US Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pesticide Programs

Petition for Carfentrazone-ethyl

April 14, 2008

FMC Agricultural Products

FMC Corporation
1735 Market Street
Philadelphia PA 19103

215.299.6000

www.fmc.com

April 14, 2008

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Joanne I. Miller
Registration Division
USEPA Office of Pesticide Programs
One Potomac Yard
2777 S. Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202

Re: Request for Extension of Exclusive Use Period for Carfentrazone-ethyl

Dear Ms. Miller:

I write to request that EPA confirm an extension of the exclusive use period for carfentrazone-ethyl ("Carfentrazone") (PC Code 128712). FMC is the innovator and original data submitter for Carfentrazone. As such, pursuant to FIFRA § 3(c)(1)(F)(ii), FMC is entitled to a one-year extension of the initial exclusive use period for Carfentrazone for every three minor uses it registered within seven years of the date of initial registration. Because FMC has registered more than nine minor uses for Carfentrazone within this time, the initial exclusive use period that is scheduled to expire on September 30, 2008 for Carfentrazone should be extended until September 30, 2011.

The Framework for Exclusive Use Under FIFRA

FIFRA § 3(c)(1)(F)(i) provides a ten year exclusive use period for data used to support the initial registration or amendment of pesticides registered after September 30, 1978:

> With respect to pesticides containing active ingredients that are initially registered under this subchapter after September 30, 1978, data submitted to support the application for the original registration of the pesticide, or an application for an amendment adding any new use to the registration and that pertains solely to such new use, shall not, without the written permission of the original data submitter, be considered by the Administrator to support an application by another person during a period of ten years following the date the Administrator first registers the pesticide, except that such permission shall not be required in the case of defensive data.

7 U.S.C. § 136a(c)(1)(F)(i).

FMC

FIFRA § 3(c)(1)(F)(ii) further provides that the initial ten-year period of exclusive use will be extended by one additional year for each three minor uses registered after August 3, 1996 and within seven years of the date the pesticide was initially registered if one of the following four factors are met:

> (I) there are insufficient efficacious alternative registered pesticides available for the use;
>
> (II) the alternatives to the minor use pesticide pose greater risks to the environment or human health;
>
> (III) the minor use pesticide plays or will play a significant part in managing pest resistance; or
>
> (IV) the minor use pesticide plays or will play a significant part in an integrated pest management program.

7 U.S.C. § 136a(c)(1)(F)(ii). The initial exclusive use period, however, can only be extended up to a total of three additional years. *Id.*

The statute defines a minor use to include the use of a pesticide on a commercial agricultural crop where "the total United States acreage for the crop is less than 300,000 acres." FIFRA § 2(ll)(1), 7 U.S.C. § 136(ll)(1). The statute also defines a minor use to include those uses that do "not provide sufficient economic incentive to support the initial registration or continuing registration of a pesticide for such use" and that meet the four factors listed above. FIFRA § 2(ll)(2), 7 U.S.C. § 136(ll)(2). As noted by the Agency, there are hundreds of crops that meet the acreage criterion for a minor use, and that it is easier to identify those crops that do not meet the definition than to identify those that do. *See* USEPA, Report on Minor Uses of Pesticides ("Minor Use Report") at 7.

According to EPA, crops that do not meet the minor use definition include: almonds, apples, barley, beans (snap and dry), canola, corn (field, sweet and pop), cotton, grapes, hay (alfalfa and other), oats, oranges, peanuts, pecans, potatoes, rice, rye, sorghum, soybeans, sugar beets, sugarcane, sunflower, tobacco, tomatoes, turf and wheat. *Id.* However, the Minor Use Report emphasizes that, "[t]hese 'major crops'. . . can have minor protection needs, for certain pests or in certain regions. In such cases a crop meeting the economic definition is eligible for treatment as a minor use." *Id.*

Carfentrazone Minor Uses

FMC was granted an initial registration for Carfentrazone Technical (EPA Reg. No. 279-3181) on September 30, 1998. Corn, soybeans and wheat were the sole crops on the label at the time. In conjunction with IR-4, FMC in 2001 requested and was granted additional crop tolerances for caneberries and cotton. 66 Fed. Reg. 39675, 39676 (Aug. 1, 2001).

In 2004, FMC and IR-4 again requested additional tolerances for Carfentrazone. This time the list was extensive and included both minor uses and crop groups that include minor uses. The request included: acerola; almond hulls; grass, forage, fodder and hay (group 17); hops; avocado; atemoya; banana; berry (group 13); birida; borage seed; cacao; cactus; canistel; cherimoya; citrus (group 10); citrus cultivars and/or hybrids of grapefruit and pummelo, including uniq fruit; coconut; coffee; crambe seed; custard apple; feijoa; fig; fish; flax seed; grape; grapefruit; guava; guayule; herbs and spice (group 19); horseradish; ilama; Indian mulberry; Juneberry; kava; kiwi fruit; lingonberry; lychee; longan; mango; Indian mustard seed; black mustard seed; okra; olive; palm heart leaves; passionfruit; papaya; pawpaw; peanut; persimmon; pistachio; pome fruit (group 11); pomegranate; pulasan; pummelo; rambutan; Indian rapeseed; rapeseed seed; safflower; sapodilla; black sapote; mamey sapote; shellfish; sweet sorghum stalks; sweet sorghum syrup; soursop; Spanish lime; star apple; starfruit; stone fruit (group 12); strawberry; strawberrypear; stevia; sugar apple; sugarcane; sunflower seed; ti leaves; tea; tree nut (group 14); tuberous and corm vegetables (subgroup 1C); vanilla; leafy brassica vegetables (group 5); bulb vegetables (group 3); cucurbit vegetables (group 9); foliage of legume vegetables (group 7); fruiting vegetables (group 8); leaves of root and tuber vegetables (group 2); leafy vegetables, except brassica (group 4); legume vegetables (group 6); root and tuber vegetables (group 1); wasabi roots; and wax jambu. 69 Fed. Reg. 58071, 58072 (Sept. 29, 2004).

On September 30, 2004, FMC was granted an amended registration adding these uses to its Carfentrazone Technical label (EPA Reg. No. 279-3181). These uses were added as well to FMC's Aim Herbicide label on November 9, 2004 (EPA Reg. No. 279-3194) and to FMC's Aim EC (EPA Reg No. 279-3241) and Aim EW (279-3242) labels on November 8, 2004. *See* Attachment 1. The current production labels for Aim EC and Aim EW show that FMC continues to market these uses. *See* Attachment 2.

Of the crops added to the FMC labels, over fifty likely qualify as minor uses because their total U.S. crop acreage is less than 300,000 acres. Further, these uses were all registered after August 3, 1996 and within seven years after Carfentrazone was initially registered (*i.e.* before September 30, 2005).

The Four Factors

The last part of the analysis is whether the proposed minor use meets one of the four factors listed in FIFRA § 3(c)(1)(F)(ii). However, it would be extremely burdensome and costly to describe how each of the numerous minor uses registered meet one of the factors. Therefore, FMC has chosen twelve uses for the Agency to consider at this time. FMC requests that EPA notify it as soon as possible if further use descriptions are necessary.

The attached report by R3 Ag Consulting details ten minor use crops and two important minor uses on major crops. *See* Attachment 3. In each instance, Carfentrazone will meet one or more of the four factors required for extension of exclusive use. For example, the report found the following:

- *Blackberries*: Carfentrazone is the only truly effective product for caneburing in Oregon blackberries. Thus, without it there are insufficient efficacious alternatives. Carfentrazone is also safer to handlers than the alternatives based on label precautionary statements. Thus, the alternatives pose greater risk to human health.

- *Raspberries*: The same performance and safety issues for blackberries apply to raspberries grown in Oregon and Washington.

- *Hops*: For hops grown in Idaho, Oregon and Washington, Carfentrazone plays a significant role in the IPM program for control of powdery mildew. It is much more efficacious than paraquat, the only alternative. Thus, without Carfentrazone there is no efficacious alternative product for this use.

- *Fresh Market Tomatoes*: In Florida, Carfentrazone is a significant tool used in the IPM program to control silverleaf whitefly in tomatoes grown for fresh market. It is also used to control weeds that have become resistant to the available alternatives, paraquat and diquat. Thus, Carfentrazone plays a significant part in an IPM program managing pest resistance, and without it there are insufficient efficacious alternatives for this use.

- *Fresh Market Eggplant*: Like fresh market tomatoes, Carfentrazone is used in Florida for management of paraquat resistant weeds in eggplant grown for fresh market. Alternative preemergence herbicides registered for use in eggplant do not provide commercially acceptable control of these weeds and postemergent alternatives are limited in their use and exhibit poor efficacy. Some of the alternatives are also more dangerous to use than Carfentrazone. Thus, there are insufficient efficacious alternatives available for use, Carfentrazone plays a significant part in managing weed resistance, and it also poses less risk to handlers.

- *Wild Rice*: There are very few herbicides registered for use on wild rice, and only Carfentrazone can be used during the growing period in California. Clearly there are insufficient efficacious alternatives available.

- *Bermudagrass Grown for Seed*: Carfentrazone is one of only four postemergent broadleaf herbicides registered for this use. It does not have grazing and feeding restrictions that some of the alternatives have, controls weed species that some of the alternatives do not, and does not have use restrictions in California. Carfentrazone therefore plays a significant part in managing weed resistance as part of an integrated weed management program, and there are clearly insufficient alternatives for this use.

- *Pistachios*: California produces close to 100% of the pistachios in the U.S. Carfentrazone is used to control broadleaf weeds in the late season prior to harvest. Carfentrazone is generally safer, has a shorter pre-harvest interval, and is generally more efficacious than the alternatives. It is also an important tool in managing the developing resistance of some broadleaf weeds to glyphosate in California. Carfentrazone thus plays a significant part in managing weed resistance as part of an IPM program.

- *Prunes*: Like pistachios, California produces nearly 100% of the prunes in the U.S. Carfentrazone is used in an overall integrated weed management program in prunes to control broadleaf weeds especially in the late season prior to harvest. There are only four alternatives to control broadleaf weeds and Carfentrazone is important in controlling developing resistance in California to glyphosate. Carfentrazone thus plays a significant part in an IPM program managing broadleaf weed resistance in prunes. It also poses less risk than some of the alternative products.

- *Nectarines*: California also produces 95% of the nectarines in the U.S. Like pistachios and prunes, glyphosate resistance is a problem for nectarines. In nectarines, Carfentrazone is important for use in a resistance management program for broadleaf weeds and it fills an industry need for use close to harvest where there is no other registered product available for that use. It thus plays a significant part in managing pest resistance as part of an IPM program and there are no alternatives available for a key use.

- *Flue-Cured Tobacco*: Although tobacco is not considered a minor crop, the use of Carfentrazone on flue-cured tobacco after first priming is a minor use on a major crop. FMC also did not have sufficient economic incentive to register Carfentrazone on tobacco for this use. Carfentrazone is the only herbicide available that provides postemergent control of broadleaf weeds in flue-cured tobacco production beyond the

layby timing and after harvest has been started. Thus, it plays a significant part in an IPM program and there are no efficacious alternatives for this use.

- *Cotton Stand Removal*: Although cotton is not considered a minor crop, the use of Carfentrazone on cotton for removal of failed cotton stands is a minor use on a major crop. FMC also did not have sufficient economic incentive to register Carfentrazone on cotton for this use. Failed cotton stands need to be removed quickly to allow replanting. Unlike the alternatives, there are no restrictions for replanting after Carfentrazone use and cotton may be replanted the same day. There are no alternatives available that allow rapid replanting of cotton.

With the necessary requirements met for extending the initial exclusive use period for Carfentrazone, FMC requests that EPA confirm in writing that the initial exclusive use period for Carfentrazone is extended for three years and will not expire until September 30, 2011.

Please feel free to contact me at (215) 299-6592 if you have any questions or require any supplemental information from FMC.

Sincerely,

/s/ Callista Chukwunenye

Callista O. Chukwunenye, Ph.D.
Manager, Product Registrations

Enclosures

cc: Eric Andreas (Wiley Rein LLP)

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279-3194

11/9/2004

1/20

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

NOV - 9 2004

Callista O. Chukwunenye
FMC Corporation
1735 Market St.
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Dear Dr. Chukwunenye:

SUBJECT: Label Amendment to Add New Uses
Aim Herbicide
EPA Registration No. 279-3194
Your Submission Dated October 12, 2004

The label amendment referred to above, submitted in accordance with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. This amended labeling supersedes all previously accepted ones.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

	7505C							
	Miller							
	11/9/04							

ACCEPTED
NOV - 9 2004
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.
279-3194

Aim™ HERBICIDE

For Agricultural or Commercial Use Only
NOT FOR SALE OR USE IN CALIFORNIA
FOR SALE OR USE IN CALIFORNIA, USE SHARK HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 279-3194 **EPA Est. 279-**

Active Ingredient:	**By Wt.**
Carfentrazone-ethyl: Ethyl α,2-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]-4-fluorobenzenepropanoate	40.0%
Inert Ingredients:	60.0%
.....	100.0%

Contains 40% W/W of active ingredient per pound of product
U.S. Patent No. 5,125,958

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID

If Inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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 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 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 the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.
Note to Physician: Carfentrazone-ethyl is expected to have low oral and dermal toxicity, and moderate inhalation toxicity. It is expected to be slightly irritating to the skin and minimally irritating to the eyes. This product contains a granular material (sand) that may cause mechanical irritation to the eyes. Treatment is otherwise controlled removal of exposure followed by symptomatic and supportive care.

See other panels for additional precautionary information.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT MADE IN CHINA, FORMULATED AND PACKAGED IN USA.

FMC

FMC Corporation
Agricultural Products Group
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Aim(Cal) Herbicide 10-11-04

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans (and Domestic Animals)

Caution
Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves, and shoes plus socks.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. 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.

User Safety Recommendations:
Users should:
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

Carfentrazone-ethyl is very toxic to algae and moderately toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the high water mark, except as specified on this label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

Physical/Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage

Not for use or storage in or around the house.

Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat. Carefully open containers. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put granule or dilute material into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food, or feed by inappropriate storage or disposal.

In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out unprotected persons and animals. Confine spills. Call FMC: (800) 331-3148.

To confine spill: Dike surrounding area, sweep up spillage. Dispose of in accordance with information given under Pesticide Disposal. Wash spill area with water, absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay, sweep up and dispose of in an approved manner. Place damaged container in a larger holding container. Identify contents per required hazardous waste labeling regulations.

Pesticide Disposal

Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal

Plastic containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for approved pesticide container recycling program, or puncture and dispose of in an approved waste disposal facility. Provided on site incineration is allowed by state and local authorities, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Aim is a water dispersible granule formulation. Aim is to be mixed with water and applied to labeled crops for selective postemergence control of broadleaf weeds. Weed control is best when the product is applied to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches in height. Aim is a contact herbicide.

Aim is rapidly absorbed through the foliage of plants. To avoid significant crop response, applications should not be made within 6 - 8 hours of either rain or irrigation or when heavy dew is present on the crop. Within a few hours following application, the foliage of susceptible weeds show signs of desiccation, and in subsequent days necrosis and death of the plant occur. Due to environmental conditions and with certain spray tank additives, some herbicidal symptoms may appear on the crop. However, the crop recovers quickly with no loss in yield.

Extremes in environmental conditions such as temperature, moisture, soil conditions, and cultural practices may affect the activity of Aim. Under warm moist conditions, herbicide symptoms may be accelerated. While under very dry conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed, and weeds hardened off by drought are less susceptible to Aim.

Tank Mixtures

Aim may be tankmixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. Tank mixtures of Aim with EC formulations of other crop protection products, crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil, silicone based adjuvants, 28% nitrogen or ammonium sulfate may increase crop response.

Adjuvant Use Requirements

Use a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) having at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) or a 28% nitrogen (UAN) at 2 to 4 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution. Ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be used at 2-4 pounds per acre where recommended by those companion herbicides listed on this label. In the latter case, the level of leaf speckling may be higher than with NIS alone. Crop oil (COC) or crop oil plus either 28% nitrogen or ammonium sulfate may be used with companion herbicides listed on this label and may be recommended in certain situations.

Mixing and Loading Instructions:

Fill the spray tank 3/4 full with clean water. Make sure the agitation system is operating while adding products. Prepare a slurry of Aim in a clean container using clean water. Slowly add the Aim/water slurry. Carefully rinse the slurry container adding the rinsate to the spray tank. Complete filling the spray tank to the desired level. The spray tank agitation should be sufficient to ensure uniform spray mixture during application and until the spray tank has been emptied. When tankmixing with other products, Aim should be mixed first in the spray tank. After the Aim is thoroughly mixed, add the other products as specified on their label. Ensure the compatibility of other products with Aim before mixing them together in the spray tank. Avoid the overnight storage of Aim spray mixtures. Premixing Aim spray solutions in nurse tanks is not recommended.

Maintain continuous spray solution agitation until all the spray solution has been used.

Do not use with tank additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5 or above pH 8. Buffer spray solution to alter the pH range as appropriate.

Spray Equipment Clean-Out:

Many new pesticides are very active at low rates, especially to sensitive crops. Residues left in mixing equipment, spray tanks, hoses, spray booms and nozzles can cause crop effects if they are not properly cleaned. As soon as possible after spraying Aim and before using the sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer equipment must be thoroughly cleaned using the following procedure. In addition, users must take appropriate steps to ensure proper equipment clean-out for any other products mixed with Aim as required on the other product labels. More complete cleaning can be achieved if the spray system is cleaned immediately following the application.

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles. Use a high pressure detergent wash to remove physical sediment and residues from the inside of the sprayer tank and thoroughly rinse. Then, thoroughly flush sprayer hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles with a clean water rinse. Remove and clean spray tips and all filters and screens (tank, spray hose and spray tips) separately in the ammonia solution of Step 2.

2. Next, prepare a sprayer cleaning solution by adding three gallons of ammonia (containing at least 3% active) per 100 gallons of clean water. Prepare sufficient cleaning solution to allow the operation of the spray system for a minimum of 15 minutes to thoroughly flush hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles.

3. Convenient and thorough cleaning of the sprayer can be achieved if the ammonia solution or fresh water is left in the spray tank, hoses, spray booms and spray nozzles overnight or during storage.

4. Before using the sprayer, completely drain the sprayer system. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, spray boom, and spray nozzles with clean water. Remove and clean spray tips and all filters and screens (tank, spray hose and spray tip) separately in an ammonia solution.

5. Properly dispose of all cleaning solution and rinsate in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations and guidelines.

Do not apply sprayer cleaning solutions or rinsate to sensitive crops.

Do not store the sprayer overnight or for any extended period of time with Aim spray solution remaining in the tank, spray lines, spray boom plumbing, spray nozzles or strainers.

If the sprayer has been stored or idle, purge the spray boom and nozzles with clean water before beginning any application.

Should small quantities of Aim remain in inadequately cleaned mixing, loading and/or spray equipment, they may be released during subsequent applications potentially causing effects to certain crops and other vegetation. FMC accepts no liability for any effects due to inadequately cleaned equipment.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

GROUND APPLICATION

Use ground sprayers designed, calibrated and operated to deliver uniform spray droplets to the targeted plant or plant parts. Overlaps and slower ground speeds (caused by continuing to spray while starting, stopping or turning) may result in higher application rates and possible crop response.

Spray Buffer for Ground Application

Spray buffer zones for ground applications listed in chart below are required where local indigenous encangered plant species are found.

Buffers to Indigenous Endangered Plant Species:		
USE RATE (lbs. ai per acre)	Ground Spray buffer ft. (low boom)	Ground Spray buffer ft. (high boom)
0.024	20	33
0.03*	28	46

Conventional Boom and Nozzle Sprayers

Use a boom and nozzle sprayer equipped with the appropriate nozzles, spray tips and screens and adjusted to provide optimum spray distribution and coverage at the appropriate operating pressures. Use nozzles that produce minimal amounts of fine spray droplets. Do not exceed 30 psi spray pressure unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift reducing nozzles. Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre. Use higher spray volumes when there is a dense weed population or crop canopy. Adjust sprayers to position spray tips no lower than 18 inches above the crop. Operate the sprayer to avoid the application of high herbicide rates directly over the rows and/or into the whorl of treated crop plants.

Directed Sprayers

Aim may be applied with drop nozzles or other spray equipment capable of directing the spray to the target weeds and away from sensitive plant parts. Aim may be applied up to the maximum rate for the target crop for the control of larger weed sizes or weeds not controlled with lower use rates. Use appropriate rates of adjuvants such as nonionic surfactants, crop oil concentrates or methylated seed oils.

Hooded Sprayers

Hooded sprayers may also be used to apply Aim. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Section on page 5 for specific adjustment and operation instructions.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum coverage while producing a minimal amount of fine droplets. Apply at a minimum of 3 gallons of finished spray per acre. Higher aerial spray volumes are required for harvest aid/defoliation treatments. Higher spray volumes are required when there is a dense weed population or crop canopy.

Spray Drift Management

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND THE GROWER.

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 movement from applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications of dry materials.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
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.

Information on Droplet Size

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

Controlling Spray Droplet Size

Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

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

Nozzle Orientation – For aerial application, orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

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

Boom Length - For some aerial use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height – Aerial applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target 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 - Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

Wind - Drift potential is lowest between winds speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should (shall)** be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should (shall)** be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

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

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

ALLOWABLE USE INFORMATION

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE AIM USE PER ACRE PER SEASON

Total Allowed Aim Use*		
Crop/Crop Group/Crop Subgroup ***Preplant Burndown; Hooded Sprayer Applications***	**Aim (oz/acre)** Per Season	**Maximum Rate (lb ai/acre)** Per Season
Vegetable, root (Subgroups 1A and 1B)	4.02	0.096
Vegetable, bulb (Group 3)		
Vegetable, leafy (Group 4)		
Vegetable, brassica (Group 5)		
Vegetable, legume (Group 6)		
Vegetable, fruiting; Okra (Group 8)		
Berry (Subgroup 13A)		
Herbs and Spices (Group 19)		
Tropical Fruits		
Rapeseed		
Mustard seed		
Flax seed		
Sunflower seed		
Safflower seed		
Crambe seed		
Borage seed		
Strawberry		
Horseradish		
Sugarcane		
Peanut		

Crop/Crop Group/Crop Subgroup ***Preplant Burndown, In-crop, Harvest Aid Applications***	**Aim (oz/acre)** Per Season	**Maximum Rate (lb ai/acre)** Per Season
Vegetable, tuberous and corm (Subgroups 1C and 1D)	7.54	0.181
Citrus fruit (Group 10)	4.96	0.124
Pome fruit (Group 11)	4.96	0.124
Stone fruit (Group 12)	4.96	0.124
Caneberry (Subgroup 13B)	16	0.4
Tree Nut, Pistachio (Group 14)	4.96	0.124
Grass (Group 17)	3.72	0.093
Tropical Tree Fruit	4.96	0.124
Small Grains (preplant and in-season)	1.24	0.031
Small Grains (harvest aid)	1.24	0.031
Sorghum (preplant and in-season)	0.6	0.015
Sorghum (harvest aid)	0.6	0.015
Corn (preplant and in-season)	1.24	0.031
Corn (harvest aid)	1.24	0.031
Rice (preplant and in-season)	5.52	0.138
Rice (preplant and in-season)**	12	0.3
Rice (harvest aid)	1	0.025
Cotton (preplant and in-season)	4.96	0.124
Cotton (harvest aid)	2	0.05
Soybeans (preplant and in-season)	0.92	0.023
Soybean (harvest aid)	0.92	0.023
Hops	1.24	0.031
Grape	4.96	0.124
Tobacco	2.01	0.048
Potato	7.25	0.181
Wild Rice (preplant and in-season)**	12	0.3

*The total allowable usage includes all applications made to the field per calendar year. This includes fallow treatments, burndown treatments and all in-season treatments.

** In California only

PREHARVEST INTERVALS

Max Growth Stage or Preharvest Intervals (PHI) for Aim

Crop/Crop Group/Crop Subgroup ***Preplant Burndown; Hooded Sprayer Applications***	**Preharvest Interval (days before harvest); Growth Stage**
Vegetable, root (Subgroups 1A and 1B)	0
Vegetable, bulb (Group 3)	0
Vegetable, leafy (Group 4)	0
Vegetable, brassica (Group 5)	0
Vegetable, legume (Group 6)	0
Vegetable, fruiting; Okra (Group 8)	0
Berry (Subgroup 13A)	0
Herbs and Spices (Group 19)	0
Tropical Fruits	0
Rapeseed	0
Mustard seed	0
Flax seed	0
Sunflower seed	0
Safflower seed	0
Crambe seed	0
Borage seed	0
Strawberry	0
Horseradish	0
Sugarcane	0
Peanut	0

Crop/Crop Group/Crop Subgroup ***Preplant Burndown, In-crop, Harvest Aid Applications***	**Preharvest Interval (days before harvest); Growth Stage**
Vegetable, tuberous and corm (Subgroups 1C and 1D)	7
Citrus fruit (Group 10)	3
Pome fruit (Group 11)	3
Stone fruit (Group 12)	3
Caneberry (Subgroup 13B)	15
Tree Nut, Pistachio (Group 14)	3
Grass (Group 17)	0
Tropical Tree Fruit	3
Small Grains (preplant and in-season)	Jointing Stage
Small Grains (harvest aid)	3
Sorghum (preplant and in-season)	6 Leaf Collars
Sorghum, Sweet	1
Sorghum (harvest aid)	3
Corn (preplant and in-season)	14 Leaf Collars
Rice (preplant and in-season)	4
Rice (preplant and in-season)**	60
Rice (harvest aid)	3
Cotton (preplant and in-season)	7
Cotton (harvest aid)	7
Soybeans (preplant and in-season)	V10
Soybean (harvest aid)	3
Hops	0
Grape	3
Tobacco	6
Potato	7
Wild Rice (preplant and in-season)**	60

** In California only

CROP ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

Following an application of Aim a treated field may only be rotated to a registered crop (registered crop may be planted at any time). All other crops may be planted after 12 months.

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For Aerial Application of Aim Herbicide in California only:

(Refer to individual crop sections to see if Aim Herbicide application is allowed by air)

For applications near desirable perennial vegetation or crops before blossom and after total leaf drop, and/or near other desirable vegetation or annual crops:
-Do not apply within 100 feet of all desirable vegetation or crops.
-If wind up to 10 miles per hour is blowing toward desirable vegetation or crops, do not apply within 500 feet of the desirable vegetation or crops.
-Do not apply when winds are in excess of 10 mph or when inversion conditions exist.

FALLOW SYSTEMS

Apply Aim by ground or aerially alone or with other herbicides in the fallow period prior to planting or the emergence of any crop or rotational crop listed on this label to control or suppress annual broadleaf weeds. For best performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches high or rosettes less than 3 inches across. Coverage is essential for good weed control.

Apply Aim at up to 1.24 ounces (up to 0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre in fallow systems. A nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be used to enhance activity of Aim in fallow systems. Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient or a petroleum or vegetable seed based crop oil concentrate at 1.5 to 2.0 pints per acre.

Optimum broad-spectrum control of annual and perennial weeds requires a tank mix of a broad-spectrum burndown herbicide such as RoundUp, or other glyphosate products, Touchdown® or Gramoxone® Extra. When tankmixing Aim with other products, be sure the Aim is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section.

For all products used in tank mixes, refer to the specific product labels for all restrictions on tankmixing and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

PREPLANT BURNDOWN

Apply Aim alone or with other herbicides or liquid fertilizers as a burn-down treatment prior to planting or emergence of labeled crops to control or suppress annual broadleaf weeds or prior crop residue. For best performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches high or rosettes less than 3 inches across. Coverage is essential for good control. Optimum broad-spectrum control of annual and perennial weeds requires a tank mix of a broad spectrum burndown herbicide such as RoundUp Ultra®, or other glyphosate products, Touchdown® or Gramoxone® Extra or 2,4-D. When tank mixing Aim with other products, be sure the Aim is mixed in the spray tank water first. When tank mixing with fertilizer solutions be sure to use an Aim slurry mixture. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. For all products used in tank mixes, refer to the specific product labels for all restrictions on tank mixing and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

HOODED SPRAYER APPLICATIONS

Aim may be applied to the following crops using hooded sprayers in accordance with specific use information in the **Directions for Use** section following the lists:
Beans(Snap, Dried, Lima), Blueberries, Borage, Broccoli, Cabbage, Caneberries (Blackberry, Raspberry), Canola, Carrots, Celery, Corn, Cotton, Crambe, Flaxseed, Grain Sorghum, Grapes, Head Lettuce, Mustard greens, Onions, Peanuts, Peas(Field, Cow), Radish, Rice, Soybeans, Spinach, Strawberries, Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Sunflowers, Triticale, Teosonite , Tropical Fruits, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Tobacco

Other crops included in the following Crop Groups:
Vegetable, root and tuber (Group 1)
Vegetable, leaves of root and tuber (Group 2)
Vegetable, bulb (Group 3)
Vegetable, leafy (Group 4)
Vegetable, brassica and leafy (Group 5)
Vegetable, legume (Group 6)
Vegetable, foliage of legume (Group 7)
Vegetable, fruiting (Group 8)
Vegetable, cucurbit (Group 9)
Berries (Group 13)
Grasses (Group 17)
Herbs and Spices (Group 19)
(For additional information regarding crops within a group, refer to the EPA Website: http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/1995/May/Day-17/pr-266.htmlT

Directions for Use:

Aim may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the above listed crops. This treatment may be made to crops grown in rows, and includes crops grown in rows where mulch or plastic barriers are used as a weed control tool in the drill or plant line. Aim may be applied at use rates up to 1.24 ounces (0.031 pound active ingredient) per broadcast acre per application in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of finished spray. Aim may be tankmixed with other pesticides registered for this treatment pattern.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. **Coverage is essential for good control.**

Use a quality spray adjuvant such as crop oil concentrate (COC) or nonionic surfactant (NIS) at the recommended rates.

Hooded sprayers must be designed, adjusted and operated in such a manner to totally enclose the spray pattern and to prevent any spray deposition to green stems, leaf tissue, flowers or fruit of the crop. Sprayers should (shall)** not be operated at more than five (5) miles per hour in order to minimize vertical movement of the sprayer during application, including the bouncing or raising of the equipment. Use extreme care in applying to fields where the soil surface is uneven, has deep furrows, drains or other contours that would disturb the adjustment and positioning of the spray equipment and/or the spray pattern. Applications must not be made when wind conditions may disturb the spray patterns and result in spray deposition to sensitive plants or plant parts.

