

Specimen Label



Herbicide

®Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

A multi-pack product containing Starane and NXTcp herbicides

For postemergence control of annual broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley and oats not underseeded with a legume

Starane®

Group	4	HERBICIDE
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Active Ingredient(s):

fluroxypyr: 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester	26.2%
Inert Ingredient(s)	73.8%
Total	100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates.

Acid Equivalent: fluroxypyr: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid - 18.2% - 1.5 lb/gal

EPA Reg. No. 62719-536

Keep Out of Reach of Children

WARNING

AVISO

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

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Substantial But Temporary Eye Injury • Harmful If Swallowed Or Absorbed Through The Skin

Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

NXTcp

Group	6	HERBICIDE
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Active Ingredient(s):

bromoxynil: octanoic acid ester (3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzoxynil)	33.4%
Inert Ingredients	66.6%
Total	100.0%

Contains xylene range/petroleum distillates

Acid Equivalent: bromoxynil octanoate - 22.9% - 2.0 lb/gal

EPA Reg. No. 62719-536

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Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

May Be Fatal If Swallowed • Harmful If Inhaled Or Absorbed Through Skin • Causes Moderate Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate or Viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. 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 Controls Statements

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- 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.

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give **any** liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Note to Physician: May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms and non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate or Viton for cleaning equipment and mixing/loading
- Chemical resistant apron when cleaning equipment
- Shoes plus socks

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. 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 Controls Statements

When handlers use enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections 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.

If you will handle a total of 60 gallons or more of this product per day, you must use a mechanical transfer system for all mixing and loading operations. If you do not presently own or have access to a mechanical transfer system with this type of coupling, contact your dealer for information on how to obtain such a system or to modify your present system. When using a mechanical transfer system, do not remove or disconnect the pump or probe from the container until the container has been emptied and rinsed. The pump or probe system must be used to rinse the empty container and to transfer the rinsate directly to the mixing or spray tank.

To reduce exposure to residues, wash the spray rig, tractor, and all other equipment used to handle or apply this product with water daily or before using the equipment for any other purpose.

DURING AERIAL APPLICATION, human flaggers are prohibited unless in enclosed vehicles. Aerial application is prohibited within 300 feet of residential areas (e.g., homes, schools, hospitals, shopping areas, etc.)

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.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product.
- Wash the outside of gloves before removing.
- As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store above 10°F or warm and agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law.

If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

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

First Aid

If swallowed: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give **any** liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

If in eyes: Flush with water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

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

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Note to Physician: Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to wildlife and fish. Use with care when applying to areas frequented by wildlife or adjacent to any body of water. For terrestrial uses, 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 apply when weather conditions favor drift from target areas. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal. Do not store near fertilizers or seeds.

Pesticide Storage: Store at temperatures above 3° F. If allowed to freeze, remix before using.

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

Container Disposal: Do not reuse container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling, or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies elsewhere on this label. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate or Viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

General Information

Starane[®] NXTcp herbicide is a multi-pack product containing Starane and NXTcp herbicides for postemergence control of annual broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley and oats not underseeded with a legume.

Application Precautions and Restrictions

- Do not apply this product directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with broadleaf crops or other susceptible broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, alfalfa, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season.
- The bromoxynil component of this multi-pack may cause occasional transitory leaf burn. The temporary leaf burn is similar to that seen with liquid fertilizer. Because the activity of bromoxynil is not systemic, recovery of the crop is generally rapid with no lasting effect. Frequency and amount of leaf burn may be greater when crops are stressed by abrasive winds, cool to cold evening temperatures or mechanical injury such as that caused by hail, sleet or insect feeding. To reduce the potential for temporary leaf burn, apply to dry foliage in the labeled spray volumes per acre when weather conditions are not extreme.
- Avoid application where proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants is likely to result in exposure to spray or spray drift.

- Use directions in Dow AgroSciences supplemental labeling for this product may supersede directions or limitations in this labeling.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- **Maximum Application Rate:** Do not apply more than 1.33 pints (21.3 fl oz) per acre of Starane herbicide or a total of more than 4 oz ae of fluroxypyr-containing herbicides per growing season. Do not apply more than 2 pints (32 fl oz) per acre of NXTcp herbicide or more than 8 oz ae of bromoxynil-containing herbicides per growing season.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply this product if wheat, barley, or oat crop to be treated has been underseeded with a desirable legume.
- The contents of this multi-pack will treat a maximum of 40 acres at the lowest recommended rate. Do not use this product at a rate that will treat more than 40 acres per case unless otherwise instructed to do so on the label.
- Do not use this product in combination with fungicides containing strobilurin chemistry.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 45 days of application.
- Do not apply more than 1.33 pints (21.3 fl oz) per acre of Starane herbicide or a total of more than 4 oz ae of fluroxypyr-containing herbicides per growing season.
- Do not apply more than 2 pints (32 fl oz) per acre of NXTcp herbicide or more than 8 oz ae of bromoxynil-containing herbicides per growing season.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply closer than 45 days before cutting of hay or 40 days before harvesting of grain and straw.

