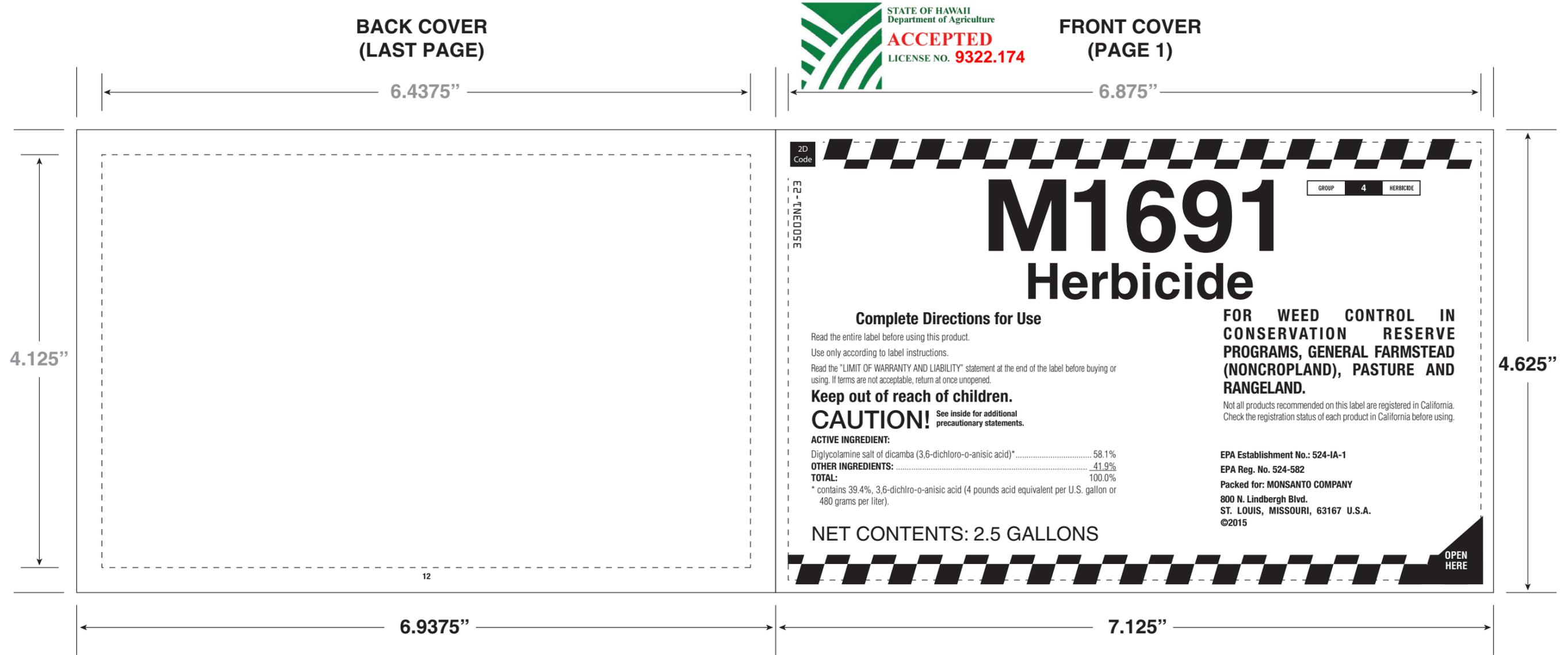


BOOK OUTSIDE



The total number of pages must be divisible by four (4).
The number of pages for this book is twenty (20) to forty (40) pages.

Description: Monsanto 2.5 gal Bottom Seal 40 page ECL		NOTES	LEGEND
	Supplied for: MONSANTO	File No.: T00581	Measurements are in Inches. Copy Image Area Cut/Fold Lines
	Finished Size: 4.875" (H) x 8.00" (W)	Supersedes: T00156	
	Date: 04/17/15	Supplied by: CCL Label Memphis	
	Application: Illustrator CS6	Prepared By: JW	

BOOK INSIDE (FRONT/BACK COVERS)

INSIDE OF FRONT COVER
(PAGE 2)

INSIDE TEXT
(Odd Pages)

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6.9375"

Not all products recommended on this label are registered in California. Check the registration status of each product in California before using. Read the entire label before using this product. Use only according to label instructions. Read the "LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY" statement at the end of the label before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

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1.0 INGREDIENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Diglycolamine salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid)* 58.1%
Other Ingredients: 41.9%
Total: 100.0%
* contains 39.4%, 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid (4 pounds acid equivalent per U.S. gallon or 480 grams per liter).

2.0 IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

1. FOR PRODUCT INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE IN USING THIS PRODUCT, CALL TOLL-FREE, **1-800-332-3111**.

2. IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS HERBICIDE PRODUCT, OR FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, CALL COLLECT, DAY OR NIGHT, **(314) 694-4000**.