When used as directed, Aim will provide control of the listed weeds up to four (4) inches in height:

Weeds Controlled	Use Rate oz/acre, (lb active/acre)
Lambsquarters, common (up to 3 inches tall)	**0.33 ounce (0.008 pound active) per acre**
Morningglory, ivyleaf (up to 3 leaves)	
Morningglory, pitted (up to 3 leaves)	
Nightshade, eastern black (up to 4 inches tall)	
Pigweed, redroot (up to 4 inches tall)	
Velvetleaf	
Waterhemp (up to 2 inches tall)	
Weeds Controlled	**Use Rate oz/acre, (lb active/acre)**
All the weeds controlled at 0.33 ounce (0.008 pound active) per acre plus the weeds listed below:	**0.5 ounce (0.013 pound active) per acre**
Bindweed, field (Above ground plant parts only)	
Cheeseweed	
Filaree, redstem	
Flixweed	
Lambsquarters, common	
Mallow, common	
Morningglory, entireleaf (up to 4 leaves)	
Morningglory, ivyleaf (up to 4 leaves)	
Morningglory, pitted (up to 4 leaves)	

Morninggiory, scarlet (up to 4 leaves)	
Nightshade, hairy	
Pennycress, field	
Pigweed, prostrate	
Pigweed, smooth	
Pigweed, tumble	
Purslane, common	
Sesbania, hemp	
Smartweed, Pennsylvania (seedling, up to 4 inches tall)	
Tansymustard	
Waterhemp, common	
Waterhemp, tall	
Weeds Controlled	**Use Rate oz/acre, (lb active/acre)**
All the weeds controlled at 0.5 ounce (0.013 pound active) per acre plus the weeds listed below:	**0.67 ounce (0.016 pound active) per acre**
Amaranth, Palmer	
Amaranth, spiny	
Anoda, spurred	
Bedstraw, catchweed	
Buffalobur	
Carpetweed	
Cocklebur	
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	
Cotton, Roundup Ready®	
Cotton, volunteer	
Dayflower	
Eclipta	
Fiddleneck, coast	
Groundcherry, smooth (seedling)	
Groundcherry, Wright's	
Jimsonweed	
Kochia	
London rocket	
Morninggiories	
Nettle, stinging	
Nightshade, American black	
Nightshade, black	
Sage, lancaleaf	
Sheperdspurse	
Thistle, Russian	
Wallflower, bushy	
Weeds Controlled	**Use Rate oz/acre, (lb active/acre)**
All the weeds controlled at 0.67 ounce (0.016 pound active) per acre plus the weeds listed below:	**1.0 ounce (0.025 pound active) per acre**
Ammannia, purple	
Buckwheat, wild	
Buffalobur	
Burclover	
Corn spurry	
Filaree, broadleaf	
Filaree, white	
Lettuce, prickly	
Mallow, Venice (up to 2 inches tall)	
Meadowfoam	
Mustard spp.	
Potato, volunteer	
Rapeseed, volunteer	
Redmaids	

Precautions:
Crop injury will occur when spray is allowed to come in contact with the leaves, green stem tissue, flowers or fruit of the crop.

Restrictions:
Do not apply more than 1.24 ounces (0.031 pound active ingredient) during the preplant timing and no more than 2.68 ounces (0.064 pound active ingredient) in-season as a row middle application. Do not apply more than 4.02 ounces (0.096 pound active ingredient) per crop season.

HARVEST AID TREATMENT

Aim may be applied to the soybeans and the grain/forage crops (barley, millet, oats, rice, sorghum, triticale, wheat) to defoliate and/or desiccate troublesome broadleaf weeds such as morninggiories, pigweeds, velvetleaf and others that may be present at harvest. Aim may be used alone or as a tank mixture with other harvest aids.

Applications should (shall)** be made when the crop is mature and the grain has begun to dry down, or according to Extension Service recommendations in the use area. Apply Aim as a broadcast spray at rates not to exceed the amount as listed in the **MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE AIM USE TABLE** page 4. If treatments of Aim have been made to the crop earlier, that volume must be considered in determining the maximum use rate as a harvest aid treatment.

Applications should (shall)** be made in spray volume sufficient to provide complete coverage of foliage. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre for ground application and 5 gallons per acre for aerial application.

Use a crop oil concentrate (COC) at the rate of 1.0% v/v (1 gallon of COC per 100 gallons of spray solution) or other suitable adjuvant at recommended rates.

Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

Coverage is essential for satisfactory performance. Repeat application if necessary.

If applied as a tank mixture, refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tank mixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions

CORN

Field Corn, Seed Corn, Popcorn, Corn Silage, and Sweet Corn (Processing and Fresh Market)

Apply Aim alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply to corn in all tillage systems from 30 days before planting up to 14 leaf collar growth stage. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift or when wind is above 10 mph.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches high and rosettes less than 3 inches across.

Coverage is essential for good control.

Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient. Under dry conditions the use of a crop oil concentrate may improve weed control. The use of a crop oil concentrate may increase leaf speckling on the treated corn leaves.

To control weeds not listed on this label, Aim may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in corn. When tank mixing Aim with other products, be sure Aim herbicide is added to the spray tank water first and thoroughly mixed. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION sections.

Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions. Adjust sprayers to position spray tips no lower than 18 inches above the crop. Operate the sprayer to avoid the application of high herbicide rates directly over the rows and/or into the whorl of the corn plant. Overlaps and slower ground speeds (caused by continuing to spray while starting, stopping or turning) may result in higher application rates and possible crop response.

Hooded Sprayer Applications

Aim may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the **Hooded Sprayer Applications** section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Aim Use Rates

Use Aim at up to 0.67 ounces (up to 0.016 pound active ingredient) per acre. Use higher rates when weeds are under stress or are larger.

Applications should (shall)** be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre or by air at a minimum finished spray volume of 3 gallons of spray per acre. When applied as directed, Aim will control the following weeds:

When used as directed, Aim will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to the indicated sizes:

Lambsquarters, Common **(up to 3 inches tall)**
Morningglory, ivyleaf **(2-3 true leaves)**
Morningglory, pitted **(2-3 true leaves)**
Nightshade, eastern black **(up to 4 inches tall)**
Pigweed, redroot **(up to 4 inches tall)**
Velvetleaf **(up to 18 inches or up to 36 inches with drop nozzles)**
Waterhemp, common **(up to 2 inches tall with COC at 1% v/v)**
Waterhemp, tall **(up to 2 inches tall with COC at 1% v/v)**

Suppression of listed weeds up to 4 inches tall

Amaranth, Palmer	Prickly sida
Bindweed, field	Ragweed, common
Cocklebur	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Groundcherry, smooth	Spurge, prostrate
Jimsonweed	Sunflower, common (annual)
Kochia	Thistle, Russian
Morningglory, entireleaf	Trumpetcreeper
Pigweed, smooth	Waterhemp, common
Potato, volunteer	Waterhemp, tall

Do not apply more than 1.24 ounces of Aim (0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre per season including fallow/preplant burndown and labeled crop applications.

For control of the weeds listed below up to 6 inches in height, add dicamba at 2-4 ounces per acre to Aim tank mixes with Atrazine or to Aim tank mixes with other products that allow the use of Dicamba on their labels.

Lambsquarters, common
Morningglory spp.
Nightshade, eastern black
Pigweed, redroot
Pigweed, smooth
Waterhemp, common
Waterhemp, tall

Tank Mixtures
Aim may be tankmixed with other labeled herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tankmixing Aim with other products, be sure Aim is mixed in the spray tank water first.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim may be tankmixed with 2,4-D (amine), Accent®, Accent Gold®, Atrazine, Banvel®, Basis®, Basis Gold®, Beacon®, Callisto, Clarity™, Distinct®, Equip®, Exceed®, Hornet®, Liberty®, Lightning®, Marksman®, Northstar™, Option®, Permit®, Poast®, Roundup®, or other glyphosate products, Roundup Ultra®, Scorpion® III, Sencor®, Shotgun®, Spirit™, Steadfast, Sterling®, Touchdown®, and Tough®.

When tankmixing Aim with Accent, Accent Gold, Atrazine, Basis Gold, Liberty, Poast®, Roundup Ultra, and Shotgun use adjuvants recommended on the tank mix partner label. These may include nonionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, 28% nitrogen, ammonium sulfate or combinations of these.

Leaf speckling can occur when Aim is used with certain crop protection products and adjuvants. Refer to the Tank Mixtures and Recommended Adjuvants sections under General Information. Bromxynil mixtures and Basagran mixtures may cause significant crop response as a broadcast application.

Aim Plus Atrazine
Aim may be tankmixed at a rate of 0.33 ounce (0.008 pound active ingredient) per acre with Atrazine 4L (16 fluid ounces per acre) or Atrazine 90DF (9 ounces per acre) to control the following weeds:

When used as directed, Aim will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches tall

Amaranth, Palmer	Nightshade, silverleaf
Amaranth, spiny	Pigweed, redroot
Buckwheat, wild	Pigweed, smooth
Buffalobur	Pigweed, triazine resistant
Carpetweed	Potato, common
Cocklebur	Potato, volunteer*
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	Purslane, common
Croton, woolly	Ragweed, common*
Devilsclaw	Ragweed, giant*
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	Sesbania, hemp
Jimsonweed	Smartweed, annual*
Kochia++	Spurred anoda
Lambsquarters, common	Sunflower, wild*
Morningglory, entireleaf	Thistle, Russian
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Velvetleaf
Morningglory, pitted	Venice mallow
Morningglory, scarlet	Waterhemp, common
Morningglory, tall	Waterhemp, tall
Nightshade, eastern black	

*Suppression or partial control
++ Kochia control up to 2" tall with Aim EC + Atrazine + COC only. Refer to the Atrazine labels for additional weed listings and for higher use rates.
For control of giant and common ragweeds, annual smartweeds, and wild sunflower.

Aim Plus Atrazine Plus Dicamba or 2,4-D
Aim plus Atrazine can be tankmixed with 2,4-D (amine), Banvel® or Clarity herbicides. Add 2,4-D (amine) to the tank mix at 0.125 - 0.25 pound active ingredient per acre or Banvel® or Clarity at 3-4 fluid ounces per acre. Higher rates of Atrazine, Banvel® or Clarity herbicides can be used, but do not exceed the recommended label use rates allowed by these labels. Add a 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant (2 pints per 100 gallons) to the tank mixture, or under very dry soil moisture conditions, the use of crop oil concentrate (1% v/v or 1 gallon per 100 gallon spray solution) may improve weed control. However, the use of crop oil concentrate may increase leaf injury. Refer to the Tank Mixture section for information on potential leaf injury.

Aim Plus Banvel® or Clarity™
Aim at 0.33 ounce (0.008 pound active ingredient) per acre plus 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant (2 pints per 100 gallons) can be tankmixed with Banvel® or Clarity herbicides (8 fluid ounces per acre) for control of general broadleaf weeds including the following:

When used as directed, Aim will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches tall

Buckwheat, wild	Pigweed, triazine resistant
Cocklebur, common	Potato, common
Kochia	Potato, volunteer
Lambsquarters	Ragweed, common
Morningglory, entireleaf	Ragweed, giant
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Morningglory, pitted	Sunflower, wild
Morningglory, scarlet	Thistle, Russian
Morningglory, tall	Velvetleaf
Nightshade, black	Waterhemp, common
Pigweed, redroot	Waterhemp, tall
Pigweed, smooth	

Refer to the Banvel® or Clarity labels for additional weed listings and for higher use rates.
Refer to the Tank Mixture Section for information on potential leaf injury.

For Directed Applications
Aim may be applied with drop nozzles or other sprayers capable of directing the spray to the target weeds and away from the whorl of the corn plant. Aim may be used up to the maximum of 1.28 ounces (0.032 pound active) per acre using drop nozzles for control of larger weed sizes for those weeds listed below under "Control of Weeds". Use appropriate rates of adjuvants such as non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil.

Seed Corn Production
For seed production fields, apply Aim using drop nozzles or other equipment to make a directed spray treatment. Avoid directing spray solution into the whorl.

Seed corn inbreds have generally shown good tolerance to Aim herbicide, however, all inbreds have not been tested. Broadcast applications may result in spray being concentrated into the whorl of the plant that will increase leaf response. To minimize application

into the whorl of the plants, drop nozzles or other type directed sprayers must be used to direct the spray to the targeted weeds.

Sweet Corn Production
Aim may be applied to sweet corn, however, the user assumes all responsibility for herbicide tolerance with such use. All hybrids/varieties have not been tested for sensitivity to Aim herbicide nor does FMC Corporation have access to all seed company or food processor data. Broadcast applications may result in spray being concentrated into the whorl of the plant that will increase leaf response. To minimize application into the whorl of the plants, drop nozzles or other type directed sprayers must be used to direct the spray to the targeted weeds.
Therefore, any crop response arising from the use of Aim herbicide on sweet corn is the responsibility of the user. Use Aim herbicide only under the recommendation of the seed company, food processor, or State Agricultural Extension Service.

COTTON

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Removal of Failed Cotton Stands
Apply Aim at the rate of up to 1.0 ounce (up to 0.025 pound active ingredient) per acre broadcast as a foliar spray over the top of the remaining cotton plants with sufficient spray volume to provide coverage of the cotton plant, particularly the terminal area.
Coverage is essential for good control.
Use a crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist or wind is above 10 mph.

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Post-directed and Lay-by Application
Aim Herbicide is a contact herbicide for postemergence directed sprayer or hooded/shielded sprayer applications for the control of broadleaf weeds in cotton. Apply Aim Herbicide alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. When tankmixing Aim with other products, be sure the Aim is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. Applications of Aim or Aim tank mixes should (shall)** be made with directed sprayers or hooded sprayers to prevent contact of spray solution with the cotton plant. Do not allow spray solution to contact cotton foliage or green stem tissue. Directed spray equipment should (shall)** position nozzles a minimum 3 to 4 inches above the soil, with nozzles directed beneath the crop canopy. Aim or Aim tank mix applications should (shall)** be made to cotton that is a minimum of 6 inches in height. Applications to cotton at 5 to 6 nodes or less must be made with hooded or shielded sprayer equipment to completely avoid contact with cotton plants. Lay-by applications of Aim or Aim tank mixtures at later growth stages of cotton may be made when cotton plants have achieved a height of 12 inches or more with sufficient bark development and height differential between crop bottom leaves and the soil. Spray solution should (shall)** be directed at the base of cotton plants for minimal contact with green stem tissue or foliage while maintaining maximum contact with broadleaf weeds that are at appropriate treatment size.

Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist or wind is above 10 mph.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. Coverage is essential for good control.
Use a crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Use Rates and Weeds Controlled
Apply Aim as a post-directed treatment using a directed sprayer a hooded sprayer or lay-by sprayer using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. Do not apply more than 2.0 ounces (0.05 lb.ai) Aim per season by post-directed and lay-by applications.

When applied at 0.5 ounce (0.013 lb.ai) per acre, Aim applied alone will provide:
Control of listed weeds

Amaranthus spp.	Purslane, common
Hemp Sesbania	Spurge, prostrate
Bindweed, field	Velvetleaf
Lambsquarters	Venice mallow
Nightshade spp.	Cotton, volunteer
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Cotton, Roundup Ready®

When applied at 0.67 ounce (0.016 lb.ai) per acre, Aim applied alone will provide:
Control of listed weeds

All weeds controlled at 0.5 ounce plus:	
Anoda, spurred	Morninggloriy, entireleaf
Carpetweed	Morninggloriy, ivyleav
Cheeseweed	Morninggloriy, pitted
Cocklebur, common	Morninggloriy, scarlet
Fiddleneck, coast	Nettle, stinging
Groundcherry, Wright	Sage, lanceleaf
Kochia	Shepherdspurse
London Rocket	

When applied at 1.0 ounce (0.025 lb ai) per acre, Aim applied alone will provide:
Control of listed weeds

All weeds controlled at 0.67 ounce plus:
Ragweed, common
Nightshade, silverleaf (suppression)

For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim Herbicide may be tankmixed with other herbicides such as Roundup, Roundup Ultra, or other glyphosate products, Staple, Buctril, Caparol, Cotoran (or other products containing fluometuron), Karmex, MSMA, or other herbicides registered for cotton post-directed and/or lay-by applications. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Harvest Aid Application
Aim may be applied as a harvest aid to defoliate and desiccate cotton and troublesome weeds that may be present at harvest. It may be used alone or as a tank mixture with other cotton harvest aids.

Use a quality spray adjuvant, such as nonionic surfactant (NIS) or crop oil concentrate (COC) at the recommended rates. NIS is the recommended adjuvant during warmer periods with COC being the better choice for applications during cooler periods.

Make application when 60 to 70 percent of the bolls are open, or according to the State Agricultural Extension Service recommendations in the use area.

Apply Aim as a broadcast spray at a rate of up to 1.0 ounce per acre (up to 0.025 lb ai per acre) in spray volume sufficient to provide complete coverage of cotton foliage. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre for ground application and 5 gallons per acre for aerial application.
Coverage is essential for defoliation. Repeat application if necessary to remove remaining foliage or control regrowth. Do not apply more than 2.0 ounces (0.05 lb.ai) per acre total as a harvest aid. Dense cotton canopy, large plant size, and environmental conditions not conducive to complete plant coverage may reduce initial application performance and increase the need for a second application.

Aim may be applied as a tank mix or as a sequential application with other cotton harvest aids. Aim may be tankmixed with Dropp, Def,

Finish, Prep, Folex, Harvade, Ginstar, CottonQuik, or other registered cotton harvest aid products.

Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

BERRIES

BUSHBERRY
(Blueberry, highbush and lowbush, Currant, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Dormant Applications
Aim may be applied broadcast to the base of the tree trunk to control emerged and actively growing weeds during the dormant stage of the crop.

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop during the vegetative growth stage of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Postemergence Weed Control of Broadleaf Weeds
Aim is for postemergence weed control of certain susceptible broadleaf weeds at a minimum of 20 gallons finished spray per broadcast acre when used alone or in combination with other herbicides. Apply Aim at 0.67 to 1.28 ounces (0.016 to 0.032 pound active ingredient) per acre for control of susceptible broadleaf weeds. Use the lower rate for control of small seedling weeds at the 2- to 3-leaf stage; use higher rates for control of larger weeds up to the 6-leaf stage. Applications to weeds beyond the 6-leaf stage may result in only partial control.

Aim may be tankmixed with other herbicides that have preemergence or postemergence activity. Any preemergence activity must rely on activity from other herbicides as directed on their labels. Contact herbicides may be tank mixed with Aim to obtain a broader spectrum of weeds controlled. If Aim herbicide is used in a tank mixture, refer to the other product labels for all restrictions on tank mixing and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Coverage is essential for good control. Use a spray volume adequate to get thorough coverage and use a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre. Apply only with ground equipment. Applications may be made with boom equipment, shielded or hooded sprayers, hand-held and high-volume wands or orchard guns. Control is enhanced with the addition of a nonionic surfactant (NIS) or crop oil concentrate (COC). Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) having at least 80 percent active ingredient at 0.25 % v/v, 2 pints NIS per 100 gallons of spray volume or a quality crop oil concentrate (COC) at recommended rates.

If Aim herbicide is used in a tank mixture, refer to the other product labels for all restrictions on tankmixing and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Band Treatment Applications
For band treatment, apply the broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. To determine these:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width Inches}}{\text{Row Width Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate Per Acre} = \text{Band Rate}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band Width Inches}}{\text{Row Width Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Volume Per Acre} = \text{Band Volume}$$

For weed control apply Aim according to the table below using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. For best performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across.

Weeds Controlled

Amaranth, Palmer	Morningglory, pitted
Burclover	Nettle, burning
Cheeseweed	Nettle, stinging
Cocklebur, common	Nightshade, black
Fiddleneck, coast	Nightshade, eastern black
Filaree,	Nightshade, hairy
Filaree, broadleaf	Pigweed, redroot
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, smooth
Filaree, whitestem	Prickly lettuce
Lambsquarters, common	Redmaids
London Rocket	Shepherdspurse
Mallow, common	Sowthistle
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Velvetleaf

Precautions
Extreme caution must be taken during applications when desirable fruit or foliage is present in order to avoid fruit spotting or leaf necrosis. Do not allow Aim spray mist to come in contact with desirable fruit or foliage. On seedling or newly transplanted bushes do not allow spray to contact green bark of trunk area. Other herbicides may be more injurious to young bushes than Aim herbicide.

Restrictions
Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
Do not apply more than 1.24 ounces (0.031 pound active ingredient) during the dormant stage, and 2.48 ounces (0.064 pound active ingredient) in-season as a row middle application. Do not apply more than 5.56 ounces (0.096 pound active ingredient) per crop season.

CANEBERRY
Cultivars or hybrids of (Blackberry, Boysenberry, Black Raspberry, Red Raspberry)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Post-Directed Application For Primocane and Weed Control
Aim is a contact herbicide for directed application for the control of primocanes. Apply when primocanes are approximately 6 inches in height as a directed application of 4 ounces (0.1 lb active ingredient/acre) per acre in a minimum of 20 gallons of finished spray per broadcast acre at intervals of 14 to 21 days.
Direct the spray to the bottom 18 inches of the canes and also contact the soil out to 24 inches from each side of the plant row for the control of primocanes and broadleaf weeds.

Band Treatment Applications
For band treatment, apply the broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. To determine these:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width Inches}}{\text{Row Width Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate Per Acre} = \text{Band Rate}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band Width Inches}}{\text{Row Width Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Volume Per Acre} = \text{Band Volume}$$

For weed control apply Aim according to the table below using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. For best performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across.
Coverage is essential for good control. Use a crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution), or a methylated seed oil or organosilicone surfactant at recommended rates.

Restrictions
Do not apply when conditions favor drift or when wind is above 10 mph.
Do not apply more than 16 oz/acre per season (0.4 lb active ingredient/acre per season).
Do not make applications less than 14 days apart.
Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

When applied at 0.5 ounce (0.013 lb.ai) per acre, Aim applied alone will provide:
Control of listed weeds

Amaranthus spp.	Purslane, common
Bindweed, field	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Hemp Sesbania	Spurge, prostrate
Lambsquarters	Velvetleaf
Nightshade spp.	

When applied at 0.67 ounce (0.016 lb.ai) per acre, Aim applied alone will provide:
Control of listed weeds

All weeds controlled at 0.5 ounce plus:	
Anoda, spurred	Morningglory, entireleaf
Carpetweed	Morningglory, ivyleaf
Cocklebur, common	Morningglory, pitted
Groundcherry, Wright	Morningglory, scarlet
Kochia	Sage, lanceleaf

When applied at 1.0 ounce (0.025 lb ai) per acre, Aim applied alone will provide:
Control of listed weeds

All weeds controlled at 0.67 ounce plus:
Common Ragweed
Silverleaf nightshade (suppression)

For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim Herbicide may be tankmixed with other herbicides registered for use in caneberries. When tankmixing Aim with other products, be sure the Aim is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section.

SORGHUM (Grain and Forage)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Apply Aim alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply to sorghum in all tillage systems from 30 days before planting up through the 6 leaf growth stage. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist or wind is above 10 mph. For best performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. **Coverage is essential for good control.** Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient. Postemergence broadcast applications of Aim with crop oil concentrate are not recommended as increased crop response may occur. To control weeds not listed on this label, Aim Herbicide may be tankmixed with other herbicides registered for use in grain sorghum. When tankmixing Aim with other products, be sure the Aim is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions. Sprayers should (shall)** be adjusted and operated to avoid the application of excessive herbicide rates directly over the row and/or into the whorl of the sorghum plant.
Broadcast applications of Aim to sorghum with wet foliage or application during periods of adverse environmental conditions such as cool, cloudy, wet, or high humidity may cause increased crop response.

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Use Rates
Use Aim at 0.33 to 0.67 ounces (0.008 to 0.016 pound active ingredient) per acre. Use higher rates when weeds are under stress or are larger. Applications should (shall)** be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre or by air at a minimum finished spray volume of 3 gallons of spray per acre.

When applied as directed, Aim will provide:
Control of listed weeds

Common Lambsquarters (up to 3 inches)
Morninggiories (2-3 true leaves), Ivyleaf Pitted
Nightshade, Black (up to 4 inches
Pigweed, Redroot (up to 4 inches)
Velvetleaf (up to 18 inches or up to 36 inches with drop nozzles)
Common and tall Waterhemp(up to 2 inches tall with COC at 1% v/v)

Suppression of listed weeds (up to 4 inches)

Amaranth, Palmer	Ragweed, common
Bindweed, field	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Cocklebur	Spurge, prostrate
Groundcherry, smooth	Sunflower, common (annual)
Jimsonweed	Thistle, Russian
Kochia	Trumpetcreeper
Morningglory, entireleaf	Waterhemp, common
Pigweed, smooth	Waterhemp, tall
Prickly sida	

Do not apply more than 0.6 ounce (0.015 pound active ingredient) per acre per season including fallow/preplant burndown and labeled crop applications.

Tank Mixtures
Aim may be tankmixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tank mixing Aim with other products, be sure the Aim is mixed in the spray tank water first.
For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim may be tankmixed with 2,4-D (amine), Atrazine, Banvele, Clarity™, Laddoke, Paramount, Peake, Permits, Staranee and Sterlinge. Leaf speckling can occur when Aim is used with certain formulations of crop protection products and adjuvants. Refer to the Tank Mixtures and Recommended Adjuvants sections under General Information.

For Directed Applications
Drop nozzles are recommended if applications are to be made under any of these conditions to limit the amount of product deposited onto sorghum leaves and/or into the sorghum whorl. Aim may be used up to the maximum of 0.67 ounces (0.025 pound active) per acre using drop nozzles for control of larger weed sizes for those weeds listed below under "Control of Weeds".
When applying Aim postemergence to sorghum grown for seed, the use of drop nozzles is recommended.

RICE (For Rice Grown in the Southern United States only)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Apply Aim alone or as a tank mixture with other rice herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply to rice in all tillage systems from 30 days before planting up to 60 days before harvest. Aim may be applied with either ground or aerial spray equipment. Do not apply when conditions favor drift.

To control weeds not listed on this label, Aim may be tankmixed with other herbicides registered for use on rice. When tankmixing Aim with other products, be sure the Aim is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions.

Postemergence Pre-flood Applications to Dry Seeded Rice
Apply Aim at 1 to 2 ounces (0.025 to 0.05 pound active ingredient) per acre. Applications should be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre or by air at a minimum finished spray volume of 3 gallons of spray per acre. For optimum results, Aim Herbicide should be applied to weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient. For more active treatments, use a Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) at 1.0% v/v (one gallon per 100 gallons. Apply when the rice is at the 2 leaf stage or larger, but prior to flooding. Some leaf spotting may occur shortly after application. Rice is not affected by these symptoms and they are quickly outgrown.

When used as directed Aim will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches tall

Cocklebur, common	Morningglory, Pitted
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	Morningglory, Smallflower
Dayflower, spreading	Morningglory, Tall
Groundcherry, cutleaf	Pigweed spp.
Jointvetch, Indian	Purslane, common
Jointvetch, northern	Redweed
Morningglory, Entireleaf	Sesbania, hemp
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Morningglory, Palmleaf	Water hyssop

Suppression of listed weeds:

Alligatorweed	Flatsedge, rice
Ducksalad	Redstem
Eclipta	Texasweed

Do not apply more than 6 ounces of Aim (0.138 pound active ingredient) per acre per season including fallow/preplant burndown and other labeled crop applications.

Tank Mixtures
For control of weeds listed as suppressed or not listed on this label, Aim may be applied following a preemergence grass herbicide or may also be tankmixed with other rice herbicides for broad spectrum weed control. Tank mix applications should be used when rice is well established and in the appropriate stage of growth for treatment with Aim and the tank mix partner. For best results, weed species should also be in the proper stage of growth as specified on the Aim and tank mix partner label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. Do not add a surfactant or crop oil concentrate when tankmixing herbicides formulated as emulsifiable concentrates. Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% by volume with tank mix partners formulated as dry or liquid flowables.

When tankmixing Aim with other products, be sure the Aim is mixed in the spray tank water first.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim may be applied before, after, or with an application of propanil with other herbicides, registered for use on rice. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the partner herbicide labels.

Post Flood Applications to Exposed Weeds
Aim may be applied to rice and weeds after the establishment of the permanent flood and when 80% of the foliage of the weeds are exposed. Apply Aim at 1-4 ounces per acre (0.025-0.10 pound active ingredient per acre) to actively growing weeds. Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient. For more active treatments, use a Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) at 1.0% v/v (one gallon per 100 gallons. Apply when the rice is at the 2 leaf stage or later but before internode elongation. Applications should be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre or by air at a minimum finished spray volume of 3 gallons of spray per acre. For optimum results, applications should be made to small rather than large weeds. Do not apply to rice after internode elongation. If water level has been lowered to allow this treatment, it should be returned to normal levels 24 hours following treatment. Users of Aim must hold the water on the rice fields for 35 days.

When used as directed, Aim will provide:
Control of listed weeds

Arrowhead, annual	Morningglory spp.
Jointvetch, Indian	Sesbania, hemp
Jointvetch, northern	

Suppression of listed weeds up to 4 inches

Alligatorweed	Ducksalad
Ammannia, purple	Flatsedge, rice
Dayflower, spreading	Texasweed

RICE (For Rice Grown in California Only)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Apply Aim Herbicide alone or as a tank mixture with other rice herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Applications shall be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre.

Do not apply by air.

Do not apply within 1/2 mile of sensitive crops. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist. Do not apply more than 12 ounces (0.3 pound active ingredient) per acre per season including fallow/preplant, burndown, and labeled crop applications. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

Users of Aim Herbicide must hold the water on the rice fields for 30 days when applications are made to flooded fields.

To control weeds not listed on this label, Aim Herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use on rice. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tank mixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions.

Early Postseeding Applications to Submerged Weeds
Apply Aim at 8 oz. per acre (0.2 pounds ai). Evenly distribute the spray solution over the flooded rice. The flood water must be 3 to 6 inches deep. Apply at the 2 to 4 leaf stage of rice but not before seven days after seeding. Earlier applications may cause unacceptable crop response. Rice must be well-rooted and actively growing at the time of application. Hold the flood water static for at least five days after application of Aim.

When used as directed Aim will provide:
Control of listed weeds at the 2 leaf stage or less
Ricefield Bulrush
California Arrowhead
Purple Ammannia
Redstem Ammannia
Smallflower Umbrellaplant

Tank Mixtures
Aim may be tank mixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturer s label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tank mixing Aim with other products, be sure the Aim is mixed in the spray tank water first. Aim may be applied before, after, or with an application of Londax®, Ordram® and Bolero® herbicides. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions (including water holding requirements) and precautions on the Londax, Ordram and Bolero labels.

Foliar Applications to Emerged Weeds Above the Water Surface
Apply Aim to weeds at 4 oz product per acre (0.10 pounds ai) to the foliage of exposed weeds. At least 80% of the weed foliage must be exposed before spraying with Aim . For best results, apply to actively growing weeds 20-45 days postseeding or the earliest practical opportunity to spray. Weed control is enhanced with greater weed exposure. If the field was drained at application, reflood twenty four hours after application to the normal flood depth.

When used as directed Aim will provide control or suppression of the following weeds:
Ricefield Bulrush
California Arrowhead
Purple Ammannia (suppression only)

Redstem Ammannia (suppression only)
Smallflower Umbrellaplant (suppression only)

Crop Response
Some minor leaf spotting may occur shortly after application. These symptoms are temporary and are quickly outgrown.

Tank Mixes
Aim may be tank mixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Aim may be tank mixed with Propanil-containing herbicides, Londax®, Bolero®, or Whip® herbicides. Not all combinations of Aim and other formulated herbicides have been tested. In general, the EC formulations, nonionic and silicone based surfactants and crop oil concentrates, when mixed with Aim will increase leaf speckling on the rice leaves. These tank mixtures should be tested on a small portion of the field to ensure crop safety prior to general use. Use adjuvants e.g. surfactants and crop oil concentrates only if specified on this label.

WILD RICE (For Wild Rice Grown in California Only)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Apply Aim Herbicide alone or as a tank mixture with other rice herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Applications shall be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre.

Do not apply by air.

Do not apply within 1/2 mile of sensitive crops. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist. Do not apply more than 12 ounces (0.3 pound active ingredient) per acre per season including fallow/preplant, burndown, and labeled crop applications. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

Users of Aim Herbicide must hold the water on the rice fields for 30 days when applications are made to flooded fields.

Apply Aim to weeds at the rate of 4 – 8 ounces of product per acre (0.10 - 0.20 pound active ingredient) to the foliage of exposed weeds above the water surface. Make applications after the floating leaf stage through tillering. The water in paddies may be lowered if practical. Smaller weeds with more leaf area exposed will give better control. If water is lowered for application, it may be re-flooded to normal depth 24 hours after the application

When used as directed Aim will provide control or suppression of the following weeds:
Ricefield Bulrush
California Arrowhead
Common Waterplantain (Suppression only)
Giant Burrweed (Suppression only)
Purple Ammannia (Suppression only)
Redstem Ammannia (Suppression only)
Smallflower Umbrellaplant (Suppression only)

Crop Response
Some leaf spotting may occur following an application. These symptoms are temporary and are quickly outgrown.