Crop Rotation Intervals

If replanting is required, plant only those crops listed on this label or Federally approved supplemental labeling for Starane NXTcp **within** 120 days following application. Any crop may be replanted when more than 120 days have lapsed following application.

Management of Kochia Biotypes

Research has suggested that many biotypes of kochia can occur within a single field. While kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to Starane NXTcp, all will be suppressed or controlled by the rates listed in the label. Application of this product at less than labeled rates can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

Best Resistance Management Practice: Extensive populations of dicamba tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). In these areas, Starane NXTcp should be rotated with products **that do not contain dicamba** to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of Starane for control of dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes.

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift

Spray drift, even very small quantities of the spray that may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops whether dormant or actively growing. When applying this product, use low-pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of uniform droplet size with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a considerable distance from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

Ground Applications: To minimize spray drift, apply this product in a total spray volume of 8 or more gallons per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's recommendations for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Spot treatments should be applied only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

Aerial Application: To minimize spray drift, apply this product in a total spray volume of 3 or more gallons per acre. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Spray drift from aerial application can be minimized by applying a coarse spray at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; and by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the rotor or wing span of the aircraft. Spray pattern and droplet size distribution can be evaluated by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used.

Do not apply under conditions of a low level air temperature inversion. A temperature inversion is characterized by little or no wind and lower air temperature near the ground than at higher levels. The behavior of smoke generated by an aircraft mounted device or continuous smoke column released at or near site of application will indicate the direction and velocity of air movement. A temperature inversion is indicated by layering of smoke at some level above the ground and little or no lateral movement.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% the length of the wingspan or rotor width.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information:**

Importance of Droplet Size

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

Controlling Droplet Size

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 higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of nozzles-Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation-Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 75% of the wingspan or 90% of rotor width may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

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

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

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

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

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. A temperature inversion is characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and commonly develops at night when there is limited cloud cover and calm conditions. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Presence of a temperature inversion is indicated by ground fog; however, if ground fog is not present, a temperature inversion can also be indicated by movement of smoke from a ground or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that forms a layer and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) is an indication of inversion conditions, while smoke that moves upward and dissipates rapidly is an indication of good vertical air mixing.

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

Sprayer Clean-Out: To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply this product should be thoroughly cleaned before re-using to apply any other chemicals.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly at least 3 times with water after use. Dispose of rinse water by application to treatment area or in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. During the second rinse, add 1 qt of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15-20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Remove nozzles and screens and clean separately.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill spray tank with water equal to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume and start agitation.
2. Add the required amount of Starane NXTcp Herbicide. Either component of the multi-pack may be added first.
3. Add any surfactants, adjuvants or drift control agents according to manufacturer's label.
4. Agitate during final filling of the spray tank and maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture.
5. After Starane and NXTcp products are mixed, the most restrictive of the directions, precautions (including Personal Protective Equipment and Agricultural Use Requirements), and limitations on the two product labels must be followed.

Note: Allow time for thorough mixing of each spray ingredient before adding the next. If allowed to stand after mixing, agitate spray mixture before use.

Tank Mixing

This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing with products containing fluroxypyr or bromoxynil is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Read carefully and follow the most restrictive of all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed specified label application rates. Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be applied.
- For products packaged in water soluble packaging, do not tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray equipment has been adequately cleaned. (See instructions for Sprayer Clean-Out.)
- Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.
- Do not use this product in combination with fungicides containing strobilurin chemistry.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of Starane NXTcp Herbicide and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Tank Mixing Instructions

Fill spray tank with water to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume. Start agitation. Add different formulation types in the order indicated, allowing time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each. **Note:** The components of Starane NXTcp Herbicide are emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulations.

1. Add dry flowables; wettable powders; aqueous suspensions, flowables or liquids.
2. Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume and then add Starane NXTcp Herbicide and other emulsifiable concentrates and any solutions.

Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

The following foliar fungicides are compatible with Starane NXTcp as tank mixtures:

Fungicide Common Name	Brand Name	Formulation Type
Propiconazole	PropiMax, Tilt	Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC)

The following foliar insecticides are compatible with Starane NXTcp as tank mixtures:

Insecticide Common Name	Brand Name	Formulation Type
Chlorpyrifos (wheat only)	Lorsban	Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC)
Dimethoate	Various	Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC)
Gamma cyhalothrin (wheat only)	Proaxis	Capsule suspension (CS)
Malathion	Various	Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC)

Application Directions

Application Timing

Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, or following application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. **Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled.** If foliage is wet at the time of application, control may be decreased. Applications of this product are **rainfast within 1 hour after application.**

Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity

Herbicidal activity of this product is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum activity requires active plant growth. The temperature range for optimum herbicidal activity is 55°F to 75°F. Reduced activity will occur when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Frost before application (3 days) or shortly after (3 days) may reduce weed control and crop tolerance.

Spray Coverage

Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Do not broadcast apply in less than 3 gallons of total spray volume per acre. For best results and to minimize spray drift, apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre. As vegetative canopy and weed density increase, spray volume should be increased to obtain equivalent weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, follow precautions under "Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift."

For ground applications, a spray volume of 10 to 20 gallons per acre (GPA) is recommended for optimum spray coverage. Ground applications made when dry, dusty field conditions exist may provide reduced weed control in wheel track areas. Applications using less than 10 gallons per acre may result in reduced weed control.

For aerial applications, use orifice discs, cores and nozzle types and arrangements that will provide for optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage. In general a minimum spray volume of 5 GPA and a maximum pressure of 40 psi are recommended.

Do not apply during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or when other conditions favor poor spray coverage and off target spray movement. Off target spray movement can be minimized by increasing the spray volume per acre and not applying when winds exceed 10 mph.

Adjuvants

Generally, this product does not require the use of an adjuvant to achieve satisfactory weed control. However, the addition of an adjuvant (nonionic surfactant or crop oil) may optimize herbicidal activity when applications are made (a) at lower use rates or lower carrier volumes, (b) under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought, or (c) to small, heavily pubescent kochia.

Use with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions

This product is compatible with most non-pressurized liquid fertilizer solutions, however, if liquid fertilizer solutions are to be applied with this product, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to mixing. When tankmixing with liquid fertilizer, always add the fertilizer to the spray tank first and agitate thoroughly before adding this product. Agitation must be maintained during filling and application operations to ensure that this product is evenly mixed with the fertilizer. Leaf bum may occur when this product is applied with liquid fertilizer, but new leaves are not adversely affected.

Jar tests are particularly important when a new batch of fertilizer or pesticide is used, when the water source changes, or when tank mixture ingredients or concentrations are changed. A compatibility test is performed by mixing the spray components (in the desired order and proportions) into a clear glass jar before mixing in the spray tank. Use of a compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex may help obtain and maintain a uniform spray solution during mixing and application. Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to compare with jar test agitation. For best results, liquid fertilizer should not exceed 50% of the total spray volume. Premix this product with water and add to the liquid fertilizer/water mixture while agitating contents of the spray tank. Apply the spray the same day it is prepared while maintaining continuous agitation.

Advisory: Fertilizers and spray additives can increase foliage leaf bum when applied with Starane NXTcp. Do not apply fertilizers or spray additives with Starane NXTcp if leaf bum is a major concern due to environmental conditions, crop or variety sensitivity to Starane NXTcp. Do not apply Starane NXTcp in combination with fertilizers or spray additives if restricted under the individual crop use directions.

**Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed
Wheat (including Durum), Barley, Oats**

Spring-seeded wheat, barley, oats

(All states except Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana)

Apply Starane NXTcp at a rate of 20 to 40 acres per case from the 3-leaf crop growth stage up to flag leaf emergence. Apply to actively growing weeds according to recommendations in the following table:

Note: Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes below.

Maximum weed size: 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height, 1 inch rosette		Maximum weed size: 4 inches in height	Maximum weed size: 8 inches in height
40 acres / case Rate	20 to 26.5 acres / case Rate	26.5 acres / case	20 acres / case
Weeds Controlled	Weeds Controlled	Weeds Controlled	Weeds Controlled
buckwheat, wild buckwheat, tartary cocklebur, common fiddleneck, coast grape species jimsonweed kochia (2) lambsquarters, common lanceleaf sage mustard, blue nightshade, (black, cutleaf, Eastern black, hairy, silverleaf) pennycress, field pepperweed species shepherdspurse smartweed, (green, ladysthumb, Pennsylvania) sowthistle, annual starbur, bristly sunflower (1) tarweed, common	buffalobur burcucumber canola, volunteer chamomile, corn chamomile, false (scentless) chamomile, mayweed (dogfennel) cow cockle gromwell, corn grounsel, common hemp sesbania knawel knotweed London rocket mallow, Venice morningglory, (tall, ivyleaf, pitted) mustard, tumble (Jim Hill) mustard, wild pigweed, redroot pigweed, spiny puncturevine radish, wild ragweed, common ragweed, giant starthistle, yellow thistle, Russian velvetleaf waterhemp, tall	bedstraw (cleavers) (1-4 whorls) cocklebur, common flax, volunteer grape species kochia (2) lettuce, prickly mallow, common (1-6 leaf) mallow, Venice morningglory, (tall, ivyleaf, pitted) puncturevine purslane, common ragweed, common sunflower velvetleaf	bedstraw (cleavers) (1-4 whorls) cocklebur, common flax, volunteer grape species hemp dogbane kochia (2) lettuce, prickly mallow, common (1-6 leaf) mallow, Venice morningglory, (tall, ivyleaf, pitted) puncturevine purslane, common ragweed, common sunflower velvetleaf
		Weeds Suppressed [†]	Weeds Suppressed [†]
		chickweed marshelder	chickweed field bindweed field horsetail marestail marshelder