IN CASE OF SPILL:
Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:
Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

3.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

3.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Keep out of reach of children.

CAUTION!
Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You can call **(314) 694-4000** collect day or night, for emergency medical treatment information. This product is identified as M1691 Herbicide, **EPA Registration No. 524-582**.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are nitrile, rubber and butyl rubber. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category C on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart. All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks

See "Engineering Controls Statement" for additional requirements. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT
When handlers use closed systems, 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.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "all mixers, loaders, 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/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

3.2 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 disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Apply this product only as directed on the label.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

GROUND AND SURFACE WATER PROTECTION
Point source contamination - To prevent point source contamination, do not mix or load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. Do not apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly

diked mixing/loading areas as described below.

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash waters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: a) back siphoning into wells, b) spills or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates. Check valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

Movement by surface runoff or through soil - Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff. Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for ground water contamination. Ground water contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and ground water is near the surface. Do not apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where ground water depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of ground water contamination, carefully follow application rate recommendations as affected by soil type in the Crop Specific Information section of this label.

Movement by water erosion of treated soil - Do not apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment nor by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least one-half inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

ENDANGERED SPECIES CONCERNS
The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. This product can only be used in

accordance with the Directions for Use on this label or in separately published Monsanto supplemental labeling. Supplemental labeling can be obtained from your Authorized Monsanto Retailer or Monsanto Company Representative. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulations.

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 intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the WPS. Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 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 worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS
The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Do not enter or allow other people or pets to enter until sprays have dried.

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4.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Proper pesticide storage and disposal are essential to protect against exposure to people and the environment due to leaks and spills, excess product or waste, and vandalism. Do not allow this product to contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage and disposal.

Open dumping is prohibited. This product may not be mixed, loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sinkholes.

PESTICIDE STORAGE. Groundwater contamination may be reduced by diking and flooring of permanent liquid bulk storage sites with an impermeable material. Spillage or leakage should be contained and absorbed with clay granules, sawdust, or equivalent material for disposal. Store in original container in a well-ventilated and away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL. To avoid wastes, use all material in this container, including rinsate, by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program. Such programs are often run by state or local governments or by industry. All disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations and procedures.

CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse (or equivalent) this container promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

Once properly rinsed, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. [Optional container disposal statement: To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or Monsanto at 1-800-ROUNDUP (1-800-768-6387)]. If recycling is not available, dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations and procedures, which may include puncturing the properly rinsed container and disposing in a sanitary landfill.

5.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Do not apply by air. This product is a water-soluble formulation intended for control and suppression of many annual, biennials, and perennial broadleaf weeds, as well as woody brush and vines listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED section of this label. This product may be used for control of these weeds in conservation reserve programs, pasture, rangeland, and general farmstead (noncropland).

M1691 Herbicide is a postemergence, systemic herbicide which can have moderate residual control on small seeded broadleaf weeds, including waterhemp, lambsquarters and Palmer pigweed, depending on rainfall and soil type.

Refer to the CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION section for application timing and other crop-specific details.

M1691 Herbicide is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. M1691 Herbicide interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

Do not add buffering agents or pH adjusting agents to the spray solution when M1691 Herbicide is the only pesticide being applied unless otherwise directed. See the MIXING section of this label for instructions regarding other additives.

6.0 WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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Dicamba mimics auxin (a plant hormone) resulting in a hormone imbalance in susceptible plants that interferes with normal cell division, cell enlargement, and protein synthesis. Dicamba active ingredient is a Group 4 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population can contain plants naturally resistant to Group 4 herbicides. Weed species resistant to Group 4 herbicides can be effectively managed utilizing another herbicide from a different Group, or by using other cultural or mechanical practices.

6.1 Weed Management Practices

To minimize the occurrence of dicamba-resistant biotypes, observe the following weed management practices:

- Scout your fields before and after herbicide application.
- Start your fields with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Incorporate other herbicides (e.g., a selective and/or a residual herbicide) and cultural practices (e.g., tillage or crop rotation) as part of your weed control system, where appropriate.
- Use the full recommended herbicide rate and proper application timing for the hardest to control weed species present in the field. Avoid tank mixtures with other herbicides that reduce the efficacy of this product (through antagonism), or with ones that encourage application rates of this product below those specified on this label.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Clean equipment before moving from field to field to minimize the spread of weed seed or plant parts.
- Use new commercial seed that is as free of weed seed as possible.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of this product on a particular weed to your Monsanto representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

6.2 Management of Dicamba-Resistant Biotypes

Appropriate testing is critical in order to determine if a weed is resistant to dicamba. Contact your Monsanto representative to determine if resistance in any particular weed biotype has been confirmed in your area, or visit on the Internet www.weedresistancemanagement.com or www.weedscience.org.