Tank Mixes
Aim may be tank mixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Not all combinations of Aim and other formulated herbicides and adjuvants have been tested. In general, EC formulations, nonionic and silicone based surfactants, and crop oil concentrates, will increase leaf speckling on the wild rice leaves. These tank mixes should be tested on a small portion of the field to ensure crop safety prior to general use. Use adjuvants e.g. surfactants and crop oil concentrates only if specified on this label.

SOYBEANS

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Apply Aim alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply to soybeans in all tillage systems from 30 days before planting up to V10. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches high and rosettes less than 3 inches across. Use the higher level of listed rates when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth. Coverage is essential for good control.

To control weeds not listed on this label, Aim may be tankmixed with other herbicides registered for use on soybeans. When tankmixing Aim with other products, be sure the Aim is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tank mixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions.

For additional information on crop response refer to the general information section of the Aim label.

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Broadcast Postemergence Applications
Apply Aim at 0.16 ounce (0.004 pound active ingredient) per acre for the control of velvetleaf.
For soybeans greater than Group 3.5 (later maturing), use Aim at rates up to 0.33 ounce per acre (0.008 lb ai/a). Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (2 pints NIS per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient.

When used as directed, Aim (0.16oz) will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches tall

Velvetleaf

Or Aim (0.33oz) will control weeds up to 4 inches tall

Nightshade, black	Morningglory, Ivyleaf (2 to 3 true leaves)
Lambsquarters, common	Morningglory, Pitted (2 to 3 true leaves)
Pigweed, redroot	Waterhemp, spp. (up to 3 inches tall)

For Directed Applications
Use Aim at 0.33 ounce to 1 ounce (0.008 to 0.025 pound active ingredient) per acre. Applications should (shall)** be made by ground equipment using a finished volume of 10-20 gallons of spray per acre. When soybeans are grown under very dry soil moisture conditions, a high quality sprayable liquid nitrogen fertilizer (2-4% v/v or 2- 4 gallons per 100 gallon spray solution) may be used in addition to the nonionic surfactant. Apply as a post-directed treatment with spray directed toward the base of the plant and avoid contact with soybean foliage. In certain situations, the use of spray shields may reduce spray contact with soybean foliage. Aim herbicide contact with soybean foliage can result in significant crop response at the higher rates.

When used as directed Aim at the rate of 0.33 ounce (0.008 pound active) per acre, will provide control of the listed weeds up to four (4) inches in height:

Lambsquarters, common (up to 3 inches tall)	Pigweed, redroot (up to 4 inches tall)
Morningglory, ivyleaf (up to 3 leaves)	Velvetleaf
Morningglory, pitted (up to 3 leaves)	Waterhemp (up to 2 inches tall)
Nightshade, eastern black (up to 4 inches tall)	

When used as directed Aim, at the rate of 0.5 ounce (0.013 pound active) per acre, will provide control of the listed weeds up to four (4) inches in height:

All the weeds controlled at 0.33 ounce (0.008 pound active) per acre plus the weeds listed below:	
Bindweed, field (Above ground plant parts only)	Pennycress, field
Cheeseweed	Pigweed, smooth
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, tumble
Flixweed	Pigweed, prostrate
Lambsquarters, common	Purslane, common

Mallow, common	Sesbania, hemp
Morningglory, ivyleaf (up to 4 leaves)	Smartweed, Pennsylvania (seedling, up to 4 inches tall)
Morningglory, pitted (up to 4 leaves)	Tansymustard
Morningglory, scarlet (up to 4 leaves)	Waterhemp, common
Morningglory, entireleaf (up to 4 leaves)	Waterhemp, tall
Nightshade, hairy	

When used as directed Aim, at the rate of 0.67 ounce (0.016 pound active) per acre, will provide control of the listed weeds up to four (4) inches in height:

All the weeds controlled at 0.5 ounce (0.013 pound active) per acre plus the weeds listed below:	
Amaranth, Palmer	Groundcherry, smooth (seedling)
Amaranth, spiny	Groundcherry, Wright's
Anoda, spurred	Jimsonweed
Bedstraw, catchweed	Kochia
Buffalobur	London Rocket
Carpetweed	Morningglories
Cocklebur	Nettle, stinging
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	Nightshade, black
Cotton, volunteer	Nightshade, American black
Cotton, Roundup Ready	Sage, lanceleaf
Dayflower	Sheperdspurse
Eclipta	Thistle, Russian
Fiddleneck, coast	Wallflower, bushy

When used as directed Aim, at the rate of 1.0 ounce (0.025 pound active) per acre, will provide control of the listed weeds up to four (4) inches in height:

All the weeds controlled at 0.67 ounce (0.016 pound active) per acre plus the weeds listed below:	
Ammannia, purple	Lettuce, prickly
Buckwheat, wild	Mallow, Venice (up to 2 inches tall)
Buffalobur	Meadowfoam
Burclover	Mustard spp.
Corn spurry	Potato, Volunteer
Filaree, broadleaf	Redmaids
Filaree, white	Rapeseed, Volunteer

Do not apply more than one ounce (0.025 pound active ingredient) per season. Do not feed treated soybean forage or soybean hay to livestock.

Tank Mixtures

Aim may be tankmixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label, with the exception of diphenylether herbicides. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tankmixing Aim with other products, be sure the Aim is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim may be tankmixed with Roundup®, other glyphosate products, or Touchdown®. Leaf injury can occur when Aim is used with certain formulations of crop protection products and adjuvants. Aim may be tank mixed with other herbicides. Refer to the Tank Mixtures and Recommended Adjuvants sections under General Information.

SMALL GRAINS

(Barley, Oats, Rye, Teocinate, Triticale, and Wheat)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Apply Aim alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply to wheat, barley and oats in all tillage systems from 30 days before planting up to the jointing stage of growth. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist. Do not harvest for forage within 7 days of application. For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. For dense weed pressure, use the higher recommended rate plus tank mix combinations. **Coverage is essential for good control.** Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient. A high quality sprayable liquid nitrogen fertilizer (2-4% v/v or 2-4 gallons per 100 gallon spray solution) or ammonium sulfate (AMS) at the rate of 2-4 pounds per acre may be used in addition to the nonionic surfactant. To control weeds not listed on this label, Aim may be tankmixed with other herbicides registered for use in wheat, barley and oats. When tankmixing Aim with other products, be sure the Aim is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions. Aim may be applied by ground or air. **Coverage is essential for good control.** Applications should (shall)** be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre. Applications made by air should (shall)** utilize a minimum finished spray volume of 3 gallons per acre. Up to half of the spray volume (by air or ground) may be liquid nitrogen fertilizer.

When applied at 0.33 to 0.67 ounce (0.008 to 0.016 lb ai) per acre Aim will provide:

Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches tall

Amaranthus spp.	Nettle, stinging
Bedstraw, catchweed	Nightshade, black
Fiddleneck, coast	Nightshade, hairy
Flixweed	Pennycress, field
Lambsquarters (up to 3 inches)	Pigweed, redroot
London rocket	Velvetleaf
Mustard, tansy	Wallflower, Bushy

Suppression of weeds up to 4 inches

Bindweed, field	Mustards *
Filaree, redstem *	Shepherdspurse *
Henbit	Thistle, Canada
Kochia *	Thistle, Russian *
Lettuce, prickly (China)*	Buckwheat*, Wild

When applied at 0.92 to 1.24 oz (0.023 to 0.031 lb. ai) per acre Aim will provide:

Control of the following weeds up to 4 inches tall

Bedstraw, catchweed	Nightshade, hairy
Bittercress	Pennycress, field
Buckwheat, Wild	Pigweeds
Filaree, redstem	Rapeseed, volunteer
Flixweed	Shepherdspurse
Kochia	Sowthistle, annual
Lambsquarters	Thistle, Russian
Mustard, tansy	Velvetleaf
Mustard, tumble	Wallflower, bushy
Nightshade, black	

Do not apply more than 1.24 ounces of Aim (0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre per season including fallow/preplant burndown and labeled crop applications.

Tank Mixtures with other herbicides

Aim may be tankmixed with other labeled herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tank 'mixing Aim with other products, be sure the Aim is mixed in the spray tank water first.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)

Aim may be tank 'mixed at a rate of 0.33 to 0.67 ounce (0.008-0.016 pound active ingredient) per acre with 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester) for use on wheat, barley and oats. For best

results add 2,4-D (amine or ester) to the tank at 0.25 lb. acid equivalent per acre or MCPA (amine or ester) at 0.375 lb acid equivalent per acre. Higher rates of these herbicides can be used, but do not exceed the recommended label use rates allowed by these labels. Add nitrogen fertilizer (2-4% v/v 2-4 gallons per 100 gallons or ammonium sulfate 4 lbs. per acre) to the tank mixture. When applied as directed, Aim in tank mixtures with 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester) herbicides will control the following weeds:

When applied as directed treatment Aim will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches

Bedstraw, catchweed	Nightshade, silverleaf
Buckwheat, wild	Pennycress, field**
Cocklebur	Pepperweed, greenflower**
Croton, woolly	Pigweed, prostrate
Fiddleneck	Pigweed, redroot
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, smooth
Flixweed**	Pigweed, tumble
Gromwell, common	Primrose, cutleaf
Groundsel, common	Primrose, evening
Knotweed, prostrate*	Radish, wild
Kochia (including Kochia resistant to other herbicides)	Ragweed, common
Lambsquarters, common	Ragweed, giant
Lettuce, Miner's	Sowthistle
Lettuce, prickly (China)	Speedwell, ivyleaf
London Rocket**	Sunflower, wild
Mustard, blue***	Tarweed, coast
Mustard, tansy**	Thistle, Russian (including Russian Thistle resistant to other herbicides)
Mustard, tumble**	Wallflower, bushy
Mustard, wild**	Waterhemp, tall
Nightshade, black	

*For Knotweed control, use Aim + 2,4-D (amine or ester) only.
**These weeds can be treated from the rosette through bolting growth stages.
***Apply to rosette growth stage (before bolting) of blue mustard.

Aim tank mixtures with other herbicides
For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim may be tankmixed with other labeled herbicides including: all currently labeled Sulfonylurea herbicides (i.e. Harmony GT, Harmony® Extra, Ally®, Amber®, etc.) Achieve®, Assert®, Bronate®, Bison®, Curtail®, Dicamba (Banvel®, Clarity™, Sterling™), Discover®, Everest®, Express®, Finesse®, Hoelon®, Peak®, Puma®, Starane®, Starane + Salvo®, Starane® + Sword®, 2,4-D (amine or ester), and MCPA (amine or ester). When tankmixing with Discover®, Everest®, Puma® or Assert use the recommended adjuvants for that product. When tankmixing with Puma® do not use a non-ionic surfactant in the spray solution.

Aim may be tankmixed with Ally® and Finesse® for use on wheat and barley only.

Tank mixtures of Aim with EC or Ester formulations of other crop protection products may increase leaf speckling. Do not use Aim with crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil or silicone base adjuvants. For Aim plus grass herbicide tank mixes, follow adjuvant recommendations for the grass herbicide partner.

MILLET: PROSO MILLET, PEARL MILLET TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Apply Aim Herbicide alone or as a tank mixture with other millet herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply to millet in all tillage systems from 30 days prior to planting up through the 6-leaf growth stage. For best performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches in diameter. **Coverage is essential for good control.** Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient. To control weeds not listed on this label, Aim may be tankmixed with other herbicides registered for use in millet. When tankmixing Aim with other products, be sure the Aim is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions. Aim may be applied by ground or air. **Coverage is essential for good control.** Applications should (shall)** be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre. Applications made by air should (shall)** utilize a minimum finished spray volume of 3 gallons per acre.

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Use Rates
Use Aim Herbicide at 0.33 to 0.67 ounces (0.008 to 0.016 pound active ingredient) per acre. Use higher rates when weeds are under stress or are larger.

When applied as directed, Aim Herbicide will provide:
Control of listed weeds:

Common Lambsquarter (up to 3 inches)
Morningglories (2-3 true leaves) Ivyleaf Pitted
Nightshade, Eastern Black (up to 4 inches)
Pigweed, Redroot (up to 4 inches)
Velvetleaf (up to 18 inches or up to 36 inches with drop nozzles)
Common and Tall waterhemp (up to 3 inches tall with COC at 1%)

Suppression of listed weeds (up to 4 inches)

Amaranth, Palmer	Mustards
Bindweed, field	Nightshade, hairy
Buckwheat, wild	Pigweed, Smooth
Cocklebur	Prickly Sida
Filaree, redstem	Ragweed, common
Groundcherry, smooth	Sheperdspurse
Henbit	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Jimsonweed	Spurge, prostrate
Kochia	Thistle, Russian
Lambsquarters, slimleaf	Trumpetcreeper
Lettuce, prickly	Waterhemp, common
Morningglory, entireleaf	Waterhemp, tall

Tank Mixtures with other herbicides
Aim Herbicide may be tank mixed with other labeled herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Those products include 2,4-D amine, Dicamba (Banvel®, Clarity™, Sterling™), and Peak®. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tankmixing Aim with other products, be sure the Aim is mixed in the spray tank water first.

With 2,4-D amine
Aim Herbicide may be tankmixed at a rate of 0.33 ounce (0.008 pound active ingredient) per acre with 2,4-D amine for use on proso and pearl millet. For best results add 2,4-D amine to the tank at a rate of 0.25 – 0.50 lb. acid equivalent per acre. When applied as directed, Aim in tank mixtures with 2,4-D amine will control the following weeds:

When applied as directed treatment will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches*

Bedstraw, catchweed	Nightshade, black
Buckwheat, wild	Nightshade, silverleaf
Cocklebur, common	Pennycress, field**
Croton, woolly	Pepperweed, greenflower**
Fiddleneck	Pigweed, prostrate
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, redroot
Flixweed**	Pigweed, smooth
Gromwell, common	Pigweed, tumble
Groundsel, common	Primrose, cutleaf

Knotweed, prostrate*	Primrose, evening
Kochia (including Kochia resistant to other herbicides)	Radish, wild
Lambsquarters, common	Sowthistle
Lettuce, Miner's	Speedwell, ivyleaf
Lettuce, prickly (China)	Sunflower, wild
London Rocket**	Tarweed, coast
Mustard, blue***	Thistle, Russian (including Russian Thistle resistant to other herbicides)
Mustard, tansy***	Wallflower, bushy
Mustard, tumble***	Waterhemp, tall
Mustard, wild***	

*For Knotweed control, use Aim + 2,4-D amine only.
**These weeds can be treated from the rosette through bolting growth
stages.
***Apply to rosette growth stage (before bolting) of mustards.

TREE FRUIT, TREE NUT and OTHER CROPS

Citrus Fruits: Calamondin, Citrus Citron, Chironja, Tangelo, Tangor, Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin (Tangerine), Orange (sour), Orange (Sweet), Pummelo, Satsuma Mandarin
Pome Fruits: Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, MayHaw, Pear, Pear (Oriental), Quince
Stone Fruits: Apricot, Cherry (Sweet), Cherry (Tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Plum (Chickasaw), Plum (Damson), Plum (Japanese), Plumcot, Prune
Tree Nuts: Almond, Beech Nut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (Hazelnut), Hickory Nut, Macadamia Nut (Bush Nut), Pecan, Walnut (Black and English)
Other Crops: Tropical Fruits, Pistachio, Kiwifruit, Pomegranate, Fig, Olive, Date, Persimmon, Banana, Cacao, Tea, Indian Mulberry, Vanilla, Coconut, Palm Heart, Coffee and Guayule.

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Weed Control
Apply Aim for postemergence weed control of certain susceptible broadleaf weeds when used alone or in combination with other herbicides. Apply Aim alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply Aim up to 1.24 ounces (up to 0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre. Aim alone or tank mixtures may be used for general weed control, in middles (between rows of trees), and in strips (in row of trees). Aim may be applied at any time during the season. Aim may be mixed with other herbicides that have preemergence or postemergence activity. Any preemergence activity must rely on activity from other herbicides as directed on their labels. Contact herbicides such as glyphosate (Roundup Ultra®, Touchdown®) and paraquat (Gramoxone®) may be tankmixed with Aim for broader spectrum weed control.

Sucker Management
Undesirable sucker growth from the base of the trunks or root sprouts may be managed with Aim. Apply Aim at 1.24 ounces (0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre. Suckers and other undesirable growth must be treated when the tissue is young and not mature and hardened off. Care must be taken not to allow spray mist to contact desirable fruit or foliage or green bark (see Precautions).

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the **Hooded Sprayer Applications** section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Equipment and Application
Coverage is essential for good control. Use a spray volume adequate to get thorough coverage, but use a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre. Apply only with ground equipment. Applications may be made with boom equipment, hooded sprayers, shielded sprayers, hand-held and high volume wands or orchard guns. **Always add Aim to the spray tank first. See "Mixing and Loading Instructions" under GENERAL INFORMATION.**

Control is enhanced with the addition of a nonionic surfactant (NIS) or crop oil concentrate (COC). Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (2 pints NIS per 100 gallons) or a crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (one gallon COC per 100 gallons).

Precautions
Extreme caution must be used during applications when desirable fruit or foliage are present in order to avoid fruit spotting and/or leaf necrosis. Do not allow spray mist of Aim to come in contact with desirable fruit or foliage. On seedling or newly transplanted trees do not allow spray to contact green bark of trunk area. Other herbicides may be more injurious to young trees than Aim; so, if tank mixtures are used, the precautions and restrictions on the labels of all tankmixed herbicides must be followed.

Restrictions
Do not apply more than 1.24 ounces (0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre per application (including preplant site preparation) and 5 ounces (0.124 pound active ingredient) per acre per season.

Do not apply more than 1.24 ounces (0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre in a single application for other crops (Tropical Fruits, Pistachio, Kiwifruit, Pomegranate, Fig, Olive, Date, Persimmon, Banana, Cacao, Tea, Indian Mulberry, Vanilla, Coconut, Palm Heart, Coffee and Guayule).

Do not make applications less than 14 days apart.

Allow a minimum of three days between last application and harvest. If Aim is used in a tank mixture, observe the other product's label for restrictions, precautions, and rotational cropping instructions.

Postemergent Weed Control of Broadleaf Weeds: Apply Aim up to 1.24 ounces (up to 0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre for control of susceptible broadleaf weeds. The lower rate is for small seedling weeds at the 2 to 3-leaf stage; higher rates are needed for larger weeds up to the 6-leaf stage. Applications to weeds beyond the six-leaf stage may result in only partial control.

Weeds Controlled
Extreme caution must be used during applications when desirable fruit or foliage are present in order to avoid fruit spotting and/or leaf necrosis.

Amaranth, Palmer	Morninggloriy, pitted
Burclover	Nettle, burning
Cheeseweed	Nettle, stinging
Cocklebur, common	Nightshade, black
Fiddleneck, coast	Nightshade, Eastern black
Filaree, broadleaf	Nightshade, hairy
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, redroot
Filaree, whitestem	Pigweed, smooth
Henbit	Prickly lettuce
Lambsquarters, common	Redmaids
London Rocket	Shepherdspurse
Mallow, common	Sowthistle
Morninggloriy, ivyleaf	Velvetleaf

GRAPE (Raisin, Table and Wine)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Weed Control: Aim is for postemergence weed control of certain susceptible broadleaf weeds when used alone or in combination with other herbicides. Apply Aim alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply Aim at up to 1.24 ounces (up to 0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre. Aim applied alone or tank mixtures may be used for general weed control, in middles (between rows of plants), and in strips (in row of plants). Aim may be applied at any time during the season (see

precautions). Aim may be mixed with other herbicides that have pre-emergence or post-emergence activity. Any pre-emergence activity must rely on activity from other herbicides as directed on their labels. Contact herbicides such as glyphosate (Roundup Ultra®, Touchdown®) may be tank mixed with Aim to get broader weed control.

Sucker Management: Undesirable sucker growth from the base of vine trunks or root sprouts may be controlled with Aim. Apply Aim at 1.24 ounces (0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre. Suckers and other undesirable growth must be treated when the tissue is young and not mature and hardened off. Care must be taken not to get spray mist on desirable fruit or foliage or on to green bark (see precautions).

Hooded Sprayer Applications

Aim may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the **Hooded Sprayer Applications** section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Equipment and Application: Coverage is essential for good control. Use a spray volume adequate to get thorough coverage and use a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre. Apply only with ground equipment. Applications may be made with boom equipment, shielded sprayers, hand-held and high-volume wands or orchard guns. **Always add Aim to the spray tank first. See "Mixing and Loading Instructions" under GENERAL INFORMATION.** Control is enhanced with the addition of a nonionic surfactant (NIS) or crop oil concentrate (COC). Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (2 pints NIS per 100 gallons) or a crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1% v/v (one gallon COC per 100 gallons).

Precautions: Extreme caution must be used during applications when desirable fruit or foliage is present in order to avoid fruit spotting or leaf necrosis. Do not allow Aim spray mist to come in contact with desirable fruit or foliage. On seedling or newly transplanted vines do not allow spray to contact green bark of trunk area. Other herbicides may be more injurious to young vines than Aim; so, if tank mixtures are used, the precautions and restrictions on the labels of all tankmixed herbicides must be followed.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 1.24 ounces (0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre per application (including preplant site preparation) and 5 ounces (0.124 pound active ingredient) per acre per season.

Do not make applications less than 14 days apart.

Allow a minimum of three days between last application and harvest. If Aim is used in a tank mixture, observe the other product's label for restrictions, precautions, and rotational cropping instructions.

Postemergent Weed Control of Broadleaf Weeds: Apply Aim at up to 1.24 ounces (up to 0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre for control of susceptible broadleaf weeds. The lower rate is for small seedling weeds at the 2 to 3- leaf stage; higher rates are needed for larger weeds up to the 6-leaf stage. Applications to weeds beyond the 6-leaf stage may result in only partial control.

Weeds Controlled
Extreme caution must be used during applications when desirable fruit or foliage are present in order to avoid fruit spotting or leaf necrosis.

Amaranth, Palmer	Morningglory, pitted
Burclover	Nettle, burning
Cheeseweed	Nettle, stinging
Cocklebur, common	Nightshade, black
Fiddleneck, coast	Nightshade, eastern black
Filaree, broadleaf	Nightshade, hairy
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, redroot
Filaree, whitestem	Pigweed, smooth
Henbit	Prickly lettuce
Lambsquarters, common	Redmaids
London Rocket	Shepherdspurse
Mallow, common	Sowthistle
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Velvetleaf

TOBACCO

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Pre-transplant burndown
Aim is a contact herbicide for pre-transplant burndown control of broadleaf weeds in tobacco. Apply Aim as a broadcast application alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Aim may be applied up to one (1) day prior to transplanting

Shielded spray or Hooded spray
Aim may be applied using shielded sprayers or hooded sprayers to emerged and actively growing broadleaf weeds in tobacco from transplanting until layby. Shielded spray or hooded spray applications of Aim or Aim tank mixes should utilize application equipment that will prevent contact of spray solution with the tobacco plant. Do not allow spray solution to contact tobacco foliage or green stem tissue. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Directed spray after first priming – Flue Cured tobacco only
Aim may be applied as a directed spray application after the first priming in flue cured tobacco only for the control of emerged and actively growing broadleaf weeds. Directed spray equipment should position nozzles a minimum 3 to 4 inches above the soil, with nozzles directed underneath the crop canopy. Spray solution should be directed at the base of tobacco plants for minimal contact with foliage while maintaining maximum contact with broadleaf weeds that are at appropriate treatment size. Do not apply when conditions favor drift or wind is above 10 mph.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. **Coverage is essential for good control.** Use a crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1% v/v (1 gallon COC per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Aim Use Rates and Weeds Controlled
Apply Aim according to the table below at a volume of at least 10 gallons per acre.

Do not apply more than 2.0 ounces (0.05 pound active ingredient) per acre per season.

When applied at 0.5 ounce (0.012 pound active ingredient) per acre. Aim alone will provide control of listed weeds:

Amaranthus spp.
Bindweed, bindweed (burndown)
Hemp Sesbania
Lambsquarters
Nightshade, annual spp.
Purslane, common
Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Velvetleaf

When applied at 0.67 ounce (0.016 pound active ingredient) per acre. Aim alone will provide control of listed weeds:

All weeds controlled at 0.5 ounce plus:
Anoda, spurred
Carpetweed
Cocklebur, common
Cotton, volunteer
Cotton, Roundup Ready®
Groundcherry, Wright
Kochia
Morningglory, ivyleaf
Morningglory, pitted
Morningglory, entireleaf
Morningglory, scarlet
Sage, Lanceleaf

When applied at 1.0 ounce (0.024pound active ingredient) per acre. Aim alone will provide control of listed weeds:

All weeds controlled at 0.67 ounce plus:
Dayflower, spreading
Ragweed, common
Nightshade, silverleaf (suppression)

For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim may be tankmixed with other herbicides registered for use in tobacco at the appropriate timing. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Restrictions
Do not apply within 6 days of Harvest.

POTATO

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Aim may be used alone or in a tank mix combination with other herbicides and insecticides as a fallow systems treatment, as a preplant burndown treatment and/or as a harvest aid to desiccate potatoes and those susceptible weeds that may be present.

Fallow Systems
See the **Fallow Systems** section for directions for application

Preplant Burndown
See the **Preplant Burndown** section for directions for application.

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the **Hooded Sprayer Applications** section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Harvest Aid Desiccation Application (For potatoes only)
Apply Aim as a broadcast spray at a rate of 2 to 3.6 ounces (0.05 lb. to 0.09 lb active ingredient) per acre in spray volume sufficient to provide complete coverage of potato foliage. Aim may be used alone or as a tank mixture with other potato harvest aids as a desiccant prior to harvest. Aim can be applied foliarly to potatoes in the later stages of senescence and will provide adequate desiccation of potato foliage and vines. Aim will also desiccate late season susceptible broadleaf weeds to aid in tuber harvest. Adequate desiccation is generally achieved within 14 days after the initial treatment is applied. If the potato crop is in the active vegetative growth stage when desiccation is initiated, two applications may be required to provide desiccation of leaf and stem tissue. Dense potato canopy, large plant size, and environmental conditions not conducive to product absorption or activity will reduce initial application efficacy and increase the need for a second application. If a second application is necessary, apply at 7 to 14 days after the first application. **Thorough coverage of the potato plant to be desiccated is essential.** Use a sufficient volume of water to obtain thorough coverage of the potato leaves and vines. For best results, apply Aim when the potato crop is in the early stages of natural senescence.

Ground Application: Apply Aim in at least 20 gallons of water per acre using 80-degree or 110-degree flat-fan nozzles. Select a spray pressure between 30 to 60 pounds per square inch (psi) measured at the nozzle to obtain a droplet size of approximately 300 microns. Vary the spray volume and spray pressure as indicated by the density of the potato canopy and vines to assure thorough spray coverage. Increase the spray volume and pressure if the potato canopy is dense or under cool, cloudy or dry conditions. Increased spray volumes will enhance performance. If Turbo TeeJet® nozzles are used, a spray pressure of 60 psi or more will be required to get thorough coverage. Do not apply when winds are gusty or prone to cause herbicide drift from desired target.

Aerial Application: Apply Aim with aerial equipment 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre, using higher volumes when potato canopies and vines are dense. Apply at a height of 10 feet or less above the potato canopy and use low drift nozzles. Adjust the nozzles to provide a uniform pattern and a droplet size of 350 to 450 microns. Do not apply aerially when atmospheric conditions are conducive to spray drift and do not apply when wind could drift to surrounding vegetation.

Adjuvant: Aim must be applied with either a methylated seed oil adjuvant at a minimum of 1 quart per acre or 1% volume to volume when applied to volumes > 20 gallons per acre. A silicone based adjuvant at recommended label rates.

Tank mixes: Aim may be applied as a tank mix or as a sequential application with other potato desiccants. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Restrictions
1. Do not apply more than 0.018 lb ai of Aim per acre per crop season as a desiccant.
2. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist or wind is above 10 mph.
3. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

GRASS

(Forage, Fodder, Hay, Seed)

Aim may be applied alone or in combination with other registered pesticides for the control of weeds in rangeland, pastures, hay, grasses grown for hay or silage and grass seed production. Aim may be applied at use rates up to 1.24 ounces (0.031 pound active ingredient) per broadcast acre. For optimum results, weeds should be treated when small. Applications should (shall)** be made with ground equipment delivering a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre and adjusted to provide optimum coverage of the target weeds.

When Aim is applied alone, grazing and hay operations may proceed with no restrictions. For tank mixture applications, refer to the use directions and restrictions of the mixture product.

Restrictions:
Do not make more than three applications per season.
Do not make applications less than 7 days apart.
Do not apply more than 3.72 ounces (0.093 pound active ingredient) per acre per season.
When applied at 0.33 to 0.67 ounce (0.008to 0.016 lb ai) per acre Aim will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches tall

Amaranthus spp.	Nettle, stinging
Bedstraw, catchweed	Nightshade, black
Fiddleneck, coast	Nightshade, hairy
Flixweed	Pennycress, field
Lambsquarters (up to 3 inches)	Pigweed, redroot
London rocket	Velvetleaf
Mustard, tansy	Wallflower, bushy

Suppression of weeds up to 4 inches

Bindweed, field	Mustards *
Filaree, redstem *	Shepherdspurse *
Henbit	Thistle, Canada
Kochia *	Thistle, Russian *
Lettuce, prickly (China)*	Wild buckwheat *

When applied at 0.92 to 1.24 oz (0.023 to 0.031 lb. ai) per acre Aim will provide:
Control of the following weeds up to 4 inches tall

Bedstraw, catchweed	Nightshade, hairy
Bittercress	Mustard, tumble
Buckwheat, wild	Pennycress, field
Filaree, Redstem	Pigweeds
Flixweed	Rapeseed, volunteer
Kochia	Shepherdspurse
Lambsquarters	Sowthistle, annual

Mustard, tansy	Thistle, Russian
Nightshade, black	Velvetleaf
Nightshade, hairy	Wallflower, bushy

Tank Mixtures with other herbicides
Aim may be tankmixed with other labeled herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tankmixing Aim with other products, be sure the Aim is mixed in the spray tank water first.

HOPS

FOR USE IN IDAHO, OREGON AND WASHINGTON ONLY

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Post-Directed Application For Sucker Management
Aim is a contact herbicide for directed spray application to the basal portion of the hop plant for the management of sucker growth. Apply Aim at 1.2 ounces (0.03 lb active ingredient) per acre per application in a minimum of 20 gallons of spray solution by boom-type ground application equipment only to the basal portion of the hop plant (approximately the lower 1.5 feet) and to the sucker mat which extends from the base of the plant to approximately 1.5 to 2 feet into the row.

An alternate row treatment program may be followed to avoid the removal of excessive photosynthetic capacity from the crown area. When treating alternating rows on different days, the equivalent maximum rate must not exceed 0.6 ounces (0.05 lb active ingredient) of Aim per application per treated row area totaling 0.5 acres.

A maximum of 4.8 ounces (0.12 lb active ingredient) of Aim may be applied per acre per season. Allow 14 days between treatments of Aim.

Coverage is essential to obtain good basal growth management. Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) having at least 80 percent active ingredient at 0.25 % v/v (2 pints of NIS per 100 gallons of spray volume) or a quality crop oil concentrate (COC) at recommended rates.

If Aim is used in a tank mixture, refer to the other product labels for all restrictions on tank mixing and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Postemergent Weed Control of Broadleaf Weeds
Aim may be applied using shielded sprayers or hooded sprayers to control emerged and actively growing broadleaf weeds within or between the rows of the crop.

Apply Aim up to 1.2 ounces (up to 0.03 pound active ingredient) per acre for control of susceptible broadleaf weeds.

