman, or Agsurf representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCP is included with an T-Mix™ herbicide and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant may not be needed when using T-Mix™ herbicide in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCP ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or Agsurf representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response.

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.

TANK MIXTURES IN FALLOW

T-Mix™ herbicide may be used as a fallow treatment, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow, such as glyphosate (such as Roundup), "Landmaster" II, "Fallow Master", "RT Master", glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity"), 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") alone.

T-Mix™ herbicide and fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as "Starane", "Starane +Saber", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo") may be used as a fallow treatment, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow, including glyphosate (such as Roundup), "Landmaster" II, "Fallow Master", "RT Master", glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations

work best), glyphosate plus dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity"), 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") alone.

TANK MIXTURES IN PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

T-Mix™ herbicide may be used as a pre-plant burndown treatment alone or tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use as a pre-plant burndown product, such as "Aim", glyphosate (such as Roundup), "Landmaster" II, "Fallow Master", "RT Master", glyphosate plus dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") or dicamba (such as "Banvel"/ "Clarity") alone.

TANK MIXTURES IN POST HARVEST APPLICATIONS

T-Mix™ herbicide may be used as a post harvest treatment to crop stubble, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow.

T-Mix™ herbicide and fluroxypyr containing herbicides (such as "Starane", "Starane +Saber", "Starane +Sword" or "Starane +Salvo") may be used as a post harvest treatment to crop stubble, and should be tank mixed with other herbicides such as "Aim", glyphosate (such as Roundup), "Landmaster" II, "Fallow Master", "RT Master", glyphosate plus dicamba (such as "Banvel" / "Clarity"), or dicamba (such as "Banvel" / "Clarity") alone, that are registered for use in post harvest cereal applications.

GROUND APPLICATION

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

- For best performance, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets.
- Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce drift, provided spray volume is increased to maintain coverage on small weeds. For optimal product performance and minimal spray drift, adjust the spray boom to the lowest possible spray height recommended in manufacturers' specifications.
- Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.
- For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gal per acre (GPA).
- For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 GPA, flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 psi. For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.
- "Raindrop RA" nozzles are not recommended for T-Mix™ herbicide applications, as weed control performance may be reduced.
- Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

- Use 2 to 5 GPA
- Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah

Do not apply T-Mix™ herbicide by air in the state of New York.

When applying T-Mix™ herbicide by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the "SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT" section of this label.

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

T-Mix™ herbicide can be measured using the T-Mix™ herbicide volumetric measuring cylinder provided by Agsurf. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by +/- 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

CROP ROTATION

Labeled crops may be planted at specified time intervals following application of labeled rates of T-Mix™ herbicide. Use the time intervals listed below to determine the required time interval before planting.

Time Interval Before Planting*

(days after treatment with T-Mix™ herbicide)

Crop	Days
Barley, Rice, Triticale, and Wheat (including durum)	0
Soybeans	7**
Cotton, Field Corn, and Grain Sorghum	14**
Sugarbeets, Winter Rape, and Canola	60
Any other crop	45

* Refer to individual product labels to determine rotational crop restrictions when tank mixtures are used.

**Where T-Mix™ herbicide is used on light textured soils, such as sands and loamy sands, extend time to planting by 7 additional days. Where T-Mix™ herbicide is used on high pH soils (>7.9), extend time to planting by 7 additional days.

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.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 6.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. T-Mix™ herbicide **must be completely dissolved in clean water** before adding to spray tanks that do not have continuous agitation during loading and mixing. (This is common for airplanes with turbine engines).

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of T-Mix™ herbicide.
3. Continue agitation until the T-Mix™ herbicide is fully dissolved, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the T-Mix™ herbicide is fully dissolved, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
5. As the tank is filling, add the other tank mix partners and then add the required volume of spray adjuvant. Always add spray adjuvant last. Antifoaming agents may be used.
6. Dispersed tank mix partners can settle if the tank mixture is not continually agitated. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply T-Mix™ herbicide spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If T-Mix™ herbicide and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, fully dissolve the T-Mix™ herbicide in clean water prior to adding to the tank.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

The spray equipment must be cleaned before T-Mix™ herbicide is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the steps outlined in the "AFTER SPRAYING T-Mix™ herbicide" section of this label.

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 the "SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT" section of this label.

Continuous agitation is not required for T-Mix™ herbicide but may be required to keep tank-mix partners in solution or suspension. Refer to tank-mix partner labels for additional information.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

It is recommended that during periods when multiple loads of T-Mix™ 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 T-MIX™ HERBICIDE AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY, OAT OR TRITICALE

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of T-Mix™ 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 back 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 T-Mix™ 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. Follow any pre-cleanout guidelines recommended on other product labels.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **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" sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- 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.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the air stream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- Nozzle Type - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length - longer booms increase drift potential.
- Application Height - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- Boom Height (ground) - Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified), which provides uniform coverage, reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- Boom Height (aircraft) - Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- Boom Length (aircraft) - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters, use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes. It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Agsurf recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an IPM program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including 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.

PRECAUTIONS

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, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- 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, oat or triticale.

Wheat, barley, oat and triticale varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Agsurf recommends 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 of T-Mix™ herbicide to a small area.

Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather (daily high temperature less than 50 Deg. F.), or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after T-Mix™ herbicide application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix T-Mix™ herbicide with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best – see "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

T-Mix™ herbicide should not be applied to wheat, barley, oat or triticale that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when the cereal 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.

Do not apply to wheat, barley, oat or triticale crops underseeded with another crop.

Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas.

Also, observe the following:

- Do not harvest wheat, barley, oat or triticale sooner than 45 days after the last application of T-Mix™ herbicide.

When using T-Mix™ herbicide in tank mixes or sequential applications with other products containing thifensulfuron-methyl and/or tribenuron-methyl, do not exceed the following limits.

Use	Active Ingredient	Maximum oz ai per Single Application	Maximum oz ai per Use Period
wheat, barley triticale	thifensulfuron-methyl	0.45	0.75
	tribenuron-methyl	0.25	0.25
oat	thifensulfuron-methyl	0.3	0.3
	tribenuron-methyl	0.1	0.1
fallow, burndown, post harvest	thifensulfuron-methyl	0.45	0.75
	tribenuron-methyl	0.25	0.25

PESTICIDE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

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

Container Disposal: For Plastic Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For Fiber Sacks: Completely empty fiber sack by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into manufacturing or application equipment. Then dispose of sack in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities.

For Fiber Drums With Liners: Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of in the same manner.

For Bags Containing Water Soluble Packets: Do not reuse the outer box or the re-sealable plastic bag. When all water-soluble packets are used, the outer packaging should be clean and may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by open burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. If the resealable plastic bag contacts the formulated product in any way, the bag must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer wrap as described above.

For Metal Containers (non aerosol): Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

For Paper and Plastic Bags: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Container Refilling and Disposal (For Containers up to 250 gal): This is a refillable container. If the container is to be refilled, do not rinse with any material or introduce any pesticide other than T-Mix™ herbicide. Reseal and return the container to any authorized Agsurf refilling facility. If the container is not to be refilled, triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by open burning, if allowed by state and local authorities. If burned, keep out of smoke. For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, call 1-888-261-1410 day or night. **Container Disposal for Bulk Containers:** When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use, and return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location named at time of purchase of this product. The container must only be refilled with this pesticide product. **DO NOT REUSE THE CONTAINER FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.** Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, contact Agsurf at 1-888-261-1410. If not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling. Disposal of this container must be in compliance with state and local regulations. For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, call 1-888-261-1410 day or night.

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