Since the occurrence of new dicamba-resistant weeds cannot be determined until after product use and scientific confirmation, Monsanto Company is not responsible for any losses that result from the failure of this product to control dicamba-resistant weed biotypes. The following good agronomic practices can reduce the spread of confirmed dicamba-resistant biotypes:

- If a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in your field, this product may be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control.
- Cultural and mechanical control practices (e.g., crop rotation or tillage) can also be used as appropriate.
- Scout treated fields after herbicide application and control weed escapes, including resistant biotypes, before they set seed.
- Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving fields known to contain resistant biotypes.

7.0 MIXING

7.1 Compatibility Test for Mix Components

- Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.
- For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 mL) of water.
 - For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.
 - Add components in the sequence indicated in the Mixing Order section below using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of labeled use rate per acre.
 - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.
 - When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
 - Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, fine particles that precipitate

to the bottom, or thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, then do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

7.2 Mixing Order

- Water - Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
 - Agitation - Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
 - Inductor - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
 - Products in PVA bags - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
 - Water-dispersible products (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
 - Water-soluble products (such as **M1691 Herbicide**)
 - Emulsifiable concentrates (such as oil concentrate when applicable)
 - Water-soluble additives (when applicable)
 - Remaining quantity of water.
- Maintain constant agitation during application

7.3 Tank Mixtures

This product may be tank-mixed with other registered herbicides to provide longer residual weed control, a broader weed control spectrum or an alternate mode of action. Always read and follow label directions for all products in the tank mixture.

Some tank-mix products have the potential to cause crop injury under certain conditions, at certain growth stages and/or under other circumstances. Read the label for all products to be used in the tank mixture prior to use to determine the potential for crop injury.

Tank mixtures with other herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, miticides, additives, micronutrients or foliar fertilizers could result in reduced weed control, physical incompatibility or crop injury. Monsanto has not tested all tank-mix product formulations for compatibility, antagonism or reduction in product performance. Unless prohibited by law, buyer and all users are solely responsible for any and all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this product with herbicides or

other materials that are not expressly specified on this label or in separate supplemental labeling or Fact Sheets published for this product. Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm that the respective tank mix products are registered for the specific crop use. Refer to all individual product labels, supplemental labeling and Fact Sheets for all products in the tank mixture, and observe all precautions, soil restrictions, minimum re-cropping intervals and rotational guidelines. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the tank mixture. See the CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION section for more details.

Always predetermine the compatibility of all tank-mix products together in the carrier by mixing small proportional quantities in advance. Apply this product or tank mixtures with this product at a minimum spray volume rate of 10 GPA.

7.4 Surfactants and Adjuvants

Although not always required, surfactant may be added to spray solutions of this product.

A quality nonionic surfactant (NIS) of at least 70% active may be added to the spray solution at 0.25 percent surfactant concentration (1/4 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution). Read and carefully observe all caution statements and other information on the surfactant label.

Do not add acidifying buffering agents, acidic pH adjusting agents or adjuvants other than agriculturally approved NIS to the spray solution. Instead of NIS, oil concentrate surfactants such as crop oil concentrate (COC), high surfactant oil concentrate (HSOC) or methylated seed oil (MSO) may be used at 1 to 2 quarts/100 gallons (0.5% to 1% v/v) but at least 1 pint/acre. Do not use crop oil concentrates (COC) or methylated seed oils (MSO) as adjuvants when this product is applied with a Roundup Brand Agricultural Herbicide. When M1691 Herbicide is used with another herbicide that requires the use of a COC or MSO adjuvant follow the label instructions of that product.

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

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

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good

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mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils.

Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used in preplant, pre-emergence, and preharvest application, as well as in pastures and noncropland. Do not use crop oil concentrate for postemergence in-crop applications unless specifically allowed in section 10 Crop-Specific Information of this label or in separate supplemental labeling.

7.5 Drift Reduction Additives

Nozzle selection is one of the most important parameters for drift reduction. A drift reduction additive may be used with this product to further reduce fine droplets. Not all drift reduction additives are compatible with every nozzle type and pesticide / adjuvant combination. Check with the additive manufacturer to insure that the drift additive will work properly with the spray nozzle, spray pressure and your specific spray solution. Read and carefully observe all precautions, limitations and all other information on the product label.

8.0 APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT USING AERIAL SPRAY EQUIPMENT. **M1691 Herbicide** can be applied to actively growing weeds as broadcast, band, or spot spray applications using water or sprayable fertilizer as a carrier. Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches). Timely application to small weeds early in the season will improve control and reduce weed competition. Refer to table 1 for general **M1691 Herbicide** application rates for control or suppression by weed type and growth stage. For crop-specific application timing and other details, refer to the CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION section of this label.

APPLY THIS PRODUCT USING PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND CALIBRATED EQUIPMENT CAPABLE OF DELIVERING THE DESIRED VOLUMES.

CULTIVATION Do not cultivate within 7 days after applying this product.