Weeds Controlled

Amaranth, Palmer	Nettle, burning
Burclover	Nettle, stinging
Cheeseweed	Nightshade, black,
Cocklebur, common	Nightshade, Eastern black
Fiddleneck, coast	Nightshade, hairy
Filaree, broadleaf	Pigweed, redroot,
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, smooth
Filaree, whitestem	Prickly lettuce
Lambsquarters, common	Redmaids
London Rocket	Shepherdspurse
Mallow, common	Sowthistle
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Velvetleaf
Morningglory, pitted	

For band treatment, apply the broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. To determine these:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width Inches}}{\text{Row Width Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast} = \text{Band Rate}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band Width Inches}}{\text{Row Width Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Volume Per Acre} = \text{Band Volume}$$

Precautions
Extreme caution must be taken during application to avoid upward drift of the spray solution and contact with the highly susceptible new growth. Avoid applications until newly trained bines have developed sufficient barking to avoid damage to the stem and are high enough up the string to avoid contact with the apical bud. Only use nozzles that will produce coarse or very coarse droplets of a Volume Median Diameter, VMD, greater than 350 microns. Do not exceed 30-psi spray pressure unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift reduction nozzles. Do not apply Aim using air blast or air assisted sprayers or application devices.

Restrictions
Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
Do not apply more than 4.8 ounces (0.12 lb active ingredient) per acre per season.

Dealers Should Sell In Original Packages Only.
Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability:

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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

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

To the extent permitted by law FMC or seller shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF FMC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF FMC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

This Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

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Achieve, Gramoxone, Touchdown - trademark of ZENECA, Inc.
Amber, Beacon, Discover, Exceed, Equip, Northstar, Option, Peak, Spirit, Tough- trademarks of Novartis
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Sencor, Def, Everest - trademarks of Bayer Aktiengesellschaft
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Harvade - trademark of Uniroyal Chemical Company, Inc.
CottonQuik - trademark of Griffin, LLC

** In California only

279-3241

11/8/2004

11/19

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

NOV - 8 2004

Callista O. Chukwunenye
FMC Corporation
1735 Market St.
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Dear Dr. Chukwunenye:

SUBJECT: Label Amendment to Add New Uses
Aim EC Herbicide
EPA Registration No. 279-3241
Your Submission Dated October 12, 2004

The label amendment referred to above, submitted in accordance with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. This amended labeling supersedes all previously accepted ones.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

7505C							
Miller							
11/4/04							

2/19

ACCEPTED
NOV - 8 2004
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.
279-3241

HERBICIDE

For Agricultural or Commercial Use Only
NOT FOR SALE OR USE IN CALIFORNIA
FOR SALE OR USE IN CALIFORNIA, USE SHARK EC

EPA Reg. No. 279-3241 **EPA Est. 279-**

Active Ingredient:	**By Wt.**
Carfentrazone-ethyl: Ethyl α,2-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]-4-fluorobenzenepropanoate	22.3%
Inert Ingredients:	77.7%
.....	100.0%

This product contains 2.0 pounds active ingredient per gallon.
Contains Petroleum Distillates
U.S. Patent No. 5,125,958

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID

If Inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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 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 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 the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.
Note to Physician: Carfentrazone-ethyl is expected to have low oral and dermal toxicity, and moderate inhalation toxicity. It is expected to be slightly irritating to the skin and minimally irritating to the eyes. This product contains a granular material (sand) that may cause mechanical irritation to the eyes. Treatment is otherwise controlled removal of exposure followed by symptomatic and supportive care.

See other panels for additional precautionary information.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT MADE IN CHINA, FORMULATED AND PACKAGED IN USA.

FMC

FMC Corporation
Agricultural Products Group
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Aim(Cal) EC Herbicide 10-11-04

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards to Humans (and Domestic Animals)

Caution
Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves, and shoes plus socks.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. 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.

User Safety Recommendations:
Users should:
• Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

Carfentrazone-ethyl is very toxic to algae and moderately toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the high water mark, except as specified on this label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

Physical/Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage

Not for use or storage in or around the house.

Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat. Carefully open containers. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put granule or dilute material into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food, or feed by inappropriate storage or disposal.

In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out unprotected persons and animals. Confine spills. Call FMC: (800) 331-3148.

To confine spill: Dike surrounding area, sweep up spillage. Dispose of in accordance with information given under Pesticide Disposal. Wash spill area with water, absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay, sweep up and dispose of in an approved manner. Place damaged container in a larger holding container. Identify contents per required hazardous waste labeling regulations.

Pesticide Disposal

Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal

Plastic containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for approved pesticide container recycling program, or puncture and dispose of in an approved waste disposal facility. Provided on site incineration is allowed by state and local authorities, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Aim EC is a emulsifiable concentrate formulation. Aim EC is to be mixed with water and applied to labeled crops for selective postemergence control of broadleaf weeds. Weed control is best when the product is applied to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches in height. Aim EC is a contact herbicide.

Aim EC is rapidly absorbed through the foliage of plants. To avoid significant crop response, applications should not be made within 6 - 8 hours of either rain or irrigation or when heavy dew is present on the crop. Within a few hours following application, the foliage of susceptible weeds show signs of desiccation, and in subsequent days necrosis and death of the plant occur. Due to environmental conditions and with certain spray tank additives, some herbicidal symptoms may appear on the crop. However, the crop recovers quickly with no loss in yield.

Extremes in environmental conditions such as temperature, moisture, soil conditions, and cultural practices may affect the activity of Aim EC. Under warm moist conditions, herbicide symptoms may be accelerated. While under very dry conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed, and weeds hardened off by drought are less susceptible to Aim EC.

Tank Mixtures

Aim EC may be tankmixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. Tank mixtures of Aim EC with EC formulations of other crop protection products, crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil, silicone based adjuvants, 28% nitrogen or ammonium sulfate may increase crop response.

Adjuvant Use Requirements

Use a non-ionic surfactant **(NIS)** having at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) or a 28% nitrogen (UAN) at 2 to 4 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution. Ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be used at 2-4 pounds per acre where recommended by those companion herbicides listed on this label. In the latter case, the level of leaf speckling may be higher than with NIS alone. Crop oil (COC) or crop oil plus either 28% nitrogen or ammonium sulfate may be used with companion herbicides listed on this label and may be recommended in certain situations.

Mixing and Loading Instructions:

Fill the spray tank 3/4 full with clean water. Make sure the agitation system is operating while adding products. Complete filling the spray tank to the desired level. The spray tank agitation should be sufficient to ensure uniform spray mixture during application and until the spray tank has been emptied. When tankmixing with other products, Aim EC should be mixed first in the spray tank. After the Aim EC is thoroughly mixed, add the other products as specified on their label. Ensure the compatibility of other products with Aim EC before mixing them together in the spray tank. Avoid the overnight storage of Aim EC spray mixtures. Premixing Aim EC spray solutions in nurse tanks is not recommended.

Maintain continuous spray solution agitation until all the spray solution has been used.

Do not use with tank additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5 or above pH 8. Buffer spray solution to alter the pH range as appropriate.

Spray Equipment Clean-Out:

Many new pesticides are very active at low rates, especially to sensitive crops. Residues left in mixing equipment, spray tanks, hoses, spray booms and nozzles can cause crop effects if they are not properly cleaned. As soon as possible after spraying Aim EC and before using the sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer equipment must be thoroughly cleaned using the following procedure. In addition, users must take appropriate steps to ensure proper equipment clean-out for any other products mixed with Aim EC as required on the other product labels. More complete cleaning can be achieved if the spray system is cleaned immediately following the application.

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles. Use a high pressure detergent wash to remove physical sediment and residues from the inside of the sprayer tank and thoroughly rinse. Then, thoroughly flush sprayer hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles with a clean water rinse. Remove and clean spray tips and all filters and screens (tank, spray hose and spray tips) separately in the ammonia solution of Step 2.

2. Next, prepare a sprayer cleaning solution by adding three gallons of ammonia (containing at least 3% active) per 100 gallons of clean water. Prepare sufficient cleaning solution to allow the operation of the spray system for a minimum of 15 minutes to thoroughly flush hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles.

3. Convenient and thorough cleaning of the sprayer can be achieved if the ammonia solution or fresh water is left in the spray tank, hoses, spray booms and spray nozzles overnight or during storage.

4. Before using the sprayer, completely drain the sprayer system. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, spray boom, and spray nozzles with clean water. Remove and clean spray tips and all filters and screens (tank, spray hose and spray tip) separately in an ammonia solution.

5. Properly dispose of all cleaning solution and rinsate in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations and guidelines.

Do not apply sprayer cleaning solutions or rinsate to sensitive crops.

Do not store the sprayer overnight or for any extended period of time with Aim EC spray solution remaining in the tank, spray lines, spray boom plumbing, spray nozzles or strainers.

If the sprayer has been stored or idle, purge the spray boom and nozzles with clean water before beginning any application.

Should small quantities of Aim EC remain in inadequately cleaned mixing, loading and/or spray equipment, they may be released during subsequent applications potentially causing effects to certain crops and other vegetation. FMC accepts no liability for any effects due to inadequately cleaned equipment.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

GROUND APPLICATION

Use ground sprayers designed, calibrated and operated to deliver uniform spray droplets to the targeted plant or plant parts. Overlaps and slower ground speeds (caused by continuing to spray while starting, stopping or turning) may result in higher application rates and possible crop response.

Spray Buffer for Ground Application

Spray buffer zones for ground applications listed in chart below, are required where local indigenous endangered plant species are found.

Buffers to Indigenous Endangered Plant Species		
USE RATE (lbs. ai per acre)	Ground Spray buffer ft. (low boom)	Ground Spray buffer ft. (high boom)
0.024	20	33
0.031	26	46

Conventional Boom and Nozzle Sprayers

Use a boom and nozzle sprayer equipped with the appropriate nozzles, spray tips and screens and adjusted to provide optimum spray distribution and coverage at the appropriate operating pressures. Use nozzles that produce minimal amounts of fine spray droplets. Do not exceed 30 psi spray pressure unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift reducing nozzles. Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre. Use higher spray volumes when there is a dense weed population or crop canopy. Adjust sprayers to position spray tips no lower than 18 inches above the crop. Operate the sprayer to avoid the application of high herbicide rates directly over the rows and/or into the whorl of treated crop plants.

Directed Sprayers

Aim EC may be applied with drop nozzles or other spray equipment capable of directing the spray to the target weeds and away from sensitive plant parts. Aim EC may be applied up to the maximum rate for the target crop for the control of larger weed sizes or weeds not controlled with lower use rates. Use appropriate rates of adjuvants such as nonionic surfactants, crop oil concentrates or methylated seed oils.

Hooded Sprayers

Hooded sprayers may also be used to apply Aim EC. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Section on page 5 for specific adjustment and operation instructions.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum coverage while producing a minimal amount of fine droplets. Apply at a minimum of 3 gallons of finished spray per acre. Higher aerial spray volumes are required for harvest aid/defoliation treatments. Higher spray volumes are required when there is a dense weed population or crop canopy.

Spray Drift Management

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND THE GROWER.

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 movement from applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications of dry materials.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
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.

Information on Droplet Size

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

Controlling Spray Droplet Size

Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

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

Nozzle Orientation – For aerial application, orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

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

Boom Length - For some aerial use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height – Aerial applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target 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 - Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

Wind - Drift potential is lowest between winds speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should(shall) ** be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should (shall) ** be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

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

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

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ALLOWABLE USE INFORMATION

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE AIM EC USE PER ACRE PER SEASON

Total Allowed Aim EC Use*

Crop/Crop Group/Crop Subgroup *Preplant Burndown; Hooded Sprayer Applications*	Aim EC (fl. oz./acre) Per Season	Maximum Rate (lb ai/acre) Per Season
Vegetable, root (Subgroups 1A and 1B)	6.6	0.096
Vegetable, bulb (Group 3)		
Vegetable, leafy (Group 4)		
Vegetable, brassica (Group 5)		
Vegetable, legume (Group 6)		
Vegetable, fruiting; Okra (Group 8)		
Berry (Subgroup 13A)		
Herbs and Spices (Group 19)		
Tropical Fruits		
Rapeseed		
Mustard seed		
Flax seed		
Sunflower seed		
Safflower seed		
Crambe seed		
Borage seed		
Strawberry		
Horseradish		
Sugarcane		
Peanut		

Crop/Crop Group/Crop Subgroup *Preplant Burndown, In-crop, Harvest Aid Applications*	Aim EC (oz/acre) Per Season	Maximum Rate (lb ai/acre) Per Season
Vegetable, tuberous and corm (Subgroups 1C and 1D)	11.6	0.181
Citrus fruit (Group 10)	7.92	0.124
Pome fruit (Group 11)	7.92	0.124
Stone fruit (Group 12)	7.92	0.124
Caneberry (Subgroup 13B)	25.6	0.4
Tree Nut, Pistachio (Group 14)	7.92	0.124
Grass (Group 17)	5.94	0.093
Tropical Tree Fruit	7.92	0.124
Small Grains (preplant and in-season)	1.98	0.031
Small Grains (harvest aid)	1.98	0.031
Sorghum (preplant and in-season)	0.96	0.015
Sorghum (harvest aid)	0.96	0.015
Corn (preplant and in-season)	1.98	0.031
Corn (harvest aid)	1.98	0.031
Rice (preplant and in-season)	8.82	0.138
Rice (preplant and in-season)**	19.2	0.3
Rice (harvest aid)	1.6	0.025
Cotton (preplant and in-season)	7.92	0.124
Cotton (harvest aid)	3.2	0.05
Soybeans (preplant and in-season)	1.47	0.023
Soybean (harvest aid)	1.47	0.023
Hops	1.98	0.031
Grape	7.92	0.124
Tobacco:	3.06	0.048
Potato	11.6	0.181
Wild Rice (preplant and in-season)**	19.2	0.3

*The total allowable usage includes all applications made to the field per calendar year. This includes fallow treatments, burndown treatments and all in-season treatments.

** In California Only

PREHARVEST INTERVALS

Max Growth Stage or Preharvest Intervals (PHI) for Aim EC

Crop/Crop Group/Crop Subgroup *Preplant Burndown; Hooded Sprayer Applications*	Preharvest Interval (days before harvest); Growth Stage
Vegetable, root (Subgroups 1A and 1B)	0
Vegetable, bulb (Group 3)	0
Vegetable, leafy (Group 4)	0
Vegetable, brassica (Group 5)	0
Vegetable, legume (Group 6)	0
Vegetable, fruiting; Okra (Group 8)	0
Berry (Subgroup 13A)	0
Herbs and Spices (Group 19)	0
Tropical Fruits	0
Rapeseed	0
Mustard seed	0
Flax seed	0
Sunflower seed	0
Safflower seed	0
Crambe seed	0
Borage seed	0
Strawberry	0
Horseradish	0
Sugarcane	0
Peanut	0

Crop/Crop Group/Crop Subgroup *Preplant Burndown, In-crop, Harvest Aid Applications*	Preharvest Interval (days before harvest); Growth Stage
Vegetable, tuberous and corm (Subgroups 1C and 1D)	7
Citrus fruit (Group 10)	3
Pome fruit (Group 11)	3
Stone fruit (Group 12)	3
Caneberry (Subgroup 13B)	15
Tree Nut, Pistachio (Group 14)	3
Grass (Group 17)	0
Tropical Tree Fruit	3
Small Grains (preplant and in-season)	Jointing Stage
Small Grains (harvest aid)	3
Sorghum (preplant and in-season)	6 Leaf Collars
Sorghum, Sweet	
Sorghum (harvest aid)	3
Corn (preplant and in-season)	14 Leaf Collars
Rice (preplant and in-season)	4
Rice (preplant and in-season)**	60
Rice (harvest aid)	3
Cotton (preplant and in-season)	7
Cotton (harvest aid)	7
Soybeans (preplant and in-season)	V10
Soybean (harvest aid)	3
Hops	0
Grape	3
Tobacco:	
Potato	7
Wild Rice (preplant and in-season)**	60

** In California Only

CROP ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

Following an application of Aim EC, a treated field may only be rotated to a registered crop **(registered crop may be planted at any time). All other crops may be planted after 12 months.**

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For Aerial Application of Aim EC Herbicide In California Only:

(Refer to individual crop sections to see if Aim EC herbicide application is allowed by air)

For applications near desirable perennial vegetation or crops before blossom and after total leaf drop, and/or near other desirable vegetation or annual crops:
-Do not apply within 100 feet of all desirable vegetation or crops.
-If wind up to 10 miles per hour is blowing toward desirable vegetation or crops, do not apply within 500 feet of the desirable vegetation or crops.
-Do not apply when winds are in excess of 10 mph or when inversion conditions exist.

FALLOW SYSTEMS

Apply Aim EC by ground or aerially alone or with other herbicides in the fallow period prior to planting or the emergence of any crop or rotational crop listed on this label to control or suppress annual broadleaf weeds. For best performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches high or rosettes less than 3 inches across. Coverage is essential for good weed control.

Apply Aim EC at up to 1.98 fl. ozs. (up to 0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre in fallow systems. A nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be used to enhance activity of Aim EC in fallow systems. Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient or a petroleum or vegetable seed based crop oil concentrate at 1.5 to 2.0 pints per acre.

Optimum broad-spectrum control of annual and perennial weeds requires a tank mix of a broad-spectrum burndown herbicide such as RoundUp, or other glyphosate products, Touchdown® or Gramoxone® Extra. When tankmixing Aim EC with other products, be sure the Aim EC is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section.

For all products used in tank mixes, refer to the specific product labels for all restrictions on tankmixing and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

PREPLANT BURNDOWN

Apply Aim EC alone or with other herbicides or liquid fertilizers as a burn-down treatment prior to planting or emergence of labeled crops to control or suppress annual broadleaf weeds or prior crop residue. For best performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches high or rosettes less than 3 inches across. Coverage is essential for good control. Optimum broad-spectrum control of annual and perennial weeds requires a tank mix of a broad spectrum burndown herbicide such as RoundUp Ultra®, or other glyphosate products, Touchdown® or Gramoxone® Extra or 2,4-D. When tank mixing Aim EC with other products, be sure the Aim EC is mixed in the spray tank water first. When tank mixing with fertilizer solutions be sure to use an Aim EC mixture. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. For all products used in tank mixes, refer to the specific product labels for all restrictions on tank mixing and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

HOODED SPRAYER APPLICATIONS

Aim EC may be applied to the following crops using hooded sprayers in accordance with specific use information in the **Directions for Use** section following the lists:
Beans(Snap, Dried, Lima), Blueberries, Borage, Broccoli, Cabbage, Caneberries (Blackberry, Raspberry), Canola, Carrots, Celery, Corn, Cotton, Crambe, Flaxseed, Grain Sorghum, Grapes, Head Lettuce, Mustard greens, Onions, Peanuts, Peas(Field, Cow), Radish, Rice, Soybeans, Spinach, Strawberries, Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Sunflowers, Triticale, Teosonite , Tropical Fruits, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Tobacco

Other crops included in the following Crop Groups:
Vegetable, root and tuber (Group 1)
Vegetable, leaves of root and tuber (Group 2)
Vegetable, bulb (Group 3)
Vegetable, leafy (Group 4)
Vegetable, brassica and leafy (Group 5)
Vegetable, legume (Group 6)
Vegetable, foliage of legume (Group 7)
Vegetable, fruiting (Group 8)
Vegetable, cucurbit (Group 9)
Berries (Group 13)
Grasses (Group 17)
Herbs and Spices (Group 19)
(For additional information regarding crops within a group, refer to the EPA Website:
http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/1995/May/Day-17/pr-266.html

Directions for Use:
Aim EC may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the above listed crops. This treatment may be made to crops grown in rows, and includes crops grown in rows where mulch or plastic barriers are used as a weed control tool in the drill or plant line. Aim EC may be applied at use rates up to 1.98 fl. ozs. (0.031 pound active ingredient) per broadcast acre per application in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of finished spray. Aim EC may be tankmixed with other pesticides registered for this treatment pattern.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. **Coverage is essential for good control.**

Use a quality spray adjuvant such as crop oil concentrate (COC) or nonionic surfactant (NIS) at the recommended rates.

Hooded sprayers must be designed, adjusted and operated in such a manner to totally enclose the spray pattern and to prevent any spray deposition to green stems, leaf tissue, flowers or fruit of the crop. Sprayers should (shall) ** not be operated at more than five (5) miles per hour in order to minimize vertical movement of the sprayer during application, including the bouncing or raising of the equipment. Use extreme care in applying to fields where the soil surface is uneven, has deep furrows, drains or other contours that would disturb the adjustment and positioning of the spray equipment and/or the spray pattern. Applications must not be made when wind conditions may disturb the spray patterns and result in spray deposition to sensitive plants or plant parts.

When used as directed, Aim EC will provide control of the listed weeds up to four (4) inches in height:

Weeds Controlled	Use Rate fl. oz./acre, (lb active/acre)
Lambsquarters, common (up to 3 inches tall)	**0.51 fl. oz. (0.008 pound active) per acre**
Morningglory, ivyleaf (up to 3 leaves)	
Morningglory, pitted (up to 3 leaves)	
Nightshade, eastern black (up to 4 inches tall)	
Pigweed, redroot (up to 4 inches tall)	
Velvetleaf	
Waterhemp (up to 2 inches tall)	
Weeds Controlled	**Use Rate fl. oz./acre, (lb active/acre)**
All the weeds controlled at 0.51 fl. oz. (0.008 pound active) per acre plus the weeds listed below:	**0.80 fl. oz.(0.013 pound active) per acre**
Bindweed, field (Above ground plant parts only)	
Cheeseweed	
Filaree, redstem	
Fiixweed	
Lambsquarters, common	
Mallow, common	
Morningglory, entireleaf (up to 4 leaves)	
Morningglory, ivyleaf (up to 4 leaves)	
Morningglory, pitted (up to 4 leaves)	

Morningglory, scarlet (up to 4 leaves)	
Nightshade, hairy	
Pennycress, field	
Pigweed, prostrate	
Pigweed, smooth	
Pigweed, tumble	
Purslane, common	
Sesbania, hemp	
Smartweed, Pennsylvania (seedling, up to 4 inches tall)	
Tansymustard	
Waterhemp, common	
Waterhemp, tall	
Weeds Controlled	**Use Rate fl. oz./acre, (lb active/acre)**
All the weeds controlled at 0.8 fl. oz. (0.013 pound active) per acre plus the weeds listed below:	**1.1 fl. oz.(0.016 pound active) per acre**
Amaranth, Palmer	
Amaranth, spiny	
Anoda, spurred	
Bedstraw, catchweed	
Buffalobur	
Carpetweed	
Cocklebur	
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	
Cotton, Roundup Ready®	
Cotton, volunteer	
Dayflower	
Eclipta	
Fiddleneck, coast	
Groundcherry, smooth (seedling)	
Groundcherry, Wright's	
Jimsonweed	
Kochia	
London rocket	
Morningglories	
Nettle, stinging	
Nightshade, American black	
Nightshade, black	
Sage, lanceleaf	
Sheperdspurse	
Thistle, Russian	
Wallflower, bushy	
Weeds Controlled	**Use Rate fl. oz. /acre, (lb active/acre)**
All the weeds controlled at 1.1 fl. ozs. (0.016 pound active) per acre plus the weeds listed below:	**1.6 fl/ oz. (0.025 pound active) per acre**
Ammannia, purple	
Buckwheat, wild	
Buffalobur	
Burclover	
Corn spurry	
Filaree, broadleaf	
Filaree, white	
Lettuce, prickly	
Mallow, Venice (up to 2 inches tall)	
Meadowfoam	
Mustard spp.	
Potato, volunteer	
Rapeseed, volunteer	
Redmaids	

Precautions:
Crop injury will occur when spray is allowed to come in contact with the leaves, green stem tissue, flowers or fruit of the crop.

Restrictions:
Do not apply more than 1.98 fl. oz. (0.031 pound active ingredient) during the preplant timing and no more than 4.4 fl. oz. (0.064 pound active ingredient) in-season as a row middle application. Do not apply more than 6.6 fl. oz. (0.096 pound active ingredient) per crop season.

HARVEST AID TREATMENT

Aim EC may be applied to the soybeans and the grain/forage crops (barley, millet, oats, rice, sorghum, triticale, wheat) to defoliate and/or desiccate troublesome broadleaf weeds such as morningglories, pigweeds, velvetleaf and others that may be present at harvest. Aim EC may be used alone or as a tank mixture with other harvest aids.

Applications should (shall) ** be made when the crop is mature and the grain has begun to dry down, or according to Extension Service recommendations in the use area. Apply Aim EC as a broadcast spray at rates not to exceed the amount as listed in the **MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE AIM EC USE TABLE** page 4. If treatments of Aim EC have been made to the crop earlier, that volume must be considered in determining the maximum use rate as a harvest aid treatment.

Applications should (shall) ** be made in spray volume sufficient to provide complete coverage of foliage. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre for ground application and 5 gallons per acre for aerial application.

Use a crop oil concentrate (COC) at the rate of 1.0% v/v (1 gallon of COC per 100 gallons of spray solution) or other suitable adjuvant at recommended rates.

Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

Coverage is essential for satisfactory performance. Repeat application if necessary.

If applied as a tank mixture, refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tank mixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

CORN

Field Corn, Seed Corn, Popcorn, Corn Silage, and Sweet Corn (Processing and Fresh Market)

Apply Aim EC alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply to corn in all tillage systems from 30 days before planting up to 14 leaf collar growth stage. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift or when wind is above 10 mph.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches high and rosettes less than 3 inches across.

Coverage is essential for good control.

Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient. Under dry conditions the use of a crop oil concentrate may improve weed control. The use of a crop oil concentrate may increase leaf speckling on the treated corn leaves.

To control weeds not listed on this label, Aim EC may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in corn. When tank mixing Aim EC with other products, be sure Aim EC is added to the spray tank water first and thoroughly mixed. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION sections.

Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions. Adjust sprayers to position spray tips no lower than 18 inches above the crop. Operate the sprayer to avoid the application of high herbicide rates directly over the rows and/or into the whorl of the corn plant. Overlaps and slower ground speeds (caused by continuing to spray while starting, stopping or turning) may result in higher application rates and possible crop response.

Hooded Sprayer Applications

Aim EC may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the **Hooded Sprayer Applications** section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Aim EC Use Rates

Use Aim EC at up to 1.1 fl. oz.(up to 0.016 pound active ingredient) per acre. Use higher rates when weeds are under stress or are larger.

Applications should (shall) ** be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre or by air at a minimum finished spray volume of 3 gallons of spray per acre. When applied as directed, Aim EC will control the following weeds:

When used as directed, Aim EC will provide:

Control of listed weeds up to the indicated sizes:

Lambsquarters, Common (up to 3 inches tall)
Morningglory, ivyleaf (2-3 true leaves)
Morningglory, pitted (2-3 true leaves)
Nightshade, eastern black (up to 4 inches tall)
Pigweed, redroot (up to 4 inches tall)
Velvetleaf (up to 18 inches or up to 36 inches with drop nozzles)
Waterhemp, common (up to 2 inches tall with COC at 1% v/v)
Waterhemp, tall (up to 2 inches tall with COC at 1% v/v)

Suppression of listed weeds up to 4 inches tall

Amaranth, Palmer	Prickly sida
Bindweed, field	Ragweed, common
Cocklebur	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Groundcherry, smooth	Spurge, prostrate
Jimsonweed	Sunflower, common (annual)
Kochia	Thistle, Russian
Morningglory, entireleaf	Trumpetcreeper
Pigweed, smooth	Waterhemp, common
Potato, volunteer	Waterhemp, tall

Do not apply more than 1.98 fl. oz. of Aim EC (0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre per season including fallow/preplant burndown and labeled crop applications.

For control of the weeds listed below up to 6 inches in height, add dicamba at 2-4 ounces per acre to Aim EC tank mixes with Atrazine or to Aim EC tank mixes with other products that allow the use of Dicamba on their labels.

Lambsquarters, common
Morningglory spp.
Nightshade, eastern black
Pigweed, redroot
Pigweed, smooth
Waterhemp, common
Waterhemp, tall

Tank Mixtures
Aim EC may be tankmixed with other labeled herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tankmixing Aim EC with other products, be sure Aim EC is mixed in the spray tank water first.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim EC may be tankmixed with 2,4-D (amine), Accent®, Accent Gold®, Atrazine, Banvel®, Basis®, Basis Gold®, Beacon®, Callisto, Clarity™, Distinct®, Equip®, Exceed®, Hornet®, Liberty®, Lightning®, Marksman®, Northstar™, Option®, Permit®, Poast®, Roundup®, or other glyphosate products, Roundup Ultra®, Scorpion® III, Sencor®, Shotgun®, Spirit™, Steadfast, Sterling®, Touchdown®, and Tough®.

When tankmixing Aim EC with Accent, Accent Gold, Atrazine, Basis Gold, Liberty, Poast®, Roundup Ultra, and Shotgun use adjuvants recommended on the tank mix partner label. These may include nonionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, 28% nitrogen, ammonium sulfate or combinations of these.

Leaf speckling can occur when Aim EC is used with certain crop protection products and adjuvants. Refer to the Tank Mixtures and Recommended Adjuvants sections under General Information. Bromoxynil mixtures and Basagran® mixtures may cause significant crop response as a broadcast application.

Aim EC Plus Atrazine
Aim EC may be tankmixed at a rate of 0.51 fl. ozs. (0.008 pound active ingredient) per acre with Atrazine 4L (16 fluid ounces per acre) or Atrazine 90DF (9 ounces per acre) to control the following weeds:

When used as directed, Aim EC will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches tall

Amaranth, Palmer	Nightshade, silverleaf
Amaranth, spiny	Pigweed, redroot
Buckwheat, wild	Pigweed, smooth
Buffalobur	Pigweed, triazine resistant
Carpetweed	Potato, common
Cocklebur	Potato, volunteer*
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	Purslane, common
Croton, woolly	Ragweed, common*
Devilsclaw	Ragweed, giant*
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	Sesbania, hemp
Jimsonweed	Smartweed, annual*
Kochia++	Spurred anoda
Lambsquarters, common	Sunflower, wild*
Morningglory, entireleaf	Thistle, Russian
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Velvetleaf
Morningglory, pitted	Venice mallow
Morningglory, scarlet	Waterhemp, common
Morningglory, tall	Waterhemp, tall
Nightshade, eastern black	

*Suppression or partial control
++ Kochia control up to 2" tall with Aim EC + Atrazine + COC only.
Refer to the Atrazine labels for additional weed listings and for higher use rates.
For control of giant and common ragweeds, annual smartweeds, and wild sunflower.

Aim EC Plus Atrazine Plus Dicamba or 2,4-D
Aim EC plus Atrazine can be tankmixed with 2,4-D (amine), Banvel® or Clarity herbicides. Add 2,4-D (amine) to the tank mix at 0.125 - 0.25 pound active ingredient per acre or Banvel® or Clarity at 3-4 fluid ounces per acre. Higher rates of Atrazine, Banvel® or Clarity herbicides can be used, but do not exceed the recommended label use rates allowed by these labels. Add a 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant (2 pints per 100 gallons) to the tank mixture, or under very dry soil moisture conditions, the use of crop oil concentrate (1% v/v or 1 gallon per 100 gallon spray solution) may improve weed control. However, the use of crop oil concentrate may increase leaf injury. Refer to the Tank Mixture section for information on potential leaf injury.

Aim EC Plus Banvel® or Clarity™
Aim EC at 0.51 fl. ozs. (0.008 pound active ingredient) per acre plus 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant (2 pints per 100 gallons) can be tankmixed with Banvel® or Clarity herbicides (8 fluid ounces per acre) for control of general broadleaf weeds including the following:

When used as directed, Aim EC will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches tall

Buckwheat, wild	Pigweed, triazine resistant
Cocklebur, common	Potato, common
Kochia	Potato, volunteer
Lambsquarters	Ragweed, common
Morningglory, entireleaf	Ragweed, giant
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Morningglory, pitted	Sunflower, wild
Morningglory, scarlet	Thistle, Russian
Morningglory, tall	Velvetleaf
Nightshade, black	Waterhemp, common
Pigweed, redroot	Waterhemp, tall
Pigweed, smooth	

Refer to the Banvel® or Clarity labels for additional weed listings and for higher use rates.
Refer to the Tank Mixture Section for information on potential leaf injury.