1. For best control of sunflower, delay application until emerging seedlings are 4 inches in height.
2. Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes. Best control is achieved when weeds are at least 1 inch tall.

[†] **Suppression** is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduction in population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

Fall-seeded wheat, barley, oats (All states)

Spring-seeded wheat, barley, oats (Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana)

Apply Starane NXTcp at a rate of 20 to 26.5 acres per case from the 3-leaf crop growth stage up to flag leaf emergence. Apply to actively growing weeds according to recommendations in the following table:

Note: Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes below.

Maximum weed size: 8-leaf stage, 4 inches in height, 2 inch rosette	Maximum weed size: 4-leaf stage, 2 inches in height, 1 inch rosette	Maximum weed size: 4 inches in height	Maximum weed size: 8 inches in height
20 to 26.5 acres / case Rate		26.5 acres / case	20 acres / case
Weeds Controlled	Weeds Controlled	Weeds Controlled	Weeds Controlled
buckwheat, wild buckwheat, tartary cocklebur, common fiddleneck, coast grape species jimsonweed kochia (2) lambsquarters, common lanceleaf sage mustard, blue nightshade, (black, cutleaf, Eastern black, hairy, silverleaf) pennycress, field pepperweed species shepherdspurse smartweed, (green, ladysthumb, Pennsylvania) sowthistle, annual starbur, bristly sunflower (1) tarweed, common	buffalobur burcucumber canola, volunteer chamomile, corn chamomile, false (scentless) chamomile, mayweed (dogfennel) cow cockle gromwell, corn grounsel, common hemp sesbania knawel knotweed kochia (2) London rocket mallow, Venice morningglory, (tall, ivyleaf, pitted) mustard, tumble (Jim Hill) mustard, wild pigweed, redroot pigweed, spiny puncturevine radish, wild ragweed, common ragweed, giant starthistle, yellow thistle, Russian velvetleaf waterhemp, tall	bedstraw (cleavers) (1-4 whorls) cocklebur, common flax, volunteer grape species kochia (2) lettuce, prickly mallow, common (1-6 leaf) mallow, Venice morningglory, (tall, ivyleaf, pitted) puncturevine purslane, common ragweed, common sunflower velvetleaf	bedstraw (cleavers) (1-4 whorls) cocklebur, common flax, volunteer grape species hemp dogbane kochia (2) lettuce, prickly mallow, common (1-6 leaf) mallow, Venice morningglory, (tall, ivyleaf, pitted) puncturevine purslane, common ragweed, common sunflower velvetleaf
		Weeds Suppressed [†]	Weeds Suppressed [†]
		chickweed marshelder	chickweed field bindweed field horsetail marestail marshelder

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Management of Kochia Biotypes: Research has suggested that many biotypes of kochia can occur within a single field. While kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to this product, generally, all will be suppressed or controlled by the labeled rates of this product. Application of this product at rates lower than recommended can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

Best Resistance Management Practices: Extensive populations of dicamba-tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). For optimal control of dicamba-tolerant kochia in these counties, apply Starane NXTcp Herbicide at the recommended rate of 20 acres per case.

In addition, use of Starane NXTcp Herbicide should be rotated with products **that do not contain dicamba** to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of Starane NXTcp Herbicide for control of dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes.

Multi-pack Component Rate per Acre Conversion Chart

Starane NXTcp Multi-pack Use Rate (acres per case)	Starane component Rate per acre	NXTcp component Rate per acre
40.0	1/3 pint	1.0 pint
26.5	1/2 pint	1.5 pint
20.0	2/3 pint	2.0 pint

Do not use if cereal crop is underseeded with a legume.

Tank Mixtures for Wheat (including Durum), Barley or Oats

This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products registered for postemergence application in wheat, barley, and oats. See "Tank Mixing Precautions" under "Mixing Instructions". When tank mixing, do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

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