8.1 Spray Drift Management

Do not allow herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto

desirable vegetation because severe injury or destruction to desirable broadleaf plants could result. The following drift management requirements must be followed to ensure application accuracy from ground application onto agricultural field crops.

Controlling Droplet Size
The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if the application is made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see the "Wind Speed and Direction", "Temperature and Humidity" and "Temperature Inversions" sections of this label).

Nozzle type. Use only spray nozzles that produce very coarse to ultra coarse spray droplets and minimal amounts of fine spray droplets as defined by the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE S-572.1). Do not use conventional flat fan nozzles that produce an excessive amount of driftable fines. Common examples are the TeeJet® XR and Turbo TeeJet. Check nozzle manufacturer's recommendations to determine the proper droplet spectrum, operating pressure, boom height, nozzle spacing and ground speed that will deliver the desired droplet size and spray volume of at least 10 GPA for the nozzle selected that will produce a very coarse to ultra coarse spray droplet.

Spray Pressure. Adjust pressure for selected nozzles according to the nozzle manufacturer to maintain very coarse to ultra coarse droplets. Use sufficient spray pressure with air induction nozzles to ensure a good spray pattern, while maintaining very coarse to ultra coarse droplets; use at least 30 psi to ensure proper pattern overlap. Confirm that sprayer rate controller hardware (if so equipped) does not increase pressure above the desired range. Calibrate the flow rate for the selected nozzles on the equipment used to apply this product.

Spray Volume. Apply this product in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use a higher spray volume when treating dense vegetation. Higher spray volumes also allow the use of larger nozzle orifices (sizes) which produce coarser spray droplets along with a lower percentage of driftable fines.

Equipment Ground Speed. Select a ground speed less than 15 miles per hour that will deliver the desired spray volume while maintaining the desired spray pressure. Slower speeds generally result in better spray coverage and deposition on the target area.

Spray boom height. Spray at the appropriate boom height based on nozzle selection and nozzle spacing (not more than 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy). Set boom to lowest effective

height over the target pest or crop canopy based on equipment manufacturer's directions. For example, the 110c series nozzle is preferred as it allows for the lowest boom height (maximum of 20 inches above the target pest or crop canopy).

Automated boom height controllers are recommended with large booms to better maintain optimum nozzle to canopy height! Excessive boom height will increase the potential for spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity
When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry. Temperature inversions. Do not apply during a temperature inversion because off-target movement potential is high.

Temperature inversions. During a temperature inversion, the atmosphere is very stable and vertical air mixing is restricted, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light, variable winds common during inversions.

Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on evenings and nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. Cooling of air at the earth's surface takes place and warmer air is trapped above it. 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.

The inversion will dissipate with increased winds (above 3 miles per hour) or at sunrise when the surface air begins to warm (generally 3°F from morning low).

Wind Speed and Direction
Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 miles per hour.

If the wind speed is 3 miles per hour or less and fog is present, indicating a temperature inversion, do not apply this product.
If fog is not present, conduct a smoke test. Smoke that moves upward confirms there is no inversion present whereas smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud indicates a temperature inversion exists. Do not apply this product during a temperature inversion. Wait until the temperature has risen at least

3 degrees Fahrenheit from the morning low temperature or the wind speed is greater than 3 miles per hour to ensure that any inversion has lifted.

Do not spray this product when the wind is blowing in the direction of a sensitive area at a wind speed greater than 10 miles per hour.

For wind speed and direction restrictions for application of this product see the table below.

Wind speed	Application conditions and restrictions
<3 mph	Do not apply this product if temperature inversion exists
3-10 mph	Optimum conditions for application of this product.
>10 - 15 mph	Do not apply this product when wind is blowing toward sensitive areas
> 15 mph	Do not apply this product

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Sensitive Areas

Sensitive areas include known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target sensitive crop, residential areas, and greenhouses. Applicators are required to ensure that they are aware of the proximity to sensitive areas, to avoid potential adverse effects from off-target movement of **M1691 Herbicide**. The applicator must survey the application site for neighboring sensitive areas prior to application. The applicator also should consult sensitive crop registries for locating sensitive areas where available.

Failure to follow the requirements in this label, could result in severe injury or destruction to desirable sensitive crops and trees, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage.

Application Awareness
AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

The interaction of equipment and weather related factors must be monitored to maximize performance and on-target spray deposition. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making a spray decision.

8.2 Ground Application (Banding)

When applying **M1691 Herbicide** by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Banding herbicide rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Banding water volume per acre}$$

8.3 Ground Application (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume (20 gallons per acre) when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as practical for good weed coverage.

8.4 Ground Application (Wipers)

M1691 Herbicide may be applied through wiper application equipment to control or suppress actively growing broadleaf weeds, brush and vines. Use a solution containing 1 part **M1691 Herbicide** to 1 part water. Do not apply greater than 1 lb dicamba acid equivalent (1 quart of this product) per acre per application. Do not contact desirable vegetation with herbicide solution. Wiper application may be made to crops (including pastures) and non-cropland areas described in this label with the exception of cotton, sorghum, and soybean.