For Directed Applications
Aim EC may be applied with drop nozzles or other sprayers capable of directing the spray to the target weeds and away from the whorl of the corn plant. Aim EC may be used up to the maximum of 2.2 fl. oz. (0.032 pound active) per acre using drop nozzles for control of larger weed sizes for those weeds listed below under "Control of Weeds". Use appropriate rates of adjuvants such as non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil.

Seed Corn Production
For seed production fields, apply Aim EC using drop nozzles or other equipment to make a directed spray treatment. Avoid directing spray solution into the whorl.
Seed corn inbreds have generally shown good tolerance to Aim EC herbicide, however, all inbreds have not been tested. Broadcast applications may result in spray being concentrated into the whorl of the plant that will increase leaf response. To minimize application

into the whorl of the plants, drop nozzles or other type directed sprayers must be used to direct the spray to the targeted weeds.

Sweet Corn Production
Aim EC may be applied to sweet corn, however, the user assumes all responsibility for herbicide tolerance with such use. All hybrids/varieties have not been tested for sensitivity to Aim EC herbicide nor does FMC Corporation have access to all seed company or food processor data. Broadcast applications may result in spray being concentrated into the whorl of the plant that will increase leaf response. To minimize application into the whorl of the plants, drop nozzles or other type directed sprayers must be used to direct the spray to the targeted weeds.
Therefore, any crop response arising from the use of Aim EC herbicide on sweet corn is the responsibility of the user. Use Aim EC herbicide only under the recommendation of the seed company, food processor, or State Agricultural Extension Service.

COTTON

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Removal of Failed Cotton Stands
Apply Aim EC at the rate of up to 1.6 fl. ozs. (up to 0.025 pound active ingredient) per acre broadcast as a foliar spray over the top of the remaining cotton plants with sufficient spray volume to provide coverage of the cotton plant, iparticularly the terminal area.
Coverage is essential for good control.
Use a crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist or wind is above 10 mph.

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim EC may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Post-directed and Lay-by Application
Aim EC is a contact herbicide for postemergence directed sprayer or hooded/shielded sprayer applications for the control of broadleaf weeds in cotton. Apply Aim EC alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. When tankmixing Aim EC with other products, be sure the Aim EC is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. Applications of Aim EC or Aim EC tank mixes should (shall) ** be made with directed sprayers or hooded sprayers to prevent contact of spray solution with the cotton plant. Do not allow spray solution to contact cotton foliage or green stem tissue. Directed spray equipment should (shall) ** position nozzles a minimum 3 to 4 inches above the soil, with nozzles directed beneath the crop canopy. Aim EC or Aim EC tank mix applications should (shall) ** be made to cotton that is a minimum of 6 inches in height. Applications to cotton at 5 to 6 nodes or less must be made with hooded or shielded sprayer equipment to completely avoid contact with cotton plants. Lay-by applications of Aim EC or Aim EC tank mixtures at later growth stages of cotton may be made when cotton plants have achieved a height of 12 inches or more with sufficient bark development and height differential between crop bottom leaves and the soil. Spray solution should (shall) ** be directed at the base of cotton plants for minimal contact with green stem tissue or foliage while maintaining maximum contact with broadleaf weeds that are at appropriate treatment size.

Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist or wind is above 10 mph.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. Coverage is essential for good control.
Use a crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Use Rates and Weeds Controlled
Apply Aim EC as a post-directed treatment using a directed sprayer a hooded sprayer or lay-by sprayer using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. Do not apply more than 3.2 fl. ozs. (0.05 lb.ai) Aim EC per season by post-directed and lay-by applications.

When applied at 0.8 fl. oz. (0.013 lb.ai) per acre, Aim EC applied alone will provide:
Control of listed weeds

Amaranthus spp.	Purslane, common
Hemp Sesbania	Spurge, prostrate
Bindweed, field	Velvetleaf
Lambsquarters	Venice mallow
Nightshade spp.	Cotton, volunteer
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Cotton, Roundup Ready®

When applied at 1.10 fl. oz. (0.016 lb.ai) per acre, Aim EC applied alone will provide:
Control of listed weeds

All weeds controlled at 0.8 fl. oz. plus:	
Anoda, spurred	Morningglory, entireleaf
Carpetweed	Morningglory, ivyleav
Cheeseweed	Morningglory, pitted
Cocklebur, common	Morningglory, scarlet
Fiddleneck, coast	Nettle, stinging
Groundcherry, Wright	Sage, lanceleaf
Kochia	Shepherdspurse
London Rocket	

When applied at 1.6 fl. ozs. (0.025 lb ai) per acre, Aim EC applied alone will provide:
Control of listed weeds

All weeds controlled at 1.1 fl. ozs. plus:
Ragweed, common
Nightshade, silverleaf (suppression)

For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim EC may be tankmixed with other herbicides such as Roundup, Roundup Ultra, or other glyphosate products, Staple, Buctril, Caparol, Cotoran (or other products containing fluometuron), Karmex, MSMA, or other herbicides registered for cotton post-directed and/or lay-by applications. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Harvest Aid Application
Aim EC may be applied as a harvest aid to defoliate and desiccate cotton and troublesome weeds that may be present at harvest. It may be used alone or as a tank mixture with other cotton harvest aids.

Use a quality spray adjuvant, such as nonionic surfactant (NIS) or crop oil concentrate (COC) at the recommended rates. NIS is the recommended adjuvant during warmer periods with COC being the better choice for applications during cooler periods.

Make application when 60 to 70 percent of the bolls are open, or according to the State Agricultural Extension Service recommendations in the use area.

Apply Aim EC as a broadcast spray at a rate of up to 1.6 fl. ozs. per acre (up to 0.025 lb ai per acre) in spray volume sufficient to provide complete coverage of cotton foliage. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre for ground application and 5 gallons per acre for aerial application.
Coverage is essential for defoliation. Repeat application if necessary to remove remaining foliage or control regrowth. Do not apply more than 3.2 fl. ozs. (0.05 lb.ai) per acre total as a harvest aid. Dense cotton canopy, large plant size, and environmental conditions not conducive to complete plant coverage may reduce initial application performance and increase the need for a second application.

Aim EC may be applied as a tank mix or as a sequential application with other cotton harvest aids. Aim EC may be tankmixed with Dropp, Def, Finish, Prep, Folex, Harvade, Ginstar, CottonQuik, or other registered cotton harvest aid products.

Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

BERRIES

BUSHBERRY
(Blueberry, highbush and lowbush, Currant, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Dormant Applications
Aim EC may be applied broadcast to the base of the tree trunk to control emerged and actively growing weeds during the dormant stage of the crop.

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim EC may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop during the vegetative growth stage of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Postemergence Weed Control of Broadleaf Weeds
Aim EC is for postemergence weed control of certain susceptible broadleaf weeds at a minimum of 20 gallons finished spray per broadcast acre when used alone or in combination with other herbicides. Apply Aim EC at 1.1 to 2.2 fl. oz. (0.016 to 0.032 pound active ingredient) per acre for control of susceptible broadleaf weeds. Use the lower rate for control of small seedling weeds at the 2- to 3-leaf stage; use higher rates for control of larger weeds up to the 6-leaf stage. Applications to weeds beyond the 6-leaf stage may result in only partial control.

Aim EC may be tankmixed with other herbicides that have preemergence or postemergence activity. Any preemergence activity must rely on activity from other herbicides as directed on their labels. Contact herbicides may be tank mixed with Aim EC to obtain a broader spectrum of weeds controlled. If Aim EC is used in a tank mixture, refer to the other product labels for all restrictions on tank mixing and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Coverage is essential for good control. Use a spray volume adequate to get thorough coverage and use a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre. Apply only with ground equipment. Applications may be made with boom equipment, shielded or hooded sprayers, hand-held and high-volume wands or orchard guns. Control is enhanced with the addition of a nonionic surfactant (NIS) or crop oil concentrate (COC). Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) having at least 80 percent active ingredient at 0.25 % v/v, 2 pints NIS per 100 gallons of spray volume or a quality crop oil concentrate (COC) at recommended rates.

If Aim EC is used in a tank mixture, refer to the other product labels for all restrictions on tankmixing and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Band Treatment Applications
For band treatment, apply the broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. To determine these:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width Inches}}{\text{Row Width Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate Per Acre} = \text{Band Rate}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band Width Inches}}{\text{Row Width Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Volume Per Acre} = \text{Band Volume}$$

For weed control apply Aim EC according to the table below using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. For best performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across.

Weeds Controlled

Amaranth, Palmer	Morningglory, pitted
Burclover	Nettle, burning
Cheeseweed	Nettle, stinging
Cocklebur, common	Nightshade, black
Fiddleneck, coast	Nightshade, eastern black
Filaree,	Nightshade, hairy
Filaree, broadleaf	Pigweed, redroot
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, smooth
Filaree, whitestem	Prickly lettuce
Lambsquarters, common	Redmaids
London Rocket	Shepherdspurse
Mallow, common	Sowthistle
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Velvetleaf

Precautions
Extreme caution must be taken during applications when desirable fruit or foliage is present in order to avoid fruit spotting or leaf necrosis. Do not allow Aim EC spray mist to come in contact with desirable fruit or foliage. On seedling or newly transplanted bushes do not allow spray to contact green bark of trunk area. Other herbicides may be more injurious to young bushes than Aim EC.

Restrictions
Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
Do not apply more than 1.98 fl. ozs. (0.031 pound active ingredient) during the dormant stage, and 4.4 fl. ozs.(0.064 pound active ingredient) in-season as a row middle application. Do not apply more than 6.6 fl. ozs. (0.096 pound active ingredient) per crop season.

CANEBERRY
Cultivars or hybrids of (Blackberry, Boysenberry, Black Raspberry, Red Raspberry)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim EC may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Post-Directed Application For Primocane and Weed Control
Aim EC is a contact herbicide for directed application for the control of primocanes. Apply when primocanes are approximately 6 inches in height as a directed application of 6.4 fl. ozs. (0.1 lb active ingredient/acre) per acre in a minimum of 20 gallons of finished spray per broadcast acre at intervals of 14 to 21 days.
Direct the spray to the bottom 18 inches of the canes and also contact the soil out to 24 inches from each side of the plant row for the control of primocanes and broadleaf weeds.

Band Treatment Applications
For band treatment, apply the broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. To determine these:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width Inches}}{\text{Row Width Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate Per Acre} = \text{Band Rate}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band Width Inches}}{\text{Row Width Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Volume Per Acre} = \text{Band Volume}$$

For weed control apply Aim EC according to the table below using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. For best performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across.
Coverage is essential for good control. Use a crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution), or a methylated seed oil or organosilicone surfactant at recommended rates.

Restrictions
Do not apply when conditions favor drift or when wind is above 10 mph.
Do not apply more than 25.6 fl. ozs./acre per season (0.4 lb active ingredient/acre per season).
Do not make application less than 14 days apart.
Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

When applied at 0.8 fl. oz. (0.013 lb.ai) per acre, Aim EC applied alone will provide:
Control of listed weeds

Amaranthus spp.	Purslane, common
Bindweed, field	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Hemp Sesbania	Spurge, prostrate
Lambsquarters	Velvetleaf
Nightshade spp.	

When applied at 1.1 fl. ozs. (0.016 lb.ai) per acre, Aim EC applied alone will provide:
Control of listed weeds

All weeds controlled at 0.8 fl. oz. plus:	
Anoda, spurred	Morningglory, entireleaf
Carpetweed	Morningglory, ivyleaf
Cocklebur, common	Morningglory, pitted
Groundcherry, Wright	Morningglory, scarlet
Kochia	Sage, lanceleaf

When applied at 1.6 fl. ozs. (0.025 lb ai) per acre, Aim EC applied alone will provide:
Control of listed weeds
All weeds controlled at 1.1 fl. ozs. plus:
Common Ragweed
Silverleaf nightshade (suppression)

For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim EC may be tankmixed with other herbicides registered for use in caneberries. When tankmixing Aim EC with other products, be sure the Aim EC is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section.

SORGHUM (Grain and Forage)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Apply Aim EC alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply to sorghum in all tillage systems from 30 days before planting up through the 6 leaf growth stage. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist or wind is above 10 mph. For best performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. **Coverage is essential for good control.** Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient. Postemergence broadcast applications of Aim EC with crop oil concentrate are not recommended as increased crop response may occur. To control weeds not listed on this label, Aim EC may be tankmixed with other herbicides registered for use in grain sorghum. When tankmixing Aim EC with other products, be sure the Aim EC is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions. Sprayers should (shall) ** be adjusted and operated to avoid the application of excessive herbicide rates directly over the row and/or into the whorl of the sorghum plant.
Broadcast applications of Aim EC to sorghum with wet foliage or application during periods of adverse environmental conditions such as cool, cloudy, wet, or high humidity may cause increased crop response.

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim EC may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Use Rates
Use Aim EC at 0.51 to 1.1 fl. ozs. (0.008 to 0.016 pound active ingredient) per acre. Use higher rates when weeds are under stress or are larger.

Applications should (shall) ** be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre or by air at a minimum finished spray volume of 3 gallons of spray per acre.

When applied as directed, Aim EC will provide:
Control of listed weeds

Common Lambsquarters (up to 3 inches)
Morningglories (2-3 true leaves), Ivyleaf Pitted
Nightshade, Black (up to 4 inches
Pigweed, Redroot (up to 4 inches)
Velvetleaf (up to 18 inches or up to 36 inches with drop nozzles)
Common and tall Waterhemp(up to 2 inches tall with COC at 1% v/v)

Suppression of listed weeds (up to 4 inches)

Amaranth, Palmer	Ragweed, common
Bindweed, field	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Cocklebur	Spurge, prostrate
Groundcherry, smooth	Sunflower, common (annual)
Jimsonweed	Thistle, Russian
Kochia	Trumpetcreeper
Morningglory, entireleaf	Waterhemp, common
Pigweed, smooth	Waterhemp, tall
Prickly sida	

Do not apply more than 0.96 fl. oz. (0.015 pound active ingredient) per acre per season including fallow/preplant burndown and labeled crop applications.

Tank Mixtures
Aim EC may be tankmixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tank mixing Aim EC with other products, be sure the Aim EC is mixed in the spray tank water first.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim EC may be tankmixed with 2,4-D (amine), Atrazine, Banvel®, Clarity™, Laddok®, Paramount, Peak®, Permit®, Staranex® and Sterling®. Leaf speckling can occur when Aim EC is used with certain formulations of crop protection products and adjuvants. Refer to the Tank Mixtures and Recommended Adjuvants sections under General Information.

For Directed Applications
Drop nozzles are recommended if applications are to be made under any of these conditions to limit the amount of product deposited onto sorghum leaves and/or into the sorghum whorl. Aim EC may be used up to the maximum of 1.6 fl. ozs. (0.025 pound active) per acre using drop nozzles for control of larger weed sizes for those weeds listed below under "Control of Weeds".
When applying Aim EC postemergence to sorghum grown for seed, the use of drop nozzles is recommended.

RICE

(For Rice Grown in the Southern United States only)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Apply Aim EC alone or as a tank mixture with other rice herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply to rice in all tillage systems from 30 days before planting up to 60 days before harvest. Aim EC may be applied with either ground or aerial spray equipment. Do not apply when conditions favor drift.

To control weeds not listed on this label, Aim EC may be tankmixed with other herbicides registered for use on rice. When tankmixing Aim EC with other products, be sure the Aim EC is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions.

Postemergence Pre-flood Applications to Dry Seeded Rice
Apply Aim EC at 1.6 to 3.2 fl. ozs. (0.025 to 0.05 pound active ingredient) per acre. Applications should be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre or by air at a minimum finished spray volume of 3 gallons of spray per acre. For optimum results, Aim EC should be applied to weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches

across. Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient. For more active treatments, use a Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) at 1.0% v/v (one gallon per 100 gallons. Apply when the rice is at the 2 leaf stage or larger, but prior to flooding. Some leaf spotting may occur shortly after application. Rice is not affected by these symptoms and they are quickly outgrown.

When used as directed Aim EC will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches tall

Cocklebur, common	Morningglory, Pitted
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	Morningglory, Smallflower
Dayflower, spreading	Morningglory, Tall
Groundcherry, cutleaf	Pigweed spp.
Jointvetch, Indian	Purslane, common
Jointvetch, northern	Redweed
Morningglory, Entireleaf	Sesbania, hemp
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Morningglory, Palmleaf	Water hyssop

Suppression of listed weeds:

Alligatorweed	Flatsedge, rice
Ducksalad	Redstem
Eclipta	Texasweed

Do not apply more than 8.6 fl. ozs. of Aim EC (0.138 pound active ingredient) per acre per season including fallow/preplant burndown and other labeled crop applications.

Tank Mixtures
For control of weeds listed as suppressed or not listed on this label, Aim EC may be applied following a preemergence grass herbicide or may also be tankmixed with other rice herbicides for broad spectrum weed control. Tank mix applications should be used when rice is well established and in the appropriate stage of growth for treatment with Aim EC and the tank mix partner. For best results, weed species should also be in the proper stage of growth as specified on the Aim EC and tank mix partner label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. Do not add a surfactant or crop oil concentrate when tankmixing herbicides formulated as emulsifiable concentrates. Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% by volume with tank mix partners formulated as dry or liquid flowables.

When tankmixing Aim EC with other products, be sure the Aim EC is mixed in the spray tank water first.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim EC may be applied before, after, or with an application of propanil with other herbicides, registered for use on rice. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the partner herbicide labels.

Post Flood Applications to Exposed Weeds
Aim EC may be applied to rice and weeds after the establishment of the permanent flood and when 80% of the foliage of the weeds are exposed. Apply Aim EC at 1.6 to 6.4 fl. ozs. per acre (0.025-0.10 pound active ingredient per acre) to actively growing weeds. Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient. For more active treatments, use a Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) at 1.0% v/v (one gallon per 100 gallons. Apply when the rice is at the 2 leaf stage or later but before internode elongation. Applications should be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre or by air at a minimum finished spray volume of 3 gallons of spray per acre. For optimum results, applications should be made to small rather than large weeds. Do not apply to rice after internode elongation. If water level has been lowered to allow this treatment, it should be returned to normal levels 24 hours following treatment. Users of Aim EC must hold the water on the rice fields for 35 days.

When used as directed, Aim EC will provide:
Control of listed weeds

Arrowhead, annual	Morningglory spp.
Jointvetch, Indian	Sesbania, hemp
Jointvetch, northern	

Suppression of listed weeds up to 4 inches

Alligatorweed	Ducksalad
Ammannia, purple	Flatsedge, rice
Dayflower, spreading	Texasweed

RICE (For Rice Grown in California Only)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Apply Aim EC alone or as a tank mixture with other rice herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Applications shall be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre.

Do not apply by air.

Do not apply within 1/2 mile of sensitive crops. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist. Do not apply more than 19.2 ounces (0.3 pound active ingredient) per acre per season including fallow/preplant, burndown, and labeled crop applications. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

Users of Aim EC must hold the water on the rice fields for 30 days when applications are made to flooded fields.

To control weeds not listed on this label, Aim EC may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use on rice. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tank mixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions.

Early Postseeding Applications to Submerged Weeds
Apply Aim EC at 12.8 oz. per acre (0.2 pounds ai). Evenly distribute the spray solution over the flooded rice. The flood water must be 3 to 6 inches deep. Apply at the 2 to 4 leaf stage of rice but not before seven days after seeding. Earlier applications may cause unacceptable crop response. Rice must be well-rooted and actively growing at the time of application. Hold the flood water static for at least five days after application of Aim EC.

When used as directed Aim EC will provide:
Control of listed weeds at the 2 leaf stage or less
Ricefield Bulrush
California Arrowhead
Purple Ammannia
Redstem Ammannia
Smallflower Umbrellaplant

Tank Mixtures
Aim EC may be tank mixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tank mixing Aim EC with other products, be sure the Aim EC is mixed in the spray tank water first. Aim EC may be applied before, after, or with an application of Londax®, Ordram® and Bolero® herbicides. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions (including water holding requirements) and precautions on the Londax, Ordram and Bolero labels.

Foliar Applications to Emerged Weeds Above the Water Surface
Apply Aim EC to weeds at 6.4 oz product per acre (0.10 pounds ai) to the foliage of exposed weeds. At least 80% of the weed foliage must be exposed before spraying with Aim EC. For best results, apply to actively growing weeds 20-45 days postseeding or the earliest practical opportunity to spray. Weed control is enhanced with greater weed exposure. If the field was drained at application, reflood twenty-four hours after application to the normal flood depth.

When used as directed Aim EC will provide control or suppression of the following weeds:
Ricefield Bulrush
California Arrowhead
Purple Ammannia (suppression only)
Redstem Ammannia (suppression only)
Smallflower Umbrellaplant (suppression only)

Crop Response
Some minor leaf spotting may occur shortly after application. These symptoms are temporary and are quickly outgrown.

Tank Mixes
Aim EC may be tank mixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Aim EC may be tank mixed with Propanil-

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containing herbicides, Londax® , Bolero® , or Whip® herbicides. Not all combinations of Aim EC and other formulated herbicides have been tested. In general, the EC formulations, nonionic and silicone based surfactants and crop oil concentrates, when mixed with Aim EC will increase leaf speckling on the rice leaves. These tank mixtures should be tested on a small portion of the field to ensure crop safety prior to general use. Use adjuvants e.g. surfactants and crop oil concentrates only if specified on this label.

WILD RICE (For Wild Rice Grown in California Only)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Apply Aim EC alone or as a tank mixture with other rice herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Applications shall be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre.

Do not apply by air.

Do not apply within 1/2 mile of sensitive crops. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist. Do not apply more than 19.2 ounces (0.3 pound active ingredient) per acre per season including fallow/preplant, burndown, and labeled crop applications. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

Users of Aim EC herbicide must hold the water on the rice fields for 30 days when applications are made to flooded fields.

Apply Aim EC to weeds at the rate of 6.4 –12. 8 ounces of product per acre (0.10 - 0.20 pound active ingredient) to the foliage of exposed weeds above the water surface. Make applications after the floating leaf stage through tillering. The water in paddies may be lowered if practical. Smaller weeds with more leaf area exposed will give better control. If water is lowered for application, it may be re-flooded to normal depth 24 hours after the application

When used as directed Aim EC will provide control or suppression of the following weeds:
Ricefield Bulrush
California Arrowhead
Common Waterplantain (Suppression only)
Giant Burrweed (Suppression only)
Purple Ammannia (Suppression only)
Redstem Ammannia (Suppression only)
Smallflower Umbrellaplant (Suppression only)

Crop Response
Some leaf spotting may occur following an application. These symptoms are temporary and are quickly outgrown.

Tank Mixes
Aim EC may be tank mixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Not all combinations of Aim EC and other formulated herbicides and adjuvants have been tested. In general, EC formulations, nonionic and silicone based surfactants, and crop oil concentrates, will increase leaf speckling on the wild rice leaves. These tank mixes should be tested on a small portion of the field to ensure crop safety prior to general use. Use adjuvants e.g. surfactants and crop oil concentrates only if specified on this label.

SOYBEANS

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Apply Aim EC alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply to soybeans in all tillage systems from 30 days before planting up to V10. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches high and rosettes less than 3 inches across. Use the higher level of listed rates when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth. Coverage is essential for good control.

To control weeds not listed on this label, Aim EC may be tankmixed with other herbicides registered for use on soybeans. When tankmixing Aim EC with other products, be sure the Aim EC is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tank mixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions.

For additional information on crop response refer to the general information section of the Aim EC label.

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim EC may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Broadcast Postemergence Applications
Apply Aim EC at 0.25 fl. oz.(0.004 pound active ingredient) per acre for the control of velvetleaf.
For soybeans greater than Group 3.5 (later maturing), use Aim EC at rates up to 0.51 fl. oz. per acre (0.008 lb ai/a). Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (2 pints NIS per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient.

When used as directed, Aim EC (0.25 fl. oz.) will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches tall Velvetleaf

Or Aim EC (0.51 fl. oz.) will control weeds up to 4 inches tall

Nightshade, black	Morningglory, Ivyleaf (2 to 3 true leaves)
Lambsquarters, common	Morningglory, Pitted (2 to 3 true leaves)
Pigweed, redroot	Waterhemp, spp. (up to 3 inches tall)

For Directed Applications
Use Aim EC at 0.51 to 1.6 fl. ozs. (0.008 to 0.025 pound active ingredient) per acre. Applications should (shall) ** be made by ground equipment using a finished volume of 10-20 gallons of spray per acre. When soybeans are grown under very dry soil moisture conditions, a high quality sprayable liquid nitrogen fertilizer (2-4% v/v or 2- 4 gallons per 100 gallon spray solution) may be used in addition to the nonionic surfactant. Apply as a post-directed treatment with spray directed toward the base of the plant and avoid contact with soybean foliage. In certain situations, the use of spray shields may reduce spray contact with soybean foliage. Aim EC herbicide contact with soybean foliage can result in significant crop response at the higher rates.

When used as directed Aim EC at the rate of 0.51 fl. oz. (0.008 pound active) per acre, will provide control of the listed weeds up to four (4) inches in height:

Lambsquarters, common (up to 3 inches tall)	Pigweed, redroot (up to 4 inches tall)
Morningglory, ivyleaf (up to 3 leaves)	Velvetleaf
Morningglory, pitted (up to 3 leaves)	Waterhemp (up to 2 inches tall)
Nightshade, eastern black (up to 4 inches tall)	

When used as directed Aim EC, at the rate of 0.8 fl. oz. (0.013 pound active) per acre, will provide control of the listed weeds up to four (4) inches in height:

All the weeds controlled at 0.51 fl. oz. (0.008 pound active) per acre plus the weeds listed below:	
Bindweed, field (Above ground plant parts only)	Pennycress, field
Cheeseweed	Pigweed, smooth
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, tumble
Flixweed	Pigweed, prostrate
Lambsquarters, common	Purslane, common
Mallow, common	Sesbania, hemp
Morningglory, ivyleaf (up to 4 leaves)	Smartweed, Pennsylvania (seedling, up to 4 inches tall)
Morningglory, pitted (up to 4 leaves)	Tansymustard
Morningglory, scarlet (up to 4 leaves)	Waterhemp, common
Morningglory, entireleaf (up to 4 leaves)	Waterhemp, tall
Nightshade, hairy	

When used as directed Aim EC, at the rate of 1.1 fl. ozs. (0.016 pound active) per acre, will provide control of the listed weeds up to four (4) inches in height:

All the weeds controlled at 0.8 fl. oz. (0.013 pound active) per acre plus the weeds listed below:	
Amaranth, Palmer	Groundcherry, smooth (seedling)
Amaranth, spiny	Groundcherry, Wright's
Anoda, spurred	Jimsonweed
Bedstraw, catchweed	Kochia
Buffalobur	London Rocket
Carpetweed	Morningglories
Cocklebur	Nettle, stinging
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	Nightshade, black
Cotton, volunteer	Nightshade, American black
Cotton, Roundup Ready	Sage, lanceleaf
Dayflower	Sheperdspurse
Eclipta	Thistle, Russian
Fiddleneck, coast	Wallflower, bushy

When used as directed Aim EC, at the rate of 1.6 fl. ozs. (0.025 pound active) per acre, will provide control of the listed weeds up to four (4) inches in height:

All the weeds controlled at 1.1 fl. ozs. (0.016 pound active) per acre plus the weeds listed below:	
Ammannia, purple	Lettuce, prickly
Buckwheat, wild	Mallow, Venice (up to 2 inches tall)
Buffalobur	Meadowfoam
Burclover	Mustard spp.
Corn spurry	Potato, Volunteer
Filaree, broadleaf	Redmaids
Filaree, white	Rapeseed, Volunteer

Do not apply more than 1.6 fl. ozs. (0.025 pound active ingredient) per season. Do not feed treated soybean forage or soybean hay to livestock.

Tank Mixtures

Aim EC may be tankmixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label, with the exception of diphenylether herbicides. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tankmixing Aim EC with other products, be sure the Aim EC is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim EC may be tankmixed with Roundup®, other glyphosate products, or Touchdown®. Leaf injury can occur when Aim EC is used with certain formulations of crop protection products and adjuvants. Aim EC may be tank mixed with other herbicides. Refer to the Tank Mixtures and Recommended Adjuvants sections under General Information.

SMALL GRAINS

(Barley, Oats, Rye, Teocinate, Triticale, and Wheat)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Apply Aim EC alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply to wheat, barley and oats in all tillage systems from 30 days before planting up to the jointing stage of growth. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist. Do not harvest for forage within 7 days of application. For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. For dense weed pressure, use the higher recommended rate plus tank mix combinations. **Coverage is essential for good control.** Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient. A high quality sprayable liquid nitrogen fertilizer (2-4% v/v or 2-4 gallons per 100 gallon spray solution) or ammonium sulfate (AMS) at the rate of 2-4 pounds per acre may be used in addition to the nonionic surfactant. To control weeds not listed on this label, Aim EC may be tankmixed with other herbicides registered for use in wheat, barley and oats. When tankmixing Aim EC with other products, be sure the Aim EC is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions. Aim EC may be applied by ground or air. **Coverage is essential for good control.** Applications should (shall) "" be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre. Applications made by air should (shall) "" utilize a minimum finished spray volume of 3 gallons per acre. Up to half of the spray volume (by air or ground) may be liquid nitrogen fertilizer.

When applied at 0.51 to 1.1fl. oz. (0.008 to 0.016 lb ai) per acre Aim EC will provide:

Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches tall

Amaranthus spp.	Nettle, stinging
Bedstraw, catchweed	Nightshade, black
Fiddleneck, coast	Nightshade, hairy
Flixweed	Pennycress, field
Lambsquarters (up to 3 inches)	Pigweed, redroot
London rocket	Velvetleaf
Mustard, tansy	Wallflower, Bushy

Suppression of weeds up to 4 inches

Bindweed, field	Mustards *
Filaree, redstem *	Shepherdspurse *
Henbit	Thistle, Canada
Kochia *	Thistle, Russian *
Lettuce, prickly (China)*	Buckwheat*, Wild

When applied at 1.47 to 1.98 oz (0.023 to 0.031 lb. ai) per acre Aim EC will provide:

Control of the following weeds up to 4 inches tall

Bedstraw, catchweed	Nightshade, hairy
Bittercress	Pennycress, field
Buckwheat, Wild	Pigweeds
Filaree, redstem	Rapeseed, volunteer
Flixweed	Shepherdspurse
Kochia	Sowthistle, annual
Lambsquarters	Thistle, Russian
Mustard, tansy	Velvetleaf
Mustard, tumble	Wallflower, bushy
Nightshade, black	

Do not apply more than 1.98 fl. ozs. of Aim EC (0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre per season including fallow/preplant burndown and labeled crop applications.

Tank Mixtures with other herbicides

Aim EC may be tankmixed with other labeled herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tank 'mixing Aim EC with other products, be sure the Aim EC is mixed in the spray tank water first.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)

Aim EC may be tank 'mixed at a rate of 0.51 to 1.1 fl. ozs. (0.008-0.016 pound active ingredient) per acre with 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester) for use on wheat, barley and oats. For best results add 2,4-D (amine or ester) to the tank at 0.25 lb. acid equivalent per acre or MCPA (amine or ester) at 0.375 lb acid equivalent per acre. Higher rates of these herbicides can be used, but do not exceed the recommended label use rates allowed by these labels. Add nitrogen fertilizer (2-4% v/v 2-4 gallons per 100 gallons or ammonium sulfate 4 lbs. per acre) to the tank mixture. When applied as directed, Aim EC in tank mixtures with 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester) herbicides will control the following weeds:

When applied as directed treatment Aim EC will provide:

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Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches

Bedstraw, catchweed	Nightshade, silverleaf
Buckwheat, wild	Pennycress, field**
Cocklebur	Pepperweed, greenflower**
Croton, woolly	Pigweed, prostrate
Fiddleneck	Pigweed, redroot
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, smooth
Flixweed**	Pigweed, tumble
Gromwell, common	Primrose, cutleaf
Groundsel, common	Primrose, evening
Knotweed, prostrate*	Radish, wild
Kochia (including Kochia resistant to other herbicides)	Ragweed, common
Lambsquarters, common	Ragweed, giant
Lettuce, Miner's	Sowthistle
Lettuce, prickly (China)	Speedwell, ivyleaf
London Rocket**	Sunflower, wild
Mustard, blue***	Tarweed, coast
Mustard, tansy**	Thistle, Russian (including Russian Thistle resistant to other herbicides)
Mustard, tumble**	Wallflower, bushy
Mustard, wild**	Waterhemp, tall
Nightshade, black	

*For Knotweed control, use Aim EC + 2,4-D (amine or ester) only.
**These weeds can be treated from the rosette through bolting growth stages.
***Apply to rosette growth stage (before bolting) of blue mustard.