Table 1. M1691 Herbicide Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage
Use rate limitations are given in sections 9 (RESTRICTIONS) and 10 (CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION)

Weed Type and Stage	Rate Per Acre	Weed Type and Stage	Rate Per Acre
Annual¹ Small, actively growing Established weed growth	8 - 16 fluid ounces 16 - 24 fluid ounces	Perennial Top growth suppression Top growth control and root suppression Noted perennials (footnote 1 in Section 10.0). Other perennials ³	8 - 16 fluid ounces 16 - 32 fluid ounces 32 fluid ounces 32 fluid ounces
Biennial Rosette diameter 1 - 3" Rosette diameter 3" or more Bolting	8 - 16 fluid ounces 16 - 32 fluid ounces 32 fluid ounces	Woody Brush & Vines Top growth suppression Top growth control ^{2,3} Stems and stem suppression ³	16 - 32 fluid ounces 32 fluid ounces 32 fluid ounces

¹ Rates below 8 fluid ounces per acre may provide control or suppression but should typically be applied with other herbicides that are effective on the same species and biotype.

² Species noted in Table 1 will require tank mixes for adequate control.

³ Do not broadcast apply more than 32 fluid ounces per acre in any single application.
One sequential application of up to 32 fluid ounces may be required for adequate control. Use the higher level listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth or perennial weeds with well established root growth.

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The total number of pages must be divisible by four (4).
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	Prepared By: JW			

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(Even Pages)

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8.5 Proper Spray System Equipment Cleanout

- Minute quantities of dicamba can cause injury to sensitive crops (see the "Sensitive Areas" section of this label for a listing of sensitive crops).
- Clean equipment immediately after using this product, using a triple rinse procedure as follows:
1. After spraying, drain the sprayer (including boom and lines) immediately. Do not allow the spray solution to remain in the spray boom lines overnight prior to flushing.
 2. Flush tank, hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.
 3. Inspect and clean all strainers, screens and filters.
 4. Prepare a cleaning solution with a commercial detergent or sprayer cleaner or ammonia according to the manufacturer's directions.
 5. Take care to wash all parts of the tank, including the inside top surface. Start agitation in the sprayer and thoroughly recirculate the cleaning solution for at least 15 minutes. All visible deposits must be removed from the spraying system.
 6. Flush hoses, spray lines and nozzles for at least 1 minute with the cleaning solution.
 7. Repeat above steps for two additional times to accomplish an effective triple rinse.
 8. Remove nozzles, screens and strainers and clean separately in the cleaning solution after completing the above procedures.
 9. Appropriately dispose of rinsate from steps 1-7 in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.
 10. Drain sump, filter and lines.
 11. Rinse the complete spraying system with clean water.
- All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.

9.0 RESTRICTIONS

Maximum Application Rates: The maximum application or use rates stated throughout this label are given in units of volume (fluid ounces or quarts) of this product per acre. However, the maximum allowed application rates apply to this product combined with the use of any and all other herbicides containing the active ingredients dicamba, whether applied separately or as a tank mixture, on a basis of total pounds of dicamba (acid equivalents) per acre. If more than one

dicamba-containing product is applied to the same site within the same year, you must ensure that the total use of dicamba (pounds acid equivalents) does not exceed the maximum allowed. See the INGREDIENTS section of this label for necessary product information.

Maximum seasonal use rate: Refer to Table 2. Crop-Specific Restrictions for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates. Do not exceed 64 fluid ounces of M1691 Herbicide (2 pounds acid equivalent) per acre, per year.

Preharvest Interval (PHI): Refer to the CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION section for preharvest intervals.

Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 24 hours
Crop Rotational Restrictions

The interval between application of this product and the planting of other crops in a crop rotation program is given below. When counting days from the application of this product, do not count days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified in this section could result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.

Planting/replanting restrictions at application rates of 24 fluid ounces of this product per acre or less: Follow the planting restrictions in the directions for use for Preplant application in the Crop Specific Information section of this label. Do not plant barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings for 15 days for every 8 fluid ounces of this product applied per acre east of the Mississippi River and 22 days for every 8 fluid ounces per acre west of the Mississippi River. No planting restrictions apply beyond 120 days after application of this product.

Planting/replanting restrictions at application rates of more than 24 fluid ounces and up to 32 fluid ounces of this product per application per acre: Wait a minimum of 120 days after application of this product before planting corn, sorghum and cotton east of the Rocky Mountains and before planting all other crops grown in areas receiving 30 inches or more rainfall annually. Wait a minimum of 180 days before planting crops in areas with less than 30 inches of annual rainfall. Wait a minimum of 30 days for every 16 fluid ounces of this product applied per acre before planting barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings east of the Mississippi River and 45 days for every 16 fluid ounces of this product applied per acre west of the Mississippi River.