Aim EC tank mixtures with other herbicides

For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim EC may be tankmixed with other labeled herbicides including: all currently labeled Sulfonylurea herbicides (i.e. Harmony GT, Harmonye Extra, Allye, Ambere, etc.) Achieve®, Asserta, Bronatee, Bisone, Curtaile, Dicamba (Banvele, Clarity™, Sterling™), Discovere, Evereste, Expresse, Finesse®, Hoelone, Peake, Pumae, Staranee, Starane + Salvoe, Staranee + Sworde, 2,4-D (amine or ester), and MCPA (amine or ester). When tankmixing with Discovere, Evereste, Pumae or Assert use the recommended adjuvants for that product. When tankmixing with Pumae do not use a non-ionic surfactant in the spray solution.

Aim EC may be tankmixed with Allye and Finesse® for use on wheat and barley only.

Tank mixtures of Aim EC with EC or Ester formulations of other crop protection products may increase leaf speckling. Do not use Aim EC with crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil or silicone base adjuvants. For Aim EC plus grass herbicide tank mixes, follow adjuvant recommendations for the grass herbicide partner.

MILLET: PROSO MILLET, PEARL MILLET TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Apply Aim EC alone or as a tank mixture with other millet herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply to millet in all tillage systems from 30 days prior to planting up through the 6-leaf growth stage. For best performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches in diameter. **Coverage is essential for good control.** Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient. To control weeds not listed on this label, Aim EC may be tankmixed with other herbicides registered for use in millet. When tankmixing Aim EC with other products, be sure the Aim EC is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions. Aim EC may be applied by ground or air. **Coverage is essential for good control.** Applications should (shall) ** be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre. Applications made by air should (shall) ** utilize a minimum finished spray volume of 3 gallons per acre.

Hooded Sprayer Applications

Aim EC may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Use Rates

Use Aim EC at 0.51 to 1.1 fl. ozs. (0.008 to 0.016 pound active ingredient) per acre. Use higher rates when weeds are under stress or are larger.

When applied as directed, Aim EC will provide:
Control of listed weeds:

Common Lambsquarter (up to 3 inches)
Morningglories (2-3 true leaves) Ivyleaf Pitted
Nightshade, Eastern Black (up to 4 inches)
Pigweed, Redroot (up to 4 inches)
Velvetleaf (up to 18 inches or up to 36 inches with drop nozzles)
Common and Tall waterhemp (up to 3 inches tall with COC at 1%)

Suppression of listed weeds (up to 4 inches)

Amaranth, Palmer	Mustards
Bindweed, field	Nightshade, hairy
Buckwheat, wild	Pigweed, Smooth
Cocklebur	Prickly Sida
Filaree, redstem	Ragweed, common
Groundcherry, smooth	Sheperdspurse
Henbit	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Jimsonweed	Spurge, prostrate
Kochia	Thistle, Russian
Lambsquarters, slimleaf	Trumpetcreeper
Lettuce, prickly	Waterhemp, common
Morningglory, entireleaf	Waterhemp, tall

Tank Mixtures with other herbicides

Aim EC may be tank mixed with other labeled herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Those products include 2,4-D amine, Dicamba (Banvel®, Clarity™, Sterling™), and Peak®. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tankmixing Aim EC with other products, be sure the Aim EC is mixed in the spray tank water first.

With 2,4-D amine

Aim EC may be tankmixed at a rate of 0.51 fl. oz. (0.008 pound active ingredient) per acre with 2,4-D amine for use on proso and pearl millet. For best results add 2,4-D amine to the tank at a rate of 0.25 – 0.50 lb. acid equivalent per acre. When applied as directed, Aim EC in tank mixtures with 2,4-D amine will control the following weeds:

When applied as directed treatment will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches*

Bedstraw, catchweed	Nightshade, black
Buckwheat, wild	Nightshade, silverleaf
Cocklebur, common	Pennycress, field**
Croton, woolly	Pepperweed, greenflower**
Fiddleneck	Pigweed, prostrate
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, redroot
Flixweed**	Pigweed, smooth
Gromwell, common	Pigweed, tumble
Groundsel, common	Primrose, cutleaf
Knotweed, prostrate*	Primrose, evening
Kochia (including Kochia resistant to other herbicides)	Radish, wild
Lambsquarters, common	Sowthistle
Lettuce, Miner's	Speedwell, ivyleaf
Lettuce, prickly (China)	Sunflower, wild

London Rocket**	Tarweed, coast
Mustard, blue***	Thistle, Russian (including Russian Thistle resistant to other herbicides)
Mustard, tansy***	Wallflower, bushy
Mustard, tumble***	Waterhemp, tall
Mustard, wild***	

*For Knotweed control, use Aim EC + 2,4-D amine only.
**These weeds can be treated from the rosette through bolting growth
stages.
***Apply to rosette growth stage (before bolting) of mustards.

TREE FRUIT, TREE NUT and OTHER CROPS

Citrus Fruits: Calamondin, Citrus Citron, Chironja, Tangelo, Tangor, Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin (Tangerine), Orange (sour), Orange (Sweet), Pummelo, Satsuma Mandarin
Pome Fruits: Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, MayHaw, Pear, Pear (Oriental), Quince
Stone Fruits: Apricot, Cherry (Sweet), Cherry (Tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Plum (Chickasaw), Plum (Damson), Plum (Japanese), Plumcot, Prune
Tree Nuts: Almond, Beech Nut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (Hazelnut), Hickory Nut, Macadamia Nut (Bush Nut), Pecan, Walnut (Black and English)
Other Crops: Tropical Fruits, Pistachio, Kiwifruit, Pomegranate, Fig, Olive, Date, Persimmon, Banana, Cacao, Tea, Indian Mulberry, Vanilla, Coconut, Palm Heart, Coffee and Guayule.

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Weed Control
Apply Aim EC for postemergence weed control of certain susceptible broadleaf weeds when used alone or in combination with other herbicides. Apply Aim EC alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply Aim EC up to 1.98 fl. ozs. (up to 0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre. Aim EC alone or tank mixtures may be used for general weed control, in middles (between rows of trees), and in strips (in row of trees). Aim EC may be applied at any time during the season. Aim EC may be mixed with other herbicides that have preemergence or postemergence activity. Any preemergence activity must rely on activity from other herbicides as directed on their labels. Contact herbicides such as glyphosate (Roundup Ultra®, Touchdown®) and paraquat (Gramoxone®) may be tankmixed with Aim EC for broader spectrum weed control.

Sucker Management
Undesirable sucker growth from the base of the trunks or root sprouts may be managed with Aim EC. Apply Aim EC at 1.98 fl. ozs. (0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre. Suckers and other undesirable growth must be treated when the tissue is young and not mature and hardened off. Care must be taken not to allow spray mist to contact desirable fruit or foliage or green bark (see Precautions).

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim EC may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the **Hooded Sprayer Applications** section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Equipment and Application
Coverage is essential for good control. Use a spray volume adequate to get thorough coverage, but use a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre. Apply only with ground equipment. Applications may be made with boom equipment, hooded sprayers, shielded sprayers, hand-held and high volume wands or orchard guns. **Always add Aim EC to the spray tank first. See "Mixing and Loading Instructions" under GENERAL INFORMATION.**

Control is enhanced with the addition of a nonionic surfactant (NIS) or crop oil concentrate (COC). Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (2 pints NIS per 100 gallons) or a crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (one gallon COC per 100 gallons).

Precautions
Extreme caution must be used during applications when desirable fruit or foliage are present in order to avoid fruit spotting and/or leaf necrosis. Do not allow spray mist of Aim EC to come in contact with desirable fruit or foliage. On seedling or newly transplanted trees do not allow spray to contact green bark of trunk area. Other herbicides may be more injurious to young trees than Aim EC; so, if tank mixtures are used, the precautions and restrictions on the labels of all tankmixed herbicides must be followed.

Restrictions
Do not apply more than 1.98 fl. ozs. (0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre per application (including preplant site preparation) and 7.92 fl. ozs. (0.124 pound active ingredient) per acre per season.

Do not apply more than 1.98 fl. ozs. (0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre in a single application for other crops (Tropical Fruits, Pistachio, Kiwifruit, Pomegranate, Fig, Olive, Date, Persimmon, Banana, Cacao, Tea, Indian Mulberry, Vanilla, Coconut, Palm Heart, Coffee and Guayule).

Do not make application less than 14 days apart.

Allow a minimum of three days between last application and harvest. If Aim EC is used in a tank mixture, observe the other product's label for restrictions, precautions, and rotational cropping instructions.

Postemergent Weed Control of Broadleaf Weeds: Apply Aim EC up to 1.98 fl. ozs. (up to 0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre for control of susceptible broadleaf weeds. The lower rate is for small seedling weeds at the 2 to 3-leaf stage; higher rates are needed for larger weeds up to the 6-leaf stage. Applications to weeds beyond the six-leaf stage may result in only partial control.

Weeds Controlled
Extreme caution must be used during applications when desirable fruit or foliage are present in order to avoid fruit spotting and/or leaf necrosis.

Amaranth, Palmer	Morningglory, pitted
Burclover	Nettle, burning
Cheeseweed	Nettle, stinging
Cocklebur, common	Nightshade, black
Fiddleneck, coast	Nightshade, Eastern black
Filaree, broadleaf	Nightshade, hairy
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, redroot
Filaree, whitestem	Pigweed, smooth
Henbit	Prickly lettuce
Lambsquarters, common	Redmaids
London Rocket	Shepherdspurse
Mallow, common	Sowthistle
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Velvetleaf

GRAPE (Raisin, Table and Wine)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Weed Control: Aim EC is for postemergence weed control of certain susceptible broadleaf weeds when used alone or in combination with other herbicides. Apply Aim EC alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply Aim EC at up to 1.98 fl. ozs. (up to 0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre. Aim EC applied alone or tank mixtures may be used for general weed control, in middles (between rows of plants), and in strips (in row of plants). Aim EC may be applied at any time during the season (see precautions). Aim EC may be mixed with other herbicides that have pre-emergence or post-emergence activity. Any pre-emergence activity must rely on activity from other herbicides as directed on their labels. Contact herbicides such as glyphosate (Roundup Ultra®, Touchdown®) may be tank mixed with Aim EC to get broader weed control.

Sucker Management: Undesirable sucker growth from the base of vine trunks or root sprouts may be controlled with Aim EC. Apply

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Aim EC at 1.98 fl. ozs. (0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre. Suckers and other undesirable growth must be treated when the tissue is young and not mature and hardened off. Care must be taken not to get spray mist on desirable fruit or foliage or on to green bark (see precautions).

Hooded Sprayer Applications

Aim EC may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the **Hooded Sprayer Applications** section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Equipment and Application: Coverage is essential for good control. Use a spray volume adequate to get thorough coverage and use a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre. Apply only with ground equipment. Applications may be made with boom equipment, shielded sprayers, hand-held and high-volume wands or orchard guns. **Always add Aim EC to the spray tank first. See "Mixing and Loading Instructions" under GENERAL INFORMATION.** Control is enhanced with the addition of a nonionic surfactant (NIS) or crop oil concentrate (COC). Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (2 pints NIS per 100 gallons) or a crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1% v/v (one gallon COC per 100 gallons).

Precautions: Extreme caution must be used during applications when desirable fruit or foliage is present in order to avoid fruit spotting or leaf necrosis. Do not allow Aim EC spray mist to come in contact with desirable fruit or foliage. On seedling or newly transplanted vines do not allow spray to contact green bark of trunk area. Other herbicides may be more injurious to young vines than Aim EC; so, if tank mixtures are used, the precautions and restrictions on the labels of all tankmixed herbicides must be followed.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 1.98 fl. ozs. (0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre per application (including preplant site preparation) and 8.5 fl. ozs. (0.124 pound active ingredient) per acre per season.

Do not make application less than 14 days apart.

Allow a minimum of three days between last application and harvest. If Aim EC is used in a tank mixture, observe the other product's label for restrictions, precautions, and rotational cropping instructions.

Postemergent Weed Control of Broadleaf Weeds: Apply Aim EC at up to 1.98 fl. ozs. (up to 0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre for control of susceptible broadleaf weeds. The lower rate is for small seedling weeds at the 2 to 3- leaf stage; higher rates are needed for larger weeds up to the 6-leaf stage. Applications to weeds beyond the 6-leaf stage may result in only partial control.

Weeds Controlled
Extreme caution must be used during applications when desirable fruit or foliage are present in order to avoid fruit spotting or leaf necrosis.

Amaranth, Palmer	Morningglory, pitted
Burclover	Nettle, burning
Cheeseweed	Nettle, stinging
Cocklebur, common	Nightshade, black
Fiddleneck, coast	Nightshade, eastern black
Filaree, broadleaf	Nightshade, hairy
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, redroot
Filaree, whitestem	Pigweed, smooth
Henbit	Prickly lettuce
Lambsquarters, common	Redmaids
London Rocket	Shepherdspurse
Mallow, common	Sowthistle
Morninggiory, ivyleaf	Velvetleaf

TOBACCO

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Pre-transplant burndown
Aim EC is a contact herbicide for pre-transplant burndown control of broadleaf weeds in tobacco. Apply Aim EC as a broadcast application alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Aim EC may be applied up to one (1) day prior to transplanting

Shielded spray or Hooded spray
Aim EC may be applied using shielded sprayers or hooded sprayers to emerged and actively growing broadleaf weeds in tobacco from transplanting until layby. Shielded spray or hooded spray applications of Aim EC or Aim EC tank mixes should utilize application equipment that will prevent contact of spray solution with the tobacco plant. Do not allow spray solution to contact tobacco foliage or green stem tissue. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Directed spray after first priming – Flue Cured tobacco only
Aim EC may be applied as a directed spray application after the first priming in flue cured tobacco only for the control of emerged and actively growing broadleaf weeds. Directed spray equipment should position nozzles a minimum 3 to 4 inches above the soil, with nozzles directed underneath the crop canopy. Spray solution should be directed at the base of tobacco plants for minimal contact with foliage while maintaining maximum contact with broadleaf weeds that are at appropriate treatment size. Do not apply when conditions favor drift or wind is above 10 mph.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. **Coverage is essential for good control.** Use a crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1% v/v (1 gallon COC per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Aim EC Use Rates and Weeds Controlled
Apply Aim EC according to the table below at a volume of at least 10 gallons per acre.
Do not apply more than 3.2 fl. ozs. (0.05 pounds active ingredient) per acre per season.

When applied at 0.8 fl. oz. (0.012 pound active ingredient) per acre. Aim EC alone will provide control of listed weeds:

Amaranthus spp.
Bindweed, bindweed (burndown)
Hemp Sesbania
Lambsquarters
Nightshade, annual spp.
Purslane, common
Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Velvetleaf

When applied at 1.1 fl. ozs. (0.016 pound active ingredient) per acre. Aim EC alone will provide control of listed weeds:

All weeds controlled at 0.8 ounce plus:
Anoda, spurred
Carpetweed
Cocklebur, common
Cotton, volunteer
Cotton, Roundup Ready®
Groundcherry, Wright
Kochia
Morningglory, ivyleaf
Morningglory, pitted
Morningglory, entireleaf
Morningglory, scarlet
Sage, Lanceleaf

When applied at 1.5 fl. ozs. (0.024pund active ingredient) per acre. Aim EC alone will provide control of listed weeds:

All weeds controlled at 1.1 fl. oz. plus:
Dayflower, spreading
Ragweed, common
Nightshade, silverleaf (suppression)

For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim EC may be tankmixed with other herbicides registered for use in tobacco at the appropriate timing. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Restrictions
Do not apply within 6 days of Harvest.

POTATO

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Aim EC may be used alone or in a tank mix combination with other herbicides and insecticides as a fallow systems treatment, as a preplant burndown treatment and/or as a harvest aid to desiccate potatoes and those susceptible weeds that may be present.

Fallow Systems
See the **Fallow Systems** section for directions for application

Preplant Burndown
See the **Preplant Burndown** section for directions for application.

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim EC may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the **Hooded Sprayer Applications** section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Harvest Aid Desiccation Application (For potatoes only)
Apply Aim EC as a broadcast spray at a rate of 3.2 to 5.9 fl. ozs. (0.05 lb. to 0.09 lb active ingredient) per acre in spray volume sufficient to provide complete coverage of potato foliage. Aim EC may be used alone or as a tank mixture with other potato harvest aids as a desiccant prior to harvest. Aim EC can be applied foliarly to potatoes in the later stages of senescence and will provide adequate desiccation of potato foliage and vines. Aim EC will also desiccate late season susceptible broadleaf weeds to aid in tuber harvest. Adequate desiccation is generally achieved within 14 days after the initial treatment is applied. If the potato crop is in the active vegetative growth stage when desiccation is initiated, two applications may be required to provide desiccation of leaf and stem tissue. Dense potato canopy, large plant size, and environmental conditions not conducive to product absorption or activity will reduce initial application efficacy and increase the need for a second application. If a second application is necessary, apply at 7 to 14 days after the first application. **Thorough coverage of the potato plant to be desiccated is essential.** Use a sufficient volume of water to obtain thorough coverage of the potato leaves and vines. For best results, apply Aim EC when the potato crop is in the early stages of natural senescence.

Ground Application: Apply Aim EC in at least 20 gallons of water per acre using 80-degree or 110-degree flat-fan nozzles. Select a spray pressure between 30 to 60 pounds per square inch (psi) measured at the nozzle to obtain a droplet size of approximately 300 microns. Vary the spray volume and spray pressure as indicated by the density of the potato canopy and vines to assure thorough spray coverage. Increase the spray volume and pressure if the potato canopy is dense or under cool, cloudy or dry conditions. Increased spray volumes will enhance performance. If Turbo TeeJet® nozzles are used, a spray pressure of 60 psi or more will be required to get thorough coverage. Do not apply when winds are gusty or prone to cause herbicide drift from desired target.

Aerial Application: Apply Aim EC with aerial equipment 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre, using higher volumes when potato canopies and vines are dense. Apply at a height of 10 feet or less above the potato canopy and use low drift nozzles. Adjust the nozzles to provide a uniform pattern and a droplet size of 350 to 450 microns. Do not apply aerially when atmospheric conditions are conducive to spray drift and do not apply when wind could drift to surrounding vegetation.

Adjuvant: Aim EC must be applied with either a methylated seed oil adjuvant at a minimum of 1 quart per acre or 1% volume to volume when applied to volumes > 20 gallons per acre. A silicone based adjuvant at recommended label rates.

Tank mixes: Aim EC may be applied as a tank mix or as a sequential application with other potato desiccants. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Restrictions
1. Do not apply more than 0.018 lb ai of Aim EC per acre per crop season as a desiccant.
2. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist or wind is above 10 mph.
3. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

GRASS

(Forage, Fodder, Hay, Seed)

Aim EC may be applied alone or in combination with other registered pesticides for the control of weeds in rangeland, pastures, hay, grasses grown for hay or silage and grass seed production. Aim EC may be applied at use rates up to 1.98 fl. ozzs. (0.031 pound active ingredient) per broadcast acre. For optimum results, weeds should be treated when small. Applications should (shall) ** be made with ground equipment delivering a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre and adjusted to provide optimum coverage of the target weeds.

When Aim EC is applied alone, grazing and hay operations may proceed with no restrictions. For tank mixture applications, refer to the use directions and restrictions of the mixture product.

Restrictions:
Do not make more than three applications per season.
Do not make applications less than 7 days apart.
Do not apply more than 5.94 fl. ozs. (0.093 pound active ingredient) per acre per season.

When applied at 0.51 to 1.1 fl. ozs. (0.008to 0.016 lb ai) per acre Aim EC will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches tall

Amaranthus spp.	Nettle, stinging
Bedstraw, catchweed	Nightshade, black
Fiddleneck, coast	Nightshade, hairy
Flixweed	Pennycress, field
Lambsquarters (up to 3 inches)	Pigweed, redroot
London rocket	Velvetleaf
Mustard, tansy	Wallflower, bushy

Suppression of weeds up to 4 inches

Bindweed, field	Mustards *
Filaree, redstem *	Shepherdspurse *
Henbit	Thistle, Canada
Kochia *	Thistle, Russian *
Lettuce, prickly (China)*	Wild buckwheat *

When applied at 1.47 to 1.98 fl. ozs. (0.023 to 0.031 lb. ai) per acre Aim EC will provide:
Control of the following weeds up to 4 inches tall

Bedstraw, catchweed	Nightshade, hairy
Bittercress	Mustard, tumble
Buckwheat, wild	Pennycress, field
Filaree, Redstem	Pigweeds
Flixweed	Rapeseed, volunteer
Kochia	Shepherdspurse
Lambsquarters	Sowthistle, annual
Mustard, tansy	Thistle, Russian
Nightshade, black	Velvetleaf
Nightshade, hairy	Wallflower, bushy

Tank Mixtures with other herbicides
Aim EC may be tankmixed with other labeled herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tankmixing Aim EC with other products, be sure the Aim EC is mixed in the spray tank water first.

HOPS

FOR USE IN IDAHO, OREGON AND WASHINGTON ONLY

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Post-Directed Application For Sucker Management

Aim EC is a contact herbicide for directed spray application to the basal portion of the hop plant for the management of sucker growth. Apply Aim EC at 1.95 fl. ozs. (0.03 lb active ingredient) per acre per application in a minimum of 20 gallons of spray solution by boom-type ground application equipment only to the basal portion of the hop plant (approximately the lower 1.5 feet) and to the sucker mat which extends from the base of the plant to approximately 1.5 to 2 feet into the row.

An alternate row treatment program may be followed to avoid the removal of excessive photosynthetic capacity from the crown area. When treating alternating rows on different days, the equivalent maximum rate must not exceed 3.2 fl. ozs. (0.05 lb active ingredient) of Aim EC per application per treated row area totaling 0.5 acres.

A maximum of 7.65 fl. ozs. (0.12 lb active ingredient) of Aim EC may be applied per acre per season. Allow 14 days between treatments of Aim EC.

Coverage is essential to obtain good basal growth management. Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) having at least 80 percent active ingredient at 0.25 % v/v (2 pints of NIS per 100 gallons of spray volume) or a quality crop oil concentrate (COC) at recommended rates.

If Aim EC is used in a tank mixture, refer to the other product labels for all restrictions on tank mixing and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Postemergent Weed Control of Broadleaf Weeds

Aim EC may be applied using shielded sprayers or hooded sprayers to control emerged and actively growing broadleaf weeds within or between the rows of the crop.

Apply Aim EC up to 1.95 fl. ozs. (up to 0.03 pound active ingredient) per acre for control of susceptible broadleaf weeds.

Weeds Controlled

Amaranth, Palmer	Nettle, burning
Burclover	Nettle, stinging
Cheeseweed	Nightshade, black,
Cocklebur, common	Nightshade, Eastern black
Fiddleneck, coast	Nightshade, hairy
Filaree, broadleaf	Pigweed, redroot,
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, smooth
Filaree, whitestem	Prickly lettuce
Lambsquarters, common	Redmaids
London Rocket	Shepherdspurse
Mallow, common	Sowthistle
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Velvetleaf
Morningglory, pitted	

For band treatment, apply the broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. To determine these:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width Inches}}{\text{Row Width Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate Per Acre} = \text{Band Rate}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band Width Inches}}{\text{Row Width Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Volume Per Acre} = \text{Band Volume}$$

Precautions

Extreme caution must be taken during application to avoid upward drift of the spray solution and contact with the highly susceptible new growth. Avoid applications until newly trained bines have developed sufficient barking to avoid damage to the stem and are high enough up the string to avoid contact with the apical bud. Only use nozzles that will produce coarse or very coarse droplets of a Volume Median Diameter, VMD, greater than 350 microns. Do not exceed 30-psi spray pressure unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift reduction nozzles. Do not apply Aim EC using air blast or air assisted sprayers or application devices.

Restrictions

Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
Do not apply more than 7.65 fl. ozs. (0.12 lb active ingredient) per acre per season.

Dealers Should Sell in Original Packages Only.

Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability:

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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

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

To the extent permitted by law FMC or seller shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF FMC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF FMC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

This Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

FMC, Aim - trademarks of FMC Corporation
Accent, Accent Gold, Ally, Basis, Basis Gold, Express, Finesse, Harmony, - trademarks of E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company
Achieve, Gramoxone, Touchdown, - trademark of ZENECA, Inc.
Amber, Beacon, Discover, Exceed, Equip, Northstar, Option, Peak, Spirit, Tough, - trademarks of Novartis
Assert – trademark of Helena Chemical Company
Lightning - trademark of American Cyanamid Company
Banvel, Clarity, Distinct, Marksman - trademarks of BASF Corporation
Curtail, Hornet, Scorpion, Starane - trademarks of Dow Agrosciences, LLC
Bronate, Hoelon, Liberty, Puma, Dropp, Finish, Prep, Folex, Ginstar - trademarks of Aventis Group
Laddok, Poast - trademarks of BASF Aktiengesellschaft
Permit - trademark of Nissan Chemical Industries, Inc.
Roundup, Roundup Ultra - trademarks of Monsanto Company
Salvo, Shotgun, Sword, - trademarks of Platte Chemical Company
Sencor, Def, Everest - trademarks of Bayer Aktiengesellschaft
Sterling, Bison - trademarks of Agriliance, LLC
Harvade - trademark of Uniroyal Chemical Company, Inc.
CottonQuik - trademark of Griffin, LLC

** In California only

279-3242 11/8/2004 1/20

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

NOV - 8 2004

Callista O. Chukwunenye
FMC Corporation
1735 Market St.
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Dear Dr. Chukwunenye:

SUBJECT: Label Amendment to Add New Uses
Aim EW Herbicide
EPA Registration No. 279-3242
Your Submission Dated October 12, 2004

The label amendment referred to above, submitted in accordance with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. This amended labeling supersedes all previously accepted ones.

Sincerely yours,

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Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

7505C							
Hoffman							
11/4/04							

2/20

ACCEPTED

NOV - 8 2004

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.

279-3242

Aim HERBICIDE EW

For Agricultural or Commercial Use Only
NOT FOR SALE OR USE IN CALIFORNIA
FOR SALE OR USE IN CALIFORNIA, USE SHARK EW

EPA Reg. No. 279-3242 **EPA Est. 279-**

Active Ingredient:	**By Wt.**
Carfentrazone-ethyl: Ethyl α,2-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]-4-fluorobenzenepropanoate	21.3%
Inert Ingredients:	78.7%
.....	100.0%

This product contains 1.9 pounds active ingredient per gallon.
Contains Petroleum Distillates
U.S. Patent No. 5,125,958

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID

If Inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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 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 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 the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

HOTLINE NUMBER

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

Note to Physician: Carfentrazone-ethyl is expected to have low oral and dermal toxicity, and moderate inhalation toxicity. It is expected to be slightly irritating to the skin and minimally irritating to the eyes. This product contains a granular material (sand) that may cause mechanical irritation to the eyes. Treatment is otherwise controlled removal of exposure followed by symptomatic and supportive care.

See other panels for additional precautionary information.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT MADE IN CHINA, FORMULATED AND PACKAGED IN USA.

FMC

FMC Corporation
Agricultural Products Group
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Aim(Cal) EW Herbicide 10-11-04

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards to Humans (and Domestic Animals)

Caution
Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves, and shoes plus socks.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. 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.

User Safety Recommendations:
Users should:
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

Carfentrazone-ethyl is very toxic to algae and moderately toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the high water mark, except as specified on this label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

Physical/Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage

Not for use or storage in or around the house.

Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat. Carefully open containers. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put granule or dilute material into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food, or feed by inappropriate storage or disposal.

In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out unprotected persons and animals. Confine spills. Call FMC: (800) 331-3148.

To confine spill: Dike surrounding area, sweep up spillage. Dispose of in accordance with information given under Pesticide Disposal. Wash spill area with water, absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay, sweep up and dispose of in an approved manner. Place damaged container in a larger holding container. Identify contents per required hazardous waste labeling regulations.

Pesticide Disposal

Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal

Plastic containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for approved pesticide container recycling program, or puncture and dispose of in an approved waste disposal facility. Provided on site incineration is allowed by state and local authorities, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Aim EW is a emulsifiable concentrate formulation. Aim EW is to be mixed with water and applied to labeled crops for selective postemergence control of broadleaf weeds. Weed control is best when the product is applied to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches in height. Aim EW is a contact herbicide.

Aim EW is rapidly absorbed through the foliage of plants. To avoid significant crop response, applications should not be made within 6 - 8 hours of either rain or irrigation or when heavy dew is present on the crop. Within a few hours following application, the foliage of susceptible weeds show signs of desiccation, and in subsequent days necrosis and death of the plant occur. Due to environmental conditions and with certain spray tank additives, some herbicidal symptoms may appear on the crop. However, the crop recovers quickly with no loss in yield.

Extremes in environmental conditions such as temperature, moisture, soil conditions, and cultural practices may affect the activity of Aim EW. Under warm moist conditions, herbicide symptoms may be accelerated. While under very dry conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed, and weeds hardened off by drought are less susceptible to Aim EW.

Tank Mixtures

Aim EW may be tankmixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. Tank mixtures of Aim EW with EC formulations of other crop protection products, crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil, silicone based adjuvants, 28% nitrogen or ammonium sulfate may increase crop response.

Adjuvant Use Requirements

Use a non-ionic surfactant **(NIS)** having at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) or a 28% nitrogen (UAN) at 2 to 4 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution. Ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be used at 2-4 pounds per acre where recommended by those companion herbicides listed on this label. In the latter case, the level of leaf speckling may be higher than with NIS alone. Crop oil (COC) or crop oil plus either 28% nitrogen or ammonium sulfate may be used with companion herbicides listed on this label and may be recommended in certain situations.

Mixing and Loading Instructions:

Fill the spray tank 3/4 full with clean water. Make sure the agitation system is operating while adding products. Complete filling the spray tank to the desired level. The spray tank agitation should be sufficient to ensure uniform spray mixture during application and until the spray tank has been emptied. When tankmixing with other products, Aim EW should be mixed first in the spray tank. After the Aim EW is thoroughly mixed, add the other products as specified on their label. Ensure the compatibility of other products with Aim EW before mixing them together in the spray tank. Avoid the overnight storage of Aim EW spray mixtures. Premixing Aim EW spray solutions in nurse tanks is not recommended.

Maintain continuous spray solution agitation until all the spray solution has been used.

Do not use with tank additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5 or above pH 8. Buffer spray solution to alter the pH range as appropriate.

Spray Equipment Clean-Out:

Many new pesticides are very active at low rates, especially to sensitive crops. Residues left in mixing equipment, spray tanks, hoses, spray booms and nozzles can cause crop effects if they are not properly cleaned. As soon as possible after spraying Aim EW and before using the sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer equipment must be thoroughly cleaned using the following procedure. In addition, users must take appropriate steps to ensure proper equipment clean-out for any other products mixed with Aim EW as required on the other product labels. More complete cleaning can be achieved if the spray system is cleaned immediately following the application.

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles. Use a high pressure detergent wash to remove physical sediment and residues from the inside of the sprayer tank and thoroughly rinse. Then, thoroughly flush sprayer hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles with a clean water rinse. Remove and clean spray tips and all filters and screens (tank, spray hose and spray tips) separately in the ammonia solution of Step 2.

2. Next, prepare a sprayer cleaning solution by adding three gallons of ammonia (containing at least 3% active) per 100 gallons of clean water. Prepare sufficient cleaning solution to allow the operation of the spray system for a minimum of 15 minutes to thoroughly flush hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles.

3. Convenient and thorough cleaning of the sprayer can be achieved if the ammonia solution or fresh water is left in the spray tank, hoses, spray booms and spray nozzles overnight or during storage.

4. Before using the sprayer, completely drain the sprayer system. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, spray boom, and spray nozzles with clean water. Remove and clean spray tips and all filters and screens (tank, spray hose and spray tip) separately in an ammonia solution.

5. Properly dispose of all cleaning solution and rinsate in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations and guidelines.

Do not apply sprayer cleaning solutions or rinsate to sensitive crops.

Do not store the sprayer overnight or for any extended period of time with Aim EW spray solution remaining in the tank, spray lines, spray boom plumbing, spray nozzles or strainers.

If the sprayer has been stored or idle, purge the spray boom and nozzles with clean water before beginning any application.

Should small quantities of Aim EW remain in inadequately cleaned mixing, loading and/or spray equipment, they may be released during subsequent applications potentially causing effects to certain crops and other vegetation. FMC accepts no liability for any effects due to inadequately cleaned equipment.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

GROUND APPLICATION

Use ground sprayers designed, calibrated and operated to deliver uniform spray droplets to the targeted plant or plant parts. Overlaps and slower ground speeds (caused by continuing to spray while starting, stopping or turning) may result in higher application rates and possible crop response.

Spray Buffer for Ground Application

Spray buffer zones for ground applications listed in chart below are required where local indigenous endangered plant species are found.

Buffers to Indigenous Endangered Plant Species		
USE RATE (lbs. ai per acre)	Ground Spray buffer ft. (low boom)	Ground Spray buffer ft. (high boom)
[illegible]	25	
[illegible]	25	

Conventional Boom and Nozzle Sprayers
Use a boom and nozzle sprayer equipped with the appropriate nozzles, spray tips and screens and adjusted to provide optimum spray distribution and coverage at the appropriate operating pressures. Use nozzles that produce minimal amounts of fine spray droplets. Do not exceed 30 psi spray pressure unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift reducing nozzles. Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre. Use higher spray volumes when there is a dense weed population or crop canopy. Adjust sprayers to position spray tips no lower than 18 inches above the crop. Operate the sprayer to avoid the application of high herbicide rates directly over the rows and/or into the whorl of treated crop plants.

Directed Sprayers
Aim EW may be applied with drop nozzles or other spray equipment capable of directing the spray to the target weeds and away from sensitive plant parts. Aim EW may be applied up to the maximum rate for the target crop for the control of larger weed sizes or weeds not controlled with lower use rates. Use appropriate rates of adjuvants such as nonionic surfactants, crop oil concentrates or methylated seed oils.

Hooded Sprayers
Hooded sprayers may also be used to apply Aim EW. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Section on page 5 for specific adjustment and operation instructions.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum coverage while producing a minimal amount of fine droplets. Apply at a minimum of 3 gallons of finished spray per acre. Higher aerial spray volumes are required for harvest aid/defoliation treatments. Higher spray volumes are required when there is a dense weed population or crop canopy.

Spray Drift Management

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND THE GROWER.

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 movement from applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications of dry materials.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
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.

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

Controlling Spray Droplet Size

Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

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

Nozzle Orientation – For aerial application, orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

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

Boom Length - For some aerial use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height – Aerial applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target 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 - Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

Wind - Drift potential is lowest between winds speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should (shall)** be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should (shall)** be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

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

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

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ALLOWABLE USE INFORMATION

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE AIM EW USE PER ACRE PER SEASON

Total Allowed Aim EW Use*		
Crop/Crop Group/Crop Subgroup ***Preplant Burndown; Hooded Sprayer Applications***	**Aim EW (fl. oz./acre) Per Season**	**Maximum Rate (lb ai/acre) Per Season**
Vegetable, root (Subgroups 1A and 1B)	6.6	0.096
Vegetable, bulb (Group 3)		
Vegetable, leafy (Group 4)		
Vegetable, brassica (Group 5)		
Vegetable, legume (Group 6)		
Vegetable, fruiting; Okra (Group 8)		
Berry (Subgroup 13A)		
Herbs and Spices (Group 19)		
Tropical Fruits		
Rapeseed		
Mustard seed		
Flax seed		
Sunflower seed		
Safflower seed		
Crambe seed		
Borage seed		
Strawberry		
Horseradish		
Sugarcane		
Peanut		

Crop/Crop Group/Crop Subgroup ***Preplant Burndown, In-crop, Harvest Aid Applications***	**Aim EW (oz/acre) Per Season**	**Maximum Rate (lb ai/acre) Per Season**
Vegetable, tuberous and corm (Subgroups 1C and 1D)	11.6	0.181
Citrus fruit (Group 10)	7.92	0.124
Pome fruit (Group 11)	7.92	0.124
Stone fruit (Group 12)	7.92	0.124
Caneberry (Subgroup 13B)	25.6	0.4
Tree Nut, Pistachio (Group 14)	7.92	0.124
Grass (Group 17)	5.94	0.093
Tropical Tree Fruit	7.92	0.124
Small Grains (preplant and in-season)	1.98	0.031
Small Grains (harvest aid)	1.98	0.031
Sorghum (preplant and in-season)	0.96	0.015
Sorghum (harvest aid)	0.96	0.015
Corn (preplant and in-season)	1.98	0.031
Corn (harvest aid)	1.98	0.031
Rice (preplant and in-season)	8.82	0.138
Rice (preplant and in-season)**	19.2	0.3
Rice (harvest aid)	1.6	0.025
Cotton (preplant and in-season)	7.92	0.124
Cotton (harvest aid)	3.2	0.05
Soybeans (preplant and in-season)	1.47	0.023
Soybean (harvest aid)	1.47	0.023
Hops	1.98	0.031
Grape	7.92	0.124
Tobacco	3.06	0.048
Potato	11.6	0.181
Wild Rice (preplant and in-season)**	19.2	0.3

*The total allowable usage includes all applications made to the field per calendar year. This includes fallow treatments, burndown treatments and all in-season treatments.

** In California Only

PREHARVEST INTERVALS

Max Growth Stage or Preharvest Intervals (PHI) for Aim EW

Crop/Crop Group/Crop Subgroup ***Preplant Burndown; Hooded Sprayer Applications***	**Preharvest Interval (days before harvest); Growth Stage**
Vegetable, root (Subgroups 1A and 1B)	0
Vegetable, bulb (Group 3)	0
Vegetable, leafy (Group 4)	0
Vegetable, brassica (Group 5)	0
Vegetable, legume (Group 6)	0
Vegetable, fruiting; Okra (Group 8)	0
Berry (Subgroup 13A)	0
Herbs and Spices (Group 19)	0
Tropical Fruits	0
Rapeseed	0
Mustard seed	0
Flax seed	0
Sunflower seed	0
Safflower seed	0
Crambe seed	0
Borage seed	0
Strawberry	0
Horseradish	0
Sugarcane	0
Peanut	0

Crop/Crop Group/Crop Subgroup ***Preplant Burndown, In-crop, Harvest Aid Applications***	**Preharvest Interval (days before harvest); Growth Stage**
Vegetable, tuberous and corm (Subgroups 1C and 1D)	7
Citrus fruit (Group 10)	3
Pome fruit (Group 11)	3
Stone fruit (Group 12)	3
Caneberry (Subgroup 13B)	15
Tree Nut, Pistachio (Group 14)	3
Grass (Group 17)	0
Tropical Tree Fruit	3
Small Grains (preplant and in-season)	Jointing Stage
Small Grains (harvest aid)	3
Sorghum (preplant and in-season)	6 Leaf Collars
Sorghum, Sweet	
Sorghum (harvest aid)	3
Corn (preplant and in-season)	14 Leaf Collars
Rice (preplant and in-season)	4
Rice (preplant and in-season)**	60
Rice (harvest aid)	3
Cotton (preplant and in-season)	7
Cotton (harvest aid)	7
Soybeans (preplant and in-season)	V10
Soybean (harvest aid)	3
Hops	0
Grape	3
Tobacco	6
Potato	7
Wild Rice (preplant and in-season)**	60

** In California Only

CROP ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

Following an application of Aim EW, a treated field may only be rotated to a registered crop **(a registered crop may be planted at any time). All other crops may be planted after 12 months.**

FALLOW SYSTEMS

Apply Aim EW by ground or aerially alone or with other herbicides in the fallow period prior to planting or the emergence of any crop or rotational crop listed on this label to control or suppress annual broadleaf weeds. For best performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches high or rosettes less than 3 inches across. Coverage is essential for good weed control.

Apply Aim EW at up to 1.98 fl. ozs. (up to 0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre in fallow systems. A nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be used to enhance activity of Aim EW in fallow systems. Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient or a petroleum or vegetable seed based crop oil concentrate at 1.5 to 2.0 pints per acre.

Optimum broad-spectrum control of annual and perennial weeds requires a tank mix of a broad-spectrum burndown herbicide such as RoundUp, or other glyphosate products, Touchdown® or Gramoxone® Extra. When tankmixing Aim EW with other products, be sure the Aim EW is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section.

For all products used in tank mixes, refer to the specific product labels for all restrictions on tankmixing and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

PREPLANT BURNDOWN

Apply Aim EW alone or with other herbicides or liquid fertilizers as a burn-down treatment prior to planting or emergence of labeled crops to control or suppress annual broadleaf weeds or prior crop residue. For best performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches high or rosettes less than 3 inches across. Coverage is essential for good control. Optimum broad-spectrum control of annual and perennial weeds requires a tank mix of a broad spectrum burndown herbicide such as RoundUp Ultra®, or other glyphosate products, Touchdown® or Gramoxone® Extra or 2,4-D. When tank mixing Aim EW with other products, be sure the Aim EW is mixed in the spray tank water first. When tank mixing with fertilizer solutions be sure to use an Aim EW mixture. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. For all products used in tank mixes, refer to the specific product labels for all restrictions on tank mixing and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

HOODED SPRAYER APPLICATIONS

Aim EW may be applied to the following crops using hooded sprayers in accordance with specific use information in the **Directions for Use** section following the lists:
Beans(Snap, Dried, Lima), Blueberries, Borage, Broccoli, Cabbage, Caneberries (Blackberry, Raspberry), Canola, Carrots, Celery, Corn, Cotton, Crambe, Flaxseed, Grain Sorghum, Grapes, Head Lettuce, Mustard greens, Onions, Peanuts, Peas(Field, Cow), Radish, Rice, Soybeans, Spinach, Strawberries, Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Sunflowers, Triticale, Teosonite , Tropical Fruits, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Tobacco

Other crops included in the following Crop Groups:
Vegetable, root and tuber (Group 1)
Vegetable, leaves of root and tuber (Group 2)
Vegetable, bulb (Group 3)
Vegetable, leafy (Group 4)
Vegetable, brassica and leafy (Group 5)
Vegetable, legume (Group 6)
Vegetable, foliage of legume (Group 7)
Vegetable, fruiting (Group 8)
Vegetable, cucurbit (Group 9)
Berries (Group 13)
Grasses (Group 17)
Herbs and Spices (Group 19)
(For additional information regarding crops within a group, refer to the EPA Website:
http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/1995/May/Day-17/pr-266.htmlT

Directions for Use:

Aim EW may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the above listed crops. This treatment may be made to crops grown in rows, and includes crops grown in rows where mulch or plastic barriers are used as a weed control tool in the drill or plant line. Aim EW may be applied at use rates up to 1.98 fl. ozs. (0.031 pound active ingredient) per broadcast acre per application in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of finished spray. Aim EW may be tankmixed with other pesticides registered for this treatment pattern.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. **Coverage is essential for good control.**

Use a quality spray adjuvant such as crop oil concentrate (COC) or nonionic surfactant (NIS) at the recommended rates.

Hooded sprayers must be designed, adjusted and operated in such a manner to totally enclose the spray pattern and to prevent any spray deposition to green stems, leaf tissue, flowers or fruit of the crop. Sprayers should (shall)** not be operated at more than five (5) miles per hour in order to minimize vertical movement of the sprayer during application, including the bouncing or raising of the equipment. Use extreme care in applying to fields where the soil surface is uneven, has deep furrows, drains or other contours that would disturb the adjustment and positioning of the spray equipment and/or the spray pattern. Applications must not be made when wind conditions may disturb the spray patterns and result in spray deposition to sensitive plants or plant parts.

When used as directed, Aim EW will provide control of the listed weeds up to four (4) inches in height:

Weeds Controlled	Use Rate fl. oz./acre, (lb active/acre)
Lambsquarters, common (up to 3 inches tall)	**0.51 fl. oz. (0.008 pound active) per acre**
Morningglory, ivyleaf (up to 3 leaves)	
Morningglory, pitted (up to 3 leaves)	
Nightshade, eastern black (up to 4 inches tall)	
Pigweed, redroot (up to 4 inches tall)	
Velvetleaf	
Waterhemp (up to 2 inches tall)	
Weeds Controlled	**Use Rate fl. oz./acre, (lb active/acre)**
All the weeds controlled at 0.51 fl. oz. (0.008 pound active) per acre plus the weeds listed below:	**0.80 fl. oz.(0.013 pound active) per acre**
Bindweed, field (Above ground plant parts only)	
Cheeseweed	
Filaree, redstem	
Flixweed	
Lambsquarters, common	
Mallow, common	
Morningglory, entireleaf (up to 4 leaves)	
Morningglory, ivyleaf (up to 4 leaves)	
Morningglory, pitted (up to 4 leaves)	
Morningglory, scarlet (up to 4 leaves)	
Nightshade, hairy	
Pennycress, field	
Pigweed, prostrate	
Pigweed, smooth	
Pigweed, tumble	
Pursiane, common	
Sesbania, hemp	
Smartweed, Pennsylvania (seedling, up to 4 inches tall)	
Tansymustard	
Waterhemp, common	
Waterhemp, tall	
Weeds Controlled	**Use Rate fl. oz./acre, (lb active/acre)**

All the weeds controlled at 0.8 fl. oz. (0.013 pound active) per acre plus the weeds listed below:	1.1 fl. oz.(0.016 pound active) per acre
Amaranth, Palmer	
Amaranth, spiny	
Anoda, spurred	
Bedstraw, catchweed	
Buffalobur	
Carpetweed	
Cocklebur	
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	
Cotton, Roundup Ready®	
Cotton, volunteer	
Dayflower	
Eclipta	
Fiddleneck, coast	
Groundcherry, smooth (seedling)	
Groundcherry, Wright's	
Jimsonweed	
Kochia	
London rocket	
Morningglories	
Nettle, stinging	
Nightshade, American black	
Nightshade, black	
Sage, lanceleaf	
Sheperdspurse	
Thistle, Russian	
Wallflower, bushy	

Weeds Controlled	Use Rate fl. oz. /acre, (lb active/acre)
All the weeds controlled at 1.1 fl. ozs. (0.016 pound active) per acre plus the weeds listed below:	1.6 fl/ oz. (0.025 pound active) per acre
Ammannia, purple	
Buckwheat, wild	
Buffalobur	
Burclover	
Corn spurry	
Filaree, broadleaf	
Filaree, white	
Lettuce, prickly	
Mallow, Venice (up to 2 inches tall)	
Meadowfoam	
Mustard spp.	
Potato, volunteer	
Rapeseed, volunteer	
Redmaids	

Precautions:
Crop injury will occur when spray is allowed to come in contact with the leaves, green stem tissue, flowers or fruit of the crop.

Restrictions:
Do not apply more than 1.98 fl. oz. (0.031 pound active ingredient) during the preplant timing and no more than 4.4 fl. oz. (0.064 pound active ingredient) in-season as a row middle application. Do not apply more than 6.6 fl. oz. (0.096 pound active ingredient) per crop season.

HARVEST AID TREATMENT

Aim EW may be applied to the soybeans and the grain/forage crops (barley, millet, oats, rice, sorghum, triticale, wheat) to defoliate and/or desiccate troublesome broadleaf weeds such as morningglories, pigweeds, velvetleaf and others that may be present at harvest. Aim EW may be used alone or as a tank mixture with other harvest aids.

Applications should (shall)** be made when the crop is mature and the grain has begun to dry down, or according to Extension Service recommendations in the use area. Apply Aim EW as a broadcast spray at rates not to exceed the amount as listed in the **MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE AIM EW USE TABLE** page 4. If treatments of Aim EW have been made to the crop earlier, that volume must be considered in determining the maximum use rate as a harvest aid treatment.

Applications should (shall)** be made in spray volume sufficient to provide complete coverage of foliage. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre for ground application and 5 gallons per acre for aerial application.

Use a crop oil concentrate (COC) at the rate of 1.0% v/v (1 gallon of COC per 100 gallons of spray solution) or other suitable adjuvant at recommended rates.

Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

Coverage is essential for satisfactory performance. Repeat application if necessary.

If applied as a tank mixture, refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tank mixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

CORN

Field Corn, Seed Corn, Popcorn, Corn Silage, and Sweet Corn (Processing and Fresh Market)

Apply Aim EW alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply to corn in all tillage systems from 30 days before planting up to 14 leaf collar growth stage. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift or when wind is above 10 mph.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches high and rosettes less than 3 inches across.

Coverage is essential for good control.

Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient. Under dry conditions the use of a crop oil concentrate may improve weed control. The use of a crop oil concentrate may increase leaf speckling on the treated corn leaves.

To control weeds not listed on this label, Aim EW may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in corn. When tank mixing Aim EW with other products, be sure Aim EW is added to the spray tank water first and thoroughly mixed. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION sections.

Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions. Adjust sprayers to position spray tips no lower than 18 inches above the crop. Operate the sprayer to avoid the application of high herbicide rates directly over the rows and/or into the whorl of the corn plant. Overlaps and slower ground speeds (caused by continuing to spray while starting, stopping or turning) may result in higher application rates and possible crop response.

Hooded Sprayer Applications

Aim EW may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the **Hooded Sprayer Applications** section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Aim EW Use Rates

Use Aim EW at up to 1.1 fl. oz.(up to 0.016 pound active ingredient) per acre. Use higher rates when weeds are under stress or are larger.

Applications should (shall)** be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre or by air at a minimum finished spray volume of 3 gallons of spray per acre. When applied as directed, Aim EW will control the following weeds:

When used as directed, Aim EW will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to the indicated sizes:

Lambsquarters, Common (up to 3 inches tall)
Morningglory, ivyleaf (2-3 true leaves)
Morningglory, pitted (2-3 true leaves)
Nightshade, eastern black (up to 4 inches tall)
Pigweed, redroot (up to 4 inches tall)
Velvetleaf (up to 18 inches or up to 36 inches with drop nozzles)
Waterhemp, common (up to 2 inches tall with COC at 1% v/v)
Waterhemp, tall (up to 2 inches tall with COC at 1% v/v)

Suppression of listed weeds up to 4 inches tall

Amaranth, Palmer	Prickly sida
Bindweed, field	Ragweed, common
Cocklebur	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Groundcherry, smooth	Spurge, prostrate
Jimsonweed	Sunflower, common (annual)
Kochia	Thistle, Russian
Morningglory, entireleaf	Trumpetcreeper
Pigweed, smooth	Waterhemp, common
Potato, volunteer	Waterhemp, tall

Do not apply more than 1.98 fl. oz. of Aim EW (0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre per season including fallow/preplant burndown and labeled crop applications.

For control of the weeds listed below up to 6 inches in height, add dicamba at 2-4 ounces per acre to Aim EW tank mixes with Atrazine or to Aim EW tank mixes with other products that allow the use of Dicamba on their labels.

Lambsquarters, common
Morningglory spp.
Nightshade, eastern black
Pigweed, redroot
Pigweed, smooth
Waterhemp, common
Waterhemp, tall

Tank Mixtures
Aim EW may be tankmixed with other labeled herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tankmixing Aim EW with other products, be sure Aim EW is mixed in the spray tank water first.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim EW may be tankmixed with 2,4-D (amine), Accent®, Accent Gold®, Atrazine, Banvel®, Basis®, Basis Gold®, Beacon®, Callisto, Clarity™, Distinct®, Equip®, Exceed®, Hornet®, Liberty®, Lightning®, Marksman®, Northstar™, Option®, Permit®, Poast®, Roundup®, or other glyphosate products, Roundup Ultra®, Scorpion® III, Sencor®, Shotgun®, Spirit™, Steadfast, Sterling®, Touchdown®, and Tough®.

When tankmixing Aim EW with Accent, Accent Gold, Atrazine, Basis Gold, Liberty, Poast®, Roundup Ultra, and Shotgun use adjuvants recommended on the tank mix partner label. These may include nonionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, 28% nitrogen, ammonium sulfate or combinations of these.

Leaf speckling can occur when Aim EW is used with certain crop protection products and adjuvants. Refer to the Tank Mixtures and Recommended Adjuvants sections under General Information. Bromoxynil mixtures and Basagran mixtures may cause significant crop response as a broadcast application.

Aim EW Plus Atrazine
Aim EW may be tankmixed at a rate of 0.51 fl. ozs. (0.008 pound active ingredient) per acre with Atrazine 4L (16 fluid ounces per acre) or Atrazine 90DF (9 ounces per acre) to control the following weeds:

When used as directed, Aim EW will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches tall

Amaranth, Palmer	Nightshade, silverleaf
Amaranth, spiny	Pigweed, redroot
Buckwheat, wild	Pigweed, smooth
Buffalobur	Pigweed, triazine resistant
Carpetweed	Potato, common
Cocklebur	Potato, volunteer*
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	Purslane, common
Croton, woolly	Ragweed, common*
Devilsclaw	Ragweed, giant*
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	Sesbania, hemp
Jimsonweed	Smartweed, annual*
Kochia++	Spurred anoda
Lambsquarters, common	Sunflower, wild*
Morningglory, entireleaf	Thistle, Russian
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Velvetleaf
Morningglory, pitted	Venice mallow
Morningglory, scarlet	Waterhemp, common
Morningglory, tall	Waterhemp, tall
Nightshade, eastern black	

*Suppression or partial control
++ Kochia control up to 2" tall with Aim EC + Atrazine + COC only.
Refer to the Atrazine labels for additional weed listings and for higher use rates.

For control of giant and common ragweeds, annual smartweeds, and wild sunflower.

Aim EW Plus Atrazine Plus Dicamba or 2,4-D
Aim EW plus Atrazine can be tankmixed with 2,4-D (amine), Banvel® or Clarity herbicides. Add 2,4-D (amine) to the tank mix at 0.125 - 0.25 pound active ingredient per acre or Banvel® or Clarity at 3-4 fluid ounces per acre. Higher rates of Atrazine, Banvel® or Clarity herbicides can be used, but do not exceed the recommended label use rates allowed by these labels. Add a 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant (2 pints per 100 gallons) to the tank mixture, or under very dry soil moisture conditions, the use of crop oil concentrate (1% v/v or 1 gallon per 100 gallon spray solution) may improve weed control. However, the use of crop oil concentrate may increase leaf injury. Refer to the Tank Mixture section for information on potential leaf injury.

Aim EW Plus Banvel® or Clarity™
Aim EW at 0.51 fl. ozs. (0.008 pound active ingredient) per acre plus 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant (2 pints per 100 gallons) can be tankmixed with Banvel® or Clarity herbicides (8 fluid ounces per acre) for control of general broadleaf weeds including the following:

When used as directed, Aim EW will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches tall

Buckwheat, wild	Pigweed, triazine resistant
Cocklebur, common	Potato, common
Kochia	Potato, volunteer
Lambsquarters	Ragweed, common
Morningglory, entireleaf	Ragweed, giant
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Morningglory, pitted	Sunflower, wild
Morningglory, scarlet	Thistle, Russian
Morningglory, tall	Velvetleaf
Nightshade, black	Waterhemp, common
Pigweed, redroot	Waterhemp, tall
Pigweed, smooth	

Refer to the Banvel® or Clarity labels for additional weed listings and for higher use rates.
Refer to the Tank Mixture Section for information on potential leaf injury.

For Directed Applications
Aim EW may be applied with drop nozzles or other sprayers capable of directing the spray to the target weeds and away from the whorl of the corn plant. Aim EW may be used up to the maximum of 2.2 fl. oz. (0.032 pound active) per acre using drop nozzles for control of larger weed sizes for those weeds listed below under "Control of Weeds". Use appropriate rates of adjuvants such as non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil.

Seed Corn Production
For seed production fields, apply Aim EW using drop nozzles or other equipment to make a directed spray treatment. Avoid directing spray solution into the whorl.
Seed corn inbreds have generally shown good tolerance to Aim EW herbicide, however, all inbreds have not been tested. Broadcast applications may result in spray being concentrated into the whorl of the plant that will increase leaf response. To minimize application into the whorl of the plants, drop nozzles or other type directed sprayers must be used to direct the spray to the targeted weeds.

Sweet Corn Production
Aim EW may be applied to sweet corn, however, the user assumes all responsibility for herbicide tolerance with such use. All hybrids/varieties have not been tested for sensitivity to Aim EW herbicide nor does FMC Corporation have access to all seed company or food processor data. Broadcast applications may result in spray being concentrated into the whorl of the plant that will increase leaf response. To minimize application into the whorl of the plants, drop nozzles or other type directed sprayers must be used to direct the spray to the targeted weeds.
Therefore, any crop response arising from the use of Aim EW herbicide on sweet corn is the responsibility of the user. Use Aim EW herbicide only under the recommendation of the seed company, food processor, or State Agricultural Extension Service.

COTTON

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Removal of Failed Cotton Stands

Apply Aim EW at the rate of up to 1.6 fl. ozs. (up to 0.025 pound active ingredient) per acre broadcast as a foliar spray over the top of the remaining cotton plants with sufficient spray volume to provide coverage of the cotton plant, particularly the terminal area.

Coverage is essential for good control.

Use a crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist or wind is above 10 mph.

Hooded Sprayer Applications

Aim EW may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Post-directed and Lay-by Application

Aim EW is a contact herbicide for postemergence directed sprayer or hooded/shielded sprayer applications for the control of broadleaf weeds in cotton. Apply Aim EW alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. When tankmixing Aim EW with other products, be sure the Aim EW is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. Applications of Aim EW or Aim EW tank mixes should (shall)** be made with directed sprayers or hooded sprayers to prevent contact of spray solution with the cotton plant. Do not allow spray solution to contact cotton foliage or green stem tissue. Directed spray equipment should (shall)** position nozzles a minimum 3 to 4 inches above the soil, with nozzles directed beneath the crop canopy. Aim EW or Aim EW tank mix applications should (shall)** be made to cotton that is a minimum of 6 inches in height. Applications to cotton at 5 to 6 nodes or less must be made with hooded or shielded sprayer equipment to completely avoid contact with cotton plants. Lay-by applications of Aim EW or Aim EW tank mixtures at later growth stages of cotton may be made when cotton plants have achieved a height of 12 inches or more with sufficient bark development and height differential between crop bottom leaves and the soil. Spray solution should (shall)** be directed at the base of cotton plants for minimal contact with green stem tissue or foliage while maintaining maximum contact with broadleaf weeds that are at appropriate treatment size.

Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist or wind is above 10 mph.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. Coverage is essential for good control.

Use a crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Use Rates and Weeds Controlled

Apply Aim EW as a post-directed treatment using a directed sprayer a hooded sprayer or lay-by sprayer using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. Do not apply more than 3.2 fl. ozs. (0.05 lb.ai) Aim EW per season by post-directed and lay-by applications.

When applied at 0.8 fl. oz. (0.013 lb.ai) per acre, Aim EW applied alone will provide:
Control of listed weeds

Amaranthus spp.	Purslane, common
Hemp Sesbania	Spurge, prostrate
Bindweed, field	Velvetleaf
Lambsquarters	Venice mallow
Nightshade spp.	Cotton, volunteer
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Cotton, Roundup Ready®

When applied at 1.10 fl. oz. (0.016 lb.ai) per acre, Aim EW applied alone will provide:
Control of listed weeds

All weeds controlled at 0.8 fl. oz. plus:	
Anoda, spurred	Morningglory, entireleaf
Carpetweed	Morningglory, ivyleav
Cheeseweed	Morningglory, pitted
Cocklebur, common	Morningglory, scarlet
Fiddleneck, coast	Nettle, stinging
Groundcherry, Wright	Sage, lanceleaf
Kochia	Shepherdspurse
London Rocket	

When applied at 1.6 fl. ozs. (0.025 lb ai) per acre, Aim EW applied alone will provide:
Control of listed weeds

All weeds controlled at 1.1 fl. ozs. plus:
Ragweed, common
Nightshade, silverleaf (suppression)

For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim EW may be tankmixed with other herbicides such as Roundup, Roundup Ultra, or other glyphosate products, Staple, Buctril, Caparol, Cotoran (or other products containing fluometuron), Karmex, MSMA, or other herbicides registered for cotton post-directed and/or lay-by applications. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Harvest Aid Application

Aim EW may be applied as a harvest aid to defoliate and desiccate cotton and troublesome weeds that may be present at harvest. It may be used alone or as a tank mixture with other cotton harvest aids.

Use a quality spray adjuvant, such as nonionic surfactant (NIS) or crop oil concentrate (COC) at the recommended rates. NIS is the recommended adjuvant during warmer periods with COC being the better choice for applications during cooler periods.

Make application when 60 to 70 percent of the bolls are open, or according to the State Agricultural Extension Service recommendations in the use area.

Apply Aim EW as a broadcast spray at a rate of up to 1.6 fl. ozs. per acre (up to 0.025 lb ai per acre) in spray volume sufficient to provide complete coverage of cotton foliage. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre for ground application and 5 gallons per acre for aerial application.

Coverage is essential for defoliation. Repeat application if necessary to remove remaining foliage or control regrowth. Do not apply more than 3.2 fl. ozs. (0.05 lb.ai) per acre total as a harvest aid. Dense cotton canopy, large plant size, and environmental conditions not conducive to complete plant coverage may reduce initial application performance and increase the need for a second application.

Aim EW may be applied as a tank mix or as a sequential application with other cotton harvest aids. Aim EW may be tankmixed with Dropp, Def, Finish, Prep, Folex, Harvade, Ginstar, CottonQuik, or other registered cotton harvest aid products.

Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

BERRIES

BUSHBERRY
(Blueberry, highbush and lowbush, Currant, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Dormant Applications
Aim EW may be applied broadcast to the base of the tree trunk to control emerged and actively growing weeds during the dormant stage of the crop.

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim EW may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop during the vegetative growth stage of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Postemergence Weed Control of Broadleaf Weeds
Aim EW is for postemergence weed control of certain susceptible broadleaf weeds at a minimum of 20 gallons finished spray per broadcast acre when used alone or in combination with other herbicides. Apply Aim EW at 1.1 to 2.2 fl. oz. (0.016 to 0.032 pound active ingredient) per acre for control of susceptible broadleaf weeds. Use the lower rate for control of small seedling weeds at the 2- to 3-leaf stage; use higher rates for control of larger weeds up to the 6-leaf stage. Applications to weeds beyond the 6-leaf stage may result in only partial control.

Aim EW may be tankmixed with other herbicides that have preemergence or postemergence activity. Any preemergence activity must rely on activity from other herbicides as directed on their labels. Contact herbicides may be tank mixed with Aim EW to obtain a broader spectrum of weeds controlled. If Aim EW is used in a tank mixture, refer to the other product labels for all restrictions on tank mixing and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Coverage is essential for good control. Use a spray volume adequate to get thorough coverage and use a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre. Apply only with ground equipment. Applications may be made with boom equipment, shielded or hooded sprayers, hand-held and high-volume wands or orchard guns. Control is enhanced with the addition of a nonionic surfactant (NIS) or crop oil concentrate (COC). Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) having at least 80 percent active ingredient at 0.25 % v/v, 2 pints NIS per 100 gallons of spray volume or a quality crop oil concentrate (COC) at recommended rates.