Rainfast period: Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of this product.

Stress: Do not apply to crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, insects, or widely fluctuating temperatures as injury may result.

Do not apply through any type of irrigation equipment. Do not treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic purposes.

Table 2. Crop-Specific Restrictions¹

Crop	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application (fl oz)	Maximum In-Crop Rate Pre Season (fl oz)	Livestock Grazing or Feeding
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	32	64	Yes
Fallow Ground	32	64	Yes
Pastureland	32	32	Yes

¹ Refer to section 10. CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION for more details.

10.0 CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

10.1 Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, And General Farmstead (Noncropland)

M1691 Herbicide is recommended for use on pasture, hay, rangeland, and general farmstead (non-cropland) (including fencerows and non-irrigation ditchbanks) for control or suppression of broadleaf weed and brush species listed in Section 11.

M1691 Herbicide may also be applied to non-cropland areas to control broadleaf weeds in noxious weed control programs, districts, or areas including broadcast or spot treatment of roadsides and highways, utilities, railroad, and pipeline rights-of-way. Noxious weeds must be recognized at the state level, but programs may be administered at state, county, or other level.

M1691 Herbicide uses described in this section also pertain to grasses and small grains (forage sorghum, rye, sudangrass, or wheat) grown for grass, forage, fodder, hay and/or pasture use only. Some perennial weeds may be controlled with lower rates of either M1691 herbicide or M1691 Herbicide plus 2,4-D (refer to Table 1).

Rates and Timings

Refer to Table 1 for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Rates above 32 fluid ounces of M1691 Herbicide per acre are for spot treatments only. Spot treatment is defined as no more than a total of 1,000 square feet of treated area per acre. Do not broadcast apply more than 32 fluid ounces per acre.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 32 fluid ounces of M1691 Herbicide per treated acre during a growing season.

Grass grown for hay requires a 7-day wait period between application and harvest.

Crop-Specific Restrictions

Do not apply more than 16 fluid ounces of M1691 Herbicide per acre to small grains grown for pasture.

Newly seeded areas may be severely injured if more than 16 fluid ounces of M1691 Herbicide is applied per acre.

Established grass crops growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. Bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustinegrass may be injured if more than 16 fluid ounces of M1691 Herbicide is applied per acre. Usually colonial bentgrasses are more tolerant than creeping types. Velvetgrasses are most easily injured. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

Table 4 lists the timing restrictions for grazing or harvesting hay from treated fields. There are no grazing restrictions for animals other than lactating dairy animals.

Table 4. Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

M1691 Rate per Treated Acre (fluid ounces)	Days Before Grazing (days)	Days Before Hay Harvest (days)
Up to 16	7	37
Up to 32	21	51
Up to 64 (for spot treatment only)	40	70

- Spot Treatments: M1691 Herbicide may be applied to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

M1691 Herbicide is recommended for use on both newly seeded and established grasses grown in Conservation Reserve or federal Set-Aside Programs. Treatments of M1691 Herbicide will injure or may kill alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

NEWLY SEEDED AREAS

M1691 Herbicide may be applied either preplant or postemergence to newly seeded grasses or small grains such as barley, oats, rye, sudangrass, wheat, or other grain species grown as a cover crop. Postemergence applications may be made after seedling grasses exceed the 3-leaf stage. Rates of M1691 Herbicide greater than 16 fluid ounces per treated acre may severely injure newly seeded grasses.

Preplant applications may injure new seedlings if the interval between application and grass planting is less than 45 days per 16 fluid ounces of M1691 Herbicide applied per treated acre west of the Mississippi River or 20 days per 16 fluid ounces applied east of the Mississippi River.

ESTABLISHED GRASS STANDS

Established grass stands are perennial grasses planted one or more seasons prior to treatment. Certain species (bentgrass, carpetgrass, smooth brome, buffalograss, or St. Augustinegrass) may be injured when treated with more than 16 fluid ounces of M1691 Herbicide per treated acre.

When applied at recommended rates, M1691 Herbicide will control many annual and biennial weeds and provide control or suppression of many perennial weeds.

Rates and Timings

Apply 4 - 32 fluid ounces of M1691 Herbicide per acre. Refer to Table 1 for rates based on target weed species. M1691 Herbicide may be tank mixed (follow all tank mix partners' labeling for use rates, precautions and restrictions) or applied sequentially with other products labeled for use in Conservation Reserve Programs such as atrazine, Cyclone®, glyphosate (Acquire™, Roundup WeatherMAX®, Roundup PowerMAX®, RT 3®), Gramoxone® Extra, Touchdown®, or 2,4-D. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 64 fluid ounces (4 pints) of M1691 Herbicide per acre per year.

11.0 WEEDS CONTROLLED

GENERAL WEED LIST, Including ALS- and Triazine-Resistant Biotypes

ANNUALS

Alkanet	Cocklebur, Common
Amaranth, Palmer, Powell, Spiny	Copperleaf, Hophornbeam
Aster, Slender	Cornflower (Bachelor Button)
Bedstraw, Catchweed	Croton, Tropic, Woolly
Beggarweed, Florida	Daisy, English
Broomweed, Common	Dragonhead, American
Buckwheat, Tartary, Wild	Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf
Buffalobur	Falseflax, Smallseed
Burclover, California	Fleabane, Annual
Burcucumber	Flixweed
Buttercup, Corn, Creeping, Roughseed, Western Field	Fumitory
Carpetweed	Goosefoot, Nettleleaf
Catchfly, Nightflowering	Hempnettle
Chamomile, Corn	Henbit
Chevil, Bur	Jacobs-Ladder
Chickweed, Common	Jimsonweed
Clovers	Knawel (German Moss)
Cockle, Corn, Cow, White	Knotweed, Prostrate
	Kochia

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BOOK INSIDE

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Ladythumb Lambsquarters Common Lettuce, Miners, Prickly Mallow, Common, Venice Marestail (Horseweed) Mayweed Morningglory, Ivyleaf, Tall Mustard, Black, Blue, Tansy, Treatle, Tumble, Wild, Yellowtops Nightshade, Black, Cutleaf Pennycress, Field (Fanweed, Frenchweed, Stinkweed) Pepperweed, Virginia (Peppergrass) Pigweed, Prostrate, Redroot (Carelessweed), Rough, Smooth, Tumble Pineappleweed Poorjoe Poppy, Red-horned Puncturevine Purslane, Common Pusley, Florida Radish, Wild Ragweed, Common, Giant (Buffaloweed), Lance-Leaf	Rocket, London, Yellow Rubberweed, Bitter (Bitterweed) Salsify Senna, Coffee Sesbania, Hemp Shepherdspurse Sicklepod Sida, Prickly (Teaweed) Smartweed, Green, Pennsylvania Sneezweed, Bitter Sowthistle, Annual, Spiny Spanish Needles Spikeweed, Common Spurge, Prostrate, Leafy Spurry, Corn Starbur, Bristly Starwort, Little Sumpweed, Rough Sunflower, Common (Wild), Volunteer Thistle, Russian Velvetleaf Waterhemp, Common, Tall Waterprimrose, Winged Wormwood	BIENNIALS Burdock, Common Carrot, Wild (Queen Anne's Lace) Cockle, White Eveningprimrose, Common Geranium, Carolina Gromwell Knapweed, Diffuse, Spotted PERENNIALS Alfalfa ¹ Artichoke, Jerusalem Aster, Spiny, Whiteheath Bedstraw, Smooth Bindweed, Field, Hedge Blueweed, Texas Bursage, Woollyleaf ¹ (Bur Ragweed, Povertyweed) Buttercup, Tall Campion, Bladder Chickweed, Field, Mouseear Chicory ¹ Clover ¹ , Hop Dandelion ¹ , Common Dock ¹ Broadleaf (Bitterdock), Curly Dogbane, Hemp Dogfennel ¹ (Cypressweed) Fern, Bracken Garlic, Wild Goldenrod, Canada, Missouri	Mallow, Dwarf Plantain, Bracted Ragwort, Tansy Starthistle, Yellow Sweetclover Teasel Thistle, Bull, Milk, Musk, Plumeless Goldenweed, Common Hawkweed Henbane, Black ¹ Horsenettle, Carolina Ironweed Knapweed, Black, Diffuse, Russian ¹ , Spotted Milkweed, Climbing, Common, Honeyvine, Western Whorled Nettle, Stinging Nightshade, Silverleaf (White Horsenettle) Onion, Wild Plaintain, Broadleaf, Buckhorn Pokeweed Ragweed, Western Redvine Sericia Lespedeza Smartweed, Swamp Snakeweed, Broom Sorrel ¹ , Red (Sheep Sorrel)	Sowthistle ¹ , Perennial Spurge, Leafy Sundrops Thistle, Canada, Scotch Toadflex, Dalmatian Tropical Soda Apple Trumpet creeper (Buckvine) ¹ Noted perennials may be controlled using lower rates of M1691 Herbicide than those recommended for other listed perennial weeds. WOODY SPECIES Alder Ash Aspen Basswood Beech Birch Blackberry ² Blackgum ² Cedar ² Cherry Chinquapin Cottonwood Creosotebush ² Cucumbertree Dewberry ² Dogwood ² Elm Grape Hawthorn (Thornapple) ² Hemlock Hickory Honeylocust Vetch Waterhemlock, Spotted Waterprimrose, Creeping Woodsorrel ¹ , Creeping, Yellow Wormwood, Absinth, Louisiana Yankeeeweed Yarrow, Common ¹
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6.9375"

Serviceberry Spicebush Spruce Sumac Sweetgum ² Sycamore Growth suppression only 12.0 LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY Monsanto Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth in the Complete Directions for Use label booklet ("Directions") when used in accordance with those Directions under the conditions described therein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, NO OTHER EXPRESS WARRANTY OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR MERCHANTABILITY IS MADE. This warranty is also subject to the conditions and limitations stated herein. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify this Company of any claims whether based in contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise. To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage from use or handling which results from conditions beyond the control of this Company, including, but not limited to, incompatibility with products other than those set forth in the Directions, application to or contact with desirable vegetation, failure of this product to control weed biotypes which develop resistance to glyphosate, unusual weather, weather conditions which are outside the range considered normal at the application site and for the time period when the product is applied, as well as weather conditions which are outside the application ranges set forth in the Directions, application in any manner not explicitly set forth in the Directions, moisture conditions outside the moisture range specified in the Directions, or the presence of products other than those set forth in the Directions in or on the soil, crop or treated vegetation. This Company does not warrant any product reformulated or repackaged from this product except in accordance with this Company's stewardship requirements and with express written permission from this Company.	Tarbrush Willow Witchhazel Yaupon ² Yucca ² TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE LIMIT OF THE LIABILITY OF THIS COMPANY OR ANY OTHER SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED IN CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OTHER TORT OR OTHERWISE) SHALL BE THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID BY THE USER OR BUYER FOR THE QUANTITY OF THIS PRODUCT INVOLVED, OR, AT THE ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY OR ANY OTHER SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF SUCH QUANTITY, OR, IF NOT ACQUIRED BY PURCHASE, REPLACEMENT OF SUCH QUANTITY, TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL THIS COMPANY OR ANY OTHER SELLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES. Upon opening and using this product, buyer and all users are deemed to have accepted the terms of this LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY which may not be varied by any verbal or written agreement. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened. Roundup WeatherMAX, Roundup PowerMAX, RT 3, and Roundup Ready are registered trademarks of Monsanto Technology LLC. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.	EPA Reg. No. 524-582 EPA Establishment No. 524-IA-1 MONSANTO  Packed For: MONSANTO COMPANY 800 N. LINDBERGH BLVD. ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, 63167 USA ©2015
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Monsanto Spec: 31309

Dieline PPN: 40113N2-63

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35003N1-23
2D CODE
GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

M1691

Herbicide

For weed control in conservation reserve programs,
general farmstead (noncropland), pasture and rangeland.

Keep out of reach of children.

CAUTION!

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Diglycolamine salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro-*o*-anisic acid)* 58.1%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 41.9%

TOTAL: 100.0%

* contains 39.4%, 3,6-dichloro-*o*-anisic acid (4 pounds acid equivalent per U.S. gallon or 480 grams per liter).

Precautionary Statements: Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. **FIRST AID: IF SWALLOWED:** Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person. **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **IF IN EYES:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You can call (314) 694-4000, collect day or night, for emergency medical treatment information. This product is identified as **M1691 Herbicide, EPA Registration No. 524-582.**

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are nitrile rubber and butyl rubber. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category C on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear: • Long-sleeved shirt and long pants • Chemical-resistant gloves • Shoes plus socks See "Engineering Controls Statement" for additional requirements. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. 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 disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Apply this product only as directed on the label. Refer to the attached booklet for a complete description of Environmental Hazards including Endangered Species concern.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions for Use on this label or in separately published Monsanto supplemental labeling. Supplemental labeling can be obtained from your Authorized Monsanto Retailer or Monsanto Company Representative. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulations.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS" in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE section for information about this statement.

Storage and Disposal

Proper pesticide storage and disposal are essential to protect against exposure to people and the environment due to leaks and spills, excess product or waste, and vandalism. Do not allow this product to contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage and disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. This product may not be mixed, loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sinkholes. **PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Groundwater contamination may be reduced by diking and flooring of permanent liquid bulk storage sites with an impermeable material. Spillage or leakage should be contained and absorbed with clay granules, sawdust, or equivalent material for disposal. Store in original container in a well-ventilated and away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination. **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** To avoid wastes, use all material in this container, including rinsate, by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program. Such programs are often run by state or local governments or by industry. All disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations and procedures. **CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Triple rinse or pressure rinse (or equivalent) this container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Once properly rinsed, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. If recycling is not available, dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations and procedures, which may include puncturing the properly rinsed container and disposing in a sanitary landfill.

IN CASE OF SPILL: Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled: Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water. (See label booklet for complete PRECAUTIONARY LANGUAGE, PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS, DIRECTIONS FOR USE, PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS, AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS, AND COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USE).

FOR PRODUCT INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE IN USING THIS PRODUCT, CALL TOLL-FREE, 1-800-332-3111.

ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW PESTICIDE LABEL DIRECTIONS.
EPA Establishment No.: 524-IA-1 EPA Reg. No. 524-582
Packed for: MONSANTO COMPANY 800 N. Lindbergh Blvd. ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, 63167 U.S.A.
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