If Aim EW is used in a tank mixture, refer to the other product labels for all restrictions on tankmixing and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Band Treatment Applications
For band treatment, apply the broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. To determine these:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width Inches}}{\text{Row Width Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate Per Acre} = \text{Band Rate}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band Width Inches}}{\text{Row Width Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Volume Per Acre} = \text{Band Volume}$$

For weed control apply Aim EW according to the table below using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. For best performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across.

Weeds Controlled

Amaranth, Palmer	Morningglory, pitted
Burclover	Nettle, burning
Cheeseweed	Nettle, stinging
Cocklebur, common	Nightshade, black
Fiddleneck, coast	Nightshade, eastern black
Filaree,	Nightshade, hairy
Filaree, broadleaf	Pigweed, redroot
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, smooth
Filaree, whitestem	Prickly lettuce
Lambsquarters, common	Redmaids
London Rocket	Shepherdspurse
Mallow, common	Sowthistle
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Velvetleaf

Precautions
Extreme caution must be taken during applications when desirable fruit or foliage is present in order to avoid fruit spotting or leaf necrosis. Do not allow Aim EW spray mist to come in contact with desirable fruit or foliage. On seedling or newly transplanted bushes do not allow spray to contact green bark of trunk area. Other herbicides may be more injurious to young bushes than Aim EW.

Restrictions
Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
Do not apply more than 1.98 fl. ozs. (0.031 pound active ingredient) during the dormant stage, and 4.4 fl. ozs.(0.064 pound active ingredient) in-season as a row middle application. Do not apply more than 6.6 fl. ozs. (0.096 pound active ingredient) per crop season.

CANEBERRY
Cultivars or hybrids of (Blackberry, Boysenberry, Black Raspberry, Red Raspberry)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim EW may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Post-Directed Application For Primocane and Weed Control
Aim EW is a contact herbicide for directed application for the control of primocanes. Apply when primocanes are approximately 6 inches in height as a directed application of 6.4 fl. ozs. (0.1 lb active ingredient/acre) per acre in a minimum of 20 gallons of finished spray per broadcast acre at intervals of 14 to 21 days.
Direct the spray to the bottom 18 inches of the canes and also contact the soil out to 24 inches from each side of the plant row for the control of primocanes and broadleaf weeds.

Band Treatment Applications
For band treatment, apply the broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. To determine these:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width Inches}}{\text{Row Width Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate Per Acre} = \text{Band Rate}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band Width Inches}}{\text{Row Width Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Volume Per Acre} = \text{Band Volume}$$

For weed control apply Aim EW according to the table below using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. For best performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across.
Coverage is essential for good control. Use a crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution), or a methylated seed oil or organosilicone surfactant at recommended rates.

Restrictions
Do not apply when conditions favor drift or when wind is above 10 mph.

Do not apply more than 25.6 fl. ozs./acre per season (0.4 lb active ingredient/acre per season).

Do not make applications less than 14 days apart.

Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

When applied at 0.8 fl. oz. (0.013 lb.ai) per acre, Aim EW applied alone will provide:
Control of listed weeds

Amaranthus spp.	Purslane, common
Bindweed, field	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Hemp Sesbania	Spurge, prostrate
Lambsquarters	Velvetleaf
Nightshade spp.	

When applied at 1.1 fl. ozs. (0.016 lb.ai) per acre, Aim EW applied alone will provide:
Control of listed weeds

All weeds controlled at 0.8 fl. oz. plus:	
Anoda, spurred	Morningglory, entireleaf
Carpetweed	Morningglory, ivyleaf
Cocklebur, common	Morningglory, pitted
Groundcherry, Wright	Morningglory, scarlet
Kochia	Sage, lanceleaf

When applied at 1.6 fl. ozs. (0.025 lb ai) per acre, Aim EW applied alone will provide:
Control of listed weeds

All weeds controlled at 1.1 fl. oz. plus:
Common Ragweed
Silverleaf nightshade (suppression)

For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim EW may be tankmixed with other herbicides registered for use in caneberries. When tankmixing Aim EW with other products, be sure the Aim EW is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section.

SORGHUM (Grain and Forage)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Apply Aim EW alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply to sorghum in all tillage systems from 30 days before planting up through the 6 leaf growth stage. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist or wind is above 10 mph. For best performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. **Coverage is essential for good control.** Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient. Postemergence broadcast applications of Aim EW with crop oil concentrate are not recommended as increased crop response may occur. To control weeds not listed on this label, Aim EW may be tankmixed with other herbicides registered for use in grain sorghum. When tankmixing Aim EW with other products, be sure the Aim EW is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions. Sprayers should be adjusted and operated to avoid the application of excessive herbicide rates directly over the row and/or into the whorl of the sorghum plant.
Broadcast applications of Aim EW to sorghum with wet foliage or application during periods of adverse environmental conditions such as cool, cloudy, wet, or high humidity may cause increased crop response.

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim EW may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Use Rates
Use Aim EW at 0.51 to 1.1 fl. ozs. (0.008 to 0.016 pound active ingredient) per acre. Use higher rates when weeds are under stress or are larger.

Applications should (shall)** be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre or by air at a minimum finished spray volume of 3 gallons of spray per acre.

When applied as directed, Aim EW will provide:
Control of listed weeds

Common Lambsquarters (up to 3 inches)
Morninglories (2-3 true leaves), Ivyleaf, Pitted
Nightshade, Black (up to 4 inches
Pigweed, Redroot (up to 4 inches)
Velvetleaf (up to 18 inches or up to 36 inches with drop nozzles)
Common and tall Waterhemp(up to 2 inches tall with COC at 1% v/v)

Suppression of listed weeds (up to 4 inches)

Amaranth, Palmer	Ragweed, common
Bindweed, field	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Cocklebur	Spurge, prostrate
Groundcherry, smooth	Sunflower, common (annual)
Jimsonweed	Thistle, Russian
Kochia	Trumpetcreeper
Morningglory, entireleaf	Waterhemp, common
Pigweed, smooth	Waterhemp, tall
Prickly sida	

Do not apply more than 0.96 fl. oz. (0.015 pound active ingredient) per acre per season including fallow/preplant burndown and labeled crop applications.

Tank Mixtures
Aim EW may be tankmixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tank mixing Aim EW with other products, be sure the Aim EW is mixed in the spray tank water first.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim EW may be tankmixed with 2,4-D (amine), Atrazine, Banvele, Clarity™, Laddoke, Paramount, Peake, Permite, Staranee and Sterlinge. Leaf speckling can occur when Aim EW is used with certain formulations of crop protection products and adjuvants. Refer to the Tank Mixtures and Recommended Adjuvants sections under General Information.

For Directed Applications
Drop nozzles are recommended if applications are to be made under any of these conditions to limit the amount of product deposited onto sorghum leaves and/or into the sorghum whorl. Aim EW may be used up to the maximum of 1.6 fl. ozs. (0.025 pound active) per acre using drop nozzles for control of larger weed sizes for those weeds listed below under "Control of Weeds".
When applying Aim EW postemergence to sorghum grown for seed, the use of drop nozzles is recommended.

RICE

(For Rice Grown in the Southern United States only)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Apply Aim EW alone or as a tank mixture with other rice herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply to rice in all tillage systems from 30 days before planting up to 60 days before harvest. Aim EW may be applied with either ground or aerial spray equipment. Do not apply when conditions favor drift.

To control weeds not listed on this label, Aim EW may be tankmixed with other herbicides registered for use on rice. When tankmixing Aim EW with other products, be sure the Aim EW is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions.

Postemergence Pre-flood Applications to Dry Seeded Rice
Apply Aim EW at 1.6 to 3.2 fl. ozs. (0.025 to 0.05 pound active ingredient) per acre. Applications should be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre or by air at a minimum finished spray volume of 3 gallons of spray per acre. For optimum results, Aim EW should be applied to weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient. For more active treatments, use a Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) at 1.0% v/v (one gallon per 100 gallons. Apply when the rice is at the 2 leaf stage or larger, but prior to flooding. Some leaf spotting may occur shortly after application. Rice is not affected by these symptoms and they are quickly outgrown.

When used as directed Aim EW will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches tall

Cocklebur, common	Morningglory, Pitted
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	Morningglory, Smallflower
Dayflower, spreading	Morningglory, Tall
Groundcherry, cutleaf	Pigweed spp.
Jointvetch, Indian	Purslane, common
Jointvetch, northern	Redweed
Morningglory, Entireleaf	Sesbania, hemp
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Morningglory, Palmleaf	Water hyssop

Suppression of listed weeds:

Alligatorweed	Flatsedge, rice
Ducksalad	Redstem
Eclipta	Texasweed

Do not apply more than 8.6 fl. ozs. of Aim EW (0.138 pound active ingredient) per acre per season including fallow/preplant burndown and other labeled crop applications.

Tank Mixtures
For control of weeds listed as suppressed or not listed on this label, Aim EW may be applied following a preemergence grass herbicide or may also be tankmixed with other rice herbicides for broad spectrum weed control. Tank mix applications should be used when rice is well established and in the appropriate stage of growth for treatment with Aim EW and the tank mix partner. For best results, weed species should also be in the proper stage of growth as specified on the Aim EW and tank mix partner label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. Do not add a surfactant or crop oil concentrate when tankmixing herbicides formulated as emulsifiable concentrates. Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% by volume with tank mix partners formulated as dry or liquid flowables.

When tankmixing Aim EW with other products, be sure the Aim EW is mixed in the spray tank water first.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim EW may be applied before, after, or with an application of propanil with other herbicides, registered for use on rice. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the partner herbicide labels.

Post Flood Applications to Exposed Weeds
Aim EW may be applied to rice and weeds after the establishment of the permanent flood and when 80% of the foliage of the weeds are exposed. Apply Aim EW at 1.6 to 6.4 fl. ozs. per acre (0.025-0.10 pound active ingredient per acre) to actively growing weeds. Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient. For more active treatments, use a Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) at 1.0% v/v (one gallon per 100 gallons. Apply when the rice is at the 2 leaf stage or later but before internode elongation. Applications should be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre or by air at a minimum finished spray volume of 3 gallons of spray per acre. For optimum results, applications should be made to small rather than large weeds. Do not apply to rice after internode elongation. If water level has been lowered to allow this treatment, it should be returned to normal levels 24 hours following treatment. Users of Aim EW must hold the water on the rice fields for 35 days.

When used as directed, Aim EW will provide:
Control of listed weeds

Arrowhead, annual	Morningglory spp.
Jointvetch, Indian	Sesbania, hemp
Jointvetch, northern	

Suppression of listed weeds up to 4 inches

Alligatorweed	Ducksalad
Ammannia, purple	Flatsedge, rice
Dayflower, spreading	Texasweed

RICE (For Rice Grown in California Only)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Apply Aim EW alone or as a tank mixture with other rice herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Applications shall be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre.

Do not apply by air.

Do not apply within 1/2 mile of sensitive crops. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist. Do not apply more than 19.2 ounces (0.3 pound active ingredient) per acre per season including fallow/preplant, burndown, and labeled crop applications. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

Users of Aim EW must hold the water on the rice fields for 30 days when applications are made to flooded fields.

To control weeds not listed on this label, Aim EW may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use on rice. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tank mixing and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions.

Early Postseeding Applications to Submerged Weeds
Apply Aim EW at 12.8 oz. per acre (0.2 pounds ai). Evenly distribute the spray solution over the flooded rice. The flood water must be 3 to 6 inches deep. Apply at the 2 to 4 leaf stage of rice but not before seven days after seeding. Earlier applications may cause unacceptable crop response. Rice must be well-rooted and actively growing at the time of application. Hold the flood water static for at least five days after application of Aim EW.

When used as directed Aim EW will provide:
Control of listed weeds at the 2 leaf stage or less
Ricefield Bulrush
California Arrowhead
Purple Ammannia
Redstem Ammannia
Smallflower Umbrellaplant

Tank Mixtures
Aim EW may be tank mixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tank mixing Aim EW with other products, be sure the Aim EW is mixed in the spray tank water first.
Aim EW may be applied before, after, or with an application of Londax®, Ordram® and Bolero® herbicides. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions (including water holding requirements) and precautions on the Londax, Ordram and Bolero labels.

Foliar Applications to Emerged Weeds Above the Water Surface
Apply Aim EW to weeds at 6.4 oz product per acre (0.10 pounds ai) to the foliage of exposed weeds. At least 80% of the weed foliage must be exposed before spraying with Aim EW. For best results, apply to actively growing weeds 20-45 days postseeding or the earliest practical opportunity to spray. Weed control is enhanced with greater weed exposure. If the field was drained at application, reflood twenty-four hours after application to the normal flood depth.

When used as directed Aim EW will provide control or suppression of the following weeds:
Ricefield Bulrush
California Arrowhead
Purple Ammannia (suppression only)
Redstem Ammannia (suppression only)
Smallflower Umbrellaplant (suppression only)

Crop Response
Some minor leaf spotting may occur shortly after application. These symptoms are temporary and are quickly outgrown.

Tank Mixes
Aim EW may be tank mixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Aim EW may be tank mixed with Propanil-containing herbicides, Londax®, Bolero®, or Whip® herbicides. Not all combinations of Aim EW and other formulated herbicides have been tested. In general, the EC formulations, nonionic and silicone based surfactants and crop oil concentrates, when mixed with Aim EW will increase leaf speckling on the rice leaves. These tank

mixtures should be tested on a small portion of the field to ensure crop safety prior to general use. Use adjuvants e.g. surfactants and crop oil concentrates only if specified on this label.

WILD RICE (For Wild Rice Grown in California Only)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Apply Aim EW alone or as a tank mixture with other rice herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Applications shall be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre.

Do not apply by air.

Do not apply within 1/2 mile of sensitive crops. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist. Do not apply more than 19.2 ounces (0.3 pound active ingredient) per acre per season including fallow/preplant, burndown, and labeled crop applications. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

Users of Aim EW herbicide must hold the water on the rice fields for 30 days when applications are made to flooded fields.

Apply Aim EW to weeds at the rate of 6.4 – 12.8 ounces of product per acre (0.10 - 0.20 pound active ingredient) to the foliage of exposed weeds above the water surface. Make applications after the floating leaf stage through tillering. The water in paddies may be lowered if practical. Smaller weeds with more leaf area exposed will give better control. If water is lowered for application, it may be re-flooded to normal depth 24 hours after the application

When used as directed Aim EW will provide control or suppression of the following weeds:
Ricefield Bulrush
California Arrowhead
Common Waterplantain (Suppression only)
Giant Burrweed (Suppression only)
Purple Ammannia (Suppression only)
Redstem Ammannia (Suppression only)
Smallflower Umbrellaplant (Suppression only)

Crop Response
Some leaf spotting may occur following an application. These symptoms are temporary and are quickly outgrown.

Tank Mixes
Aim EW may be tank mixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Not all combinations of Aim EW and other formulated herbicides and adjuvants have been tested. In general, EC formulations, nonionic and silicone based surfactants, and crop oil concentrates, will increase leaf speckling on the wild rice leaves. These tank mixes should be tested on a small portion of the field to ensure crop safety prior to general use. Use adjuvants e.g. surfactants and crop oil concentrates only if specified on this label.

SOYBEANS

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Apply Aim EW alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply to soybeans in all tillage systems from 30 days before planting up to V10. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches high and rosettes less than 3 inches across. Use the higher level of listed rates when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth. Coverage is essential for good control.

To control weeds not listed on this label, Aim EW may be tankmixed with other herbicides registered for use on soybeans. When tankmixing Aim EW with other products, be sure the Aim EW is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tank mixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions.

For additional information on crop response refer to the general information section of the Aim EW label.

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim EW may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Broadcast Postemergence Applications
Apply Aim EW at 0.25 fl. oz.(0.004 pound active ingredient) per acre for the control of velvetleaf.
For soybeans greater than Group 3.5 (later maturing), use Aim EW at rates up to 0.51 fl. oz. per acre (0.008 lb ai/a). Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (2 pints NIS per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient.

When used as directed, Aim EW (0.25 fl. oz.) will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches tall

Velvetleaf

Or Aim EW (0.51 fl. oz.) will control weeds up to 4 inches tall

Nightshade, black	Morningglory, ivyleaf (2 to 3 true leaves)
Lambsquarters, common	Morningglory, Pitted (2 to 3 true leaves)
Pigweed, redroot	Waterhemp, spp. (up to 3 inches tall)

For Directed Applications
Use Aim EW at 0.51 to 1.6 fl. ozs. (0.008 to 0.025 pound active ingredient) per acre. Applications should (shall)** be made by ground equipment using a finished volume of 10-20 gallons of spray per acre. When soybeans are grown under very dry soil moisture conditions, a high quality sprayable liquid nitrogen fertilizer (2-4% v/v or 2- 4 gallons per 100 gallon spray solution) may be used in addition to the nonionic surfactant. Apply as a post-directed treatment with spray directed toward the base of the plant and avoid contact with soybean foliage. In certain situations, the use of spray shields may reduce spray contact with soybean foliage. Aim EW herbicide contact with soybean foliage can result in significant crop response at the higher rates.

When used as directed Aim EW at the rate of 0.51 fl. oz. (0.008 pound active) per acre, will provide control of the listed weeds up to four (4) inches in height:

Lambsquarters, common (up to 3 inches tall)	Pigweed, redroot (up to 4 inches tall)
Morningglory, ivyleaf (up to 3 leaves)	Velvetleaf
Morningglory, pitted (up to 3 leaves)	Waterhemp (up to 2 inches tall)
Nightshade, eastern black (up to 4 inches tall)	

When used as directed Aim EW, at the rate of 0.8 fl. oz. (0.013 pound active) per acre, will provide control of the listed weeds up to four (4) inches in height:

All the weeds controlled at 0.51 fl. oz. (0.008 pound active) per acre plus the weeds listed below:	
Bindweed, field (Above ground plant parts only)	Pennycress, field
Cheeseweed	Pigweed, smooth
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, tumble
Flixweed	Pigweed, prostrate
Lambsquarters, common	Purslane, common
Mallow, common	Sesbania, hemp
Morningglory, ivyleaf (up to 4 leaves)	Smartweed, Pennsylvania (seedling, up to 4 inches tall)
Morningglory, pitted (up to 4 leaves)	Tansymustard
Morningglory, scarlet (up to 4 leaves)	Waterhemp, common
Morningglory, entireleaf (up to 4 leaves)	Waterhemp, tall
Nightshade, hairy	

When used as directed Aim EW, at the rate of 1.1 fl. ozs. (0.016 pound active) per acre, will provide control of the listed weeds up to four (4) inches in height:

All the weeds controlled at 0.8 fl. oz. (0.013 pound active) per acre plus the weeds listed below:	
Amaranth, Palmer	Groundcherry, smooth (seedling)
Amaranth, spiny	Groundcherry, Wright's
Anoda, spurred	Jimsonweed
Bedstraw, catchweed	Kochia
Buffalobur	London Rocket
Carpetweed	Morningglories
Cocklebur	Nettle, stinging
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	Nightshade, black
Cotton, volunteer	Nightshade, American black
Cotton, Roundup Ready	Sage, lanceleaf
Dayflower	Sheperdspurse
Eclipta	Thistle, Russian
Fiddleneck, coast	Wallflower, bushy

When used as directed Aim EW, at the rate of 1.6 fl. ozs. (0.025 pound active) per acre, will provide control of the listed weeds up to four (4) inches in height:

All the weeds controlled at 1.1 fl. ozs. (0.016 pound active) per acre plus the weeds listed below:	
Ammannia, purple	Lettuce, prickly
Buckwheat, wild	Mallow, Venice (up to 2 inches tall)
Buffalobur	Meadowfoam
Burclover	Mustard spp.
Corn spurry	Potato, Volunteer
Filaree, broadleaf	Redmaids
Filaree, white	Rapeseed, Volunteer

Do not apply more than 1.6 fl. ozs. (0.025 pound active ingredient) per season. Do not feed treated soybean forage or soybean hay to livestock.

Tank Mixtures

Aim EW may be tankmixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label, with the exception of diphenylether herbicides. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tankmixing Aim EW with other products, be sure the Aim EW is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim EW may be tankmixed with Roundup®, other glyphosate products, or Touchdown®. Leaf injury can occur when Aim EW is used with certain formulations of crop protection products and adjuvants. Aim EW may be tank mixed with other herbicides. Refer to the Tank Mixtures and Recommended Adjuvants sections under General Information.

SMALL GRAINS

(Barley, Oats, Rye, Teocinate, Triticale, and Wheat)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Apply Aim EW alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply to wheat, barley and oats in all tillage systems from 30 days before planting up to the jointing stage of growth. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist. Do not harvest for forage within 7 days of application.For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. For dense weed pressure, use the higher recommended rate plus tank mix combinations. **Coverage is essential for good control.** Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient. A high quality sprayable liquid nitrogen fertilizer (2-4% v/v or 2-4 gallons per 100 gallon spray solution) or ammonium sulfate (AMS) at the rate of 2-4 pounds per acre may be used in addition to the nonionic surfactant. To control weeds not listed on this label, Aim EW may be tankmixed with other herbicides registered for use in wheat, barley and oats. When tankmixing Aim EW with other products, be sure the Aim EW is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions. Aim EW may be applied by ground or air. **Coverage is essential for good control.** Applications should (shall)** be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre. Applications made by air should (shall)** utilize a minimum finished spray volume of 3 gallons per acre. Up to half of the spray volume (by air or ground) may be liquid nitrogen fertilizer.

When applied at 0.51 to 1.1fl. oz. (0.008 to 0.016 lb ai) per acre Aim EW will provide:

Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches tall

Amaranthus spp.	Nettle, stinging
Bedstraw, catchweed	Nightshade, black
Fiddleneck, coast	Nightshade, hairy
Flixweed	Pennycress, field
Lambsquarters (up to 3 inches)	Pigweed, redroot
London rocket	Velvetleaf
Mustard, tansy	Wallflower, Bushy

Suppression of weeds up to 4 inches

Bindweed, field	Mustards *
Filaree, redstem *	Shepherdspurse *
Henbit	Thistle, Canada
Kochia *	Thistle, Russian *
Lettuce, prickly (China)*	Buckwheat*, Wild

When applied at 1.47 to 1.98 oz (0.023 to 0.031 lb. ai) per acre Aim EW will provide:

Control of the following weeds up to 4 inches tall

Bedstraw, catchweed	Nightshade, hairy
Bittercress	Pennycress, field
Buckwheat, Wild	Pigweeds
Filaree, redstem	Rapeseed, volunteer
Flixweed	Shepherdspurse
Kochia	Sowthistle, annual
Lambsquarters	Thistle, Russian
Mustard, tansy	Velvetleaf
Mustard, tumble	Wallflower, bushy
Nightshade, black	

Do not apply more than 1.98 fl. ozs. of Aim EW (0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre per season including fallow/preplant burndown and labeled crop applications.

Tank Mixtures with other herbicides

Aim EW may be tankmixed with other labeled herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tank 'mixing Aim EW with other products, be sure the Aim EW is mixed in the spray tank water first.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)

Aim EW may be tank 'mixed at a rate of 0.51 to 1.1 fl. ozs. (0.008-0.016 pound active ingredient) per acre with 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester) for use on wheat, barley and oats. For best results add 2,4-D (amine or ester) to the tank at 0.25 lb. acid equivalent per acre or MCPA (amine or ester) at 0.375 lb acid equivalent per acre. Higher rates of these herbicides can be used, but do not exceed the recommended label use rates allowed by these labels. Add nitrogen fertilizer (2-4% v/v 2-4 gallons per 100 gallons or ammonium sulfate 4 lbs. per acre) to the tank mixture. When applied as directed, Aim EW in tank mixtures with 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester) herbicides will control the following weeds:

When applied as directed treatment Aim EW will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches

Bedstraw, catchweed	Nightshade, silverleaf
Buckwheat, wild	Pennycress, field**
Cocklebur	Pepperweed, greenflower**
Croton, woolly	Pigweed, prostrate
Fiddleneck	Pigweed, redroot
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, smooth
Flixweed**	Pigweed, tumble
Gromwell, common	Primrose, cutleaf
Groundsel, common	Primrose, evening
Knotweed, prostrate*	Radish, wild
Kochia (including Kochia resistant to other herbicides)	Ragweed, common
Lambsquarters, common	Ragweed, giant
Lettuce, Miner's	Sowthistle
Lettuce, prickly (China)	Speedwell, ivyleaf
London Rocket**	Sunflower, wild
Mustard, blue***	Tarweed, coast
Mustard, tansy**	Thistle, Russian (including Russian Thistle resistant to other herbicides)
Mustard, tumble**	Wallflower, bushy
Mustard, wild**	Waterhemp, tall
Nightshade, black	

*For Knotweed control, use Aim EW + 2,4-D (amine or ester) only.
**These weeds can be treated from the rosette through bolting growth stages.
***Apply to rosette growth stage (before bolting) of blue mustard.

Aim EW tank mixtures with other herbicides
For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim may be tankmixed with other labeled herbicides including: all currently labeled Sulfonylurea herbicides (i.e. Harmony GT, Harmony® Extra, Ally®, Amber®, etc.) Achieve®, Assert®, Bronate®, Bison®, Curtail®, Dicamba (Banvel®, Clarity™, Sterling™), Discover®, Everest®, Express®, Finesse®, Hoelon®, Peak®, Puma®, Starane®, Starane + Salvo®, Starane® + Sword®, 2,4-D (amine or ester), and MCPA (amine or ester). When tankmixing with Discover®, Everest®, Puma® or Assert use the recommended adjuvants for that product. When tankmixing with Puma® do not use a non-ionic surfactant in the spray solution.

Aim may be tankmixed with Ally® and Finesse® for use on wheat and barley only.

Tank mixtures of Aim EW with EC or Ester formulations of other crop protection products may increase leaf speckling. Do not use Aim EW with crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil or silicone base adjuvants. For Aim EW plus grass herbicide tank mixes, follow adjuvant recommendations for the grass herbicide partner.

MILLET: PROSO MILLET, PEARL MILLET TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Apply Aim EW alone or as a tank mixture with other millet herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply to millet in all tillage systems from 30 days prior to planting up through the 6-leaf growth stage. For best performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches in diameter. **Coverage is essential for good control.** Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient. To control weeds not listed on this label, Aim EW may be tankmixed with other herbicides registered for use in millet. When tankmixing Aim EW with other products, be sure the Aim EW is mixed in the spray tank water first. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions under the GENERAL INFORMATION section. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions. Aim EW may be applied by ground or air. **Coverage is essential for good control.** Applications should be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre. Applications made by air should utilize a minimum finished spray volume of 3 gallons per acre.

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim EW may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Use Rates

Use Aim EW at 0.51 to 1.1 fl. ozs. (0.008 to 0.016 pound active ingredient) per acre. Use higher rates when weeds are under stress or are larger.
When applied as directed, Aim EW will provide:
Control of listed weeds:

Common Lambsquarter (up to 3 inches)
Morningglories (2-3 true leaves) Ivyleaf Pitted
Nightshade, Eastern Black (up to 4 inches)
Pigweed, Redroot (up to 4 inches)
Velvetleaf (up to 18 inches or up to 36 inches with drop nozzles)
Common and Tall waterhemp (up to 3 inches tall with COC at 1%)

Suppression of listed weeds (up to 4 inches)

Amaranth, Palmer	Mustards
Bindweed, field	Nightshade, hairy
Buckwheat, wild	Pigweed, Smooth
Cocklebur	Prickly Sida
Filaree, redstem	Ragweed, common
Groundcherry, smooth	Sheperdspurse
Henbit	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Jimsonweed	Spurge, prostrate
Kochia	Thistle, Russian
Lambsquarters, slimleaf	Trumpetcreeper
Lettuce, prickly	Waterhemp, common
Morningglory, entireleaf	Waterhemp, tall

Tank Mixtures with other herbicides
Aim EW may be tank mixed with other labeled herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Those products include 2,4-D amine, Dicamba (Banvel®, Clarity™, Sterling™), and Peak®. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tankmixing Aim EW with other products, be sure the Aim EW is mixed in the spray tank water first.
With 2,4-D amine
Aim EW may be tankmixed at a rate of 0.51 fl. oz. (0.008 pound active ingredient) per acre with 2,4-D amine for use on proso and pearl millet. For best results add 2,4-D amine to the tank at a rate of 0.25 – 0.50 lb. acid equivalent per acre. When applied as directed, Aim EW in tank mixtures with 2,4-D amine will control the following weeds:

When applied as directed treatment will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches*

Bedstraw, catchweed	Nightshade, black
Buckwheat, wild	Nightshade, silverleaf
Cocklebur, common	Pennycress, field**
Croton, woolly	Pepperweed, greenflower**
Fiddleneck	Pigweed, prostrate
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, redroot
Flixweed**	Pigweed, smooth
Gromwell, common	Pigweed, tumble
Groundsel, common	Primrose, cutleaf
Knotweed, prostrate*	Primrose, evening
Kochia (including Kochia resistant to other herbicides)	Radish, wild
Lambsquarters, common	Sowthistle
Lettuce, Miner's	Speedwell, ivyleaf
Lettuce, prickly (China)	Sunflower, wild
London Rocket**	Tarweed, coast

Mustard, blue***	Thistle, Russian (including Russian Thistle resistant to other herbicides)
Mustard, tansy***	Wallflower, bushy
Mustard, tumble***	Waterhemp, tall
Mustard, wild***	

*For Knotweed control, use Aim EW + 2,4-D amine only.
**These weeds can be treated from the rosette through bolting growth
stages.
***Apply to rosette growth stage (before bolting) of mustards.

TREE FRUIT AND TREE NUT CROPS

Citrus Fruits: Calamondin, Citrus Citron, Chironja, Tangelo, Tangor, Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin (Tangerine), Orange (sour), Orange (Sweet), Pummelo, Satsuma Mandarin
Pome Fruits: Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, MayHaw, Pear, Pear (Oriental), Quince
Stone Fruits: Apricot, Cherry (Sweet), Cherry (Tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Plum (Chickasaw), Plum (Damson), Plum (Japanese), Plumcot, Prune
Tree Nuts: Almond, Beech Nut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (Hazelnut), Hickory Nut, Macadamia Nut (Bush Nut), Pecan, Walnut (Black and English)
Other Crops: Tropical Fruits, Pistachio, Kiwifruit, Pomegranate, Fig Olive, Date, Persimmon, Banana, Cacao, Tea, Indian Mulberry, Vanilla, Coconut, Palm Heart, Coffee and Guayule.

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Weed Control
Apply Aim EW for postemergence weed control of certain susceptible broadleaf weeds when used alone or in combination with other herbicides. Apply Aim EW alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply Aim EW up to 1.98 fl. ozs. (up to 0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre. Aim EW alone or tank mixtures may be used for general weed control, in middles (between rows of trees), and in strips (in row of trees). Aim EW may be applied at any time during the season. Aim EW may be mixed with other herbicides that have preemergence or postemergence activity. Any preemergence activity must rely on activity from other herbicides as directed on their labels. Contact herbicides such as glyphosate (Roundup Ultra®, Touchdown®) and paraquat (Gramoxone®) may be tankmixed with Aim EW for broader spectrum weed control.

Sucker Management
Undesirable sucker growth from the base of the trunks or root sprouts may be managed with Aim EW. Apply Aim EW at 1.98 fl. ozs. (0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre. Suckers and other undesirable growth must be treated when the tissue is young and not mature and hardened off. Care must be taken not to allow spray mist to contact desirable fruit or foliage or green bark (see Precautions).

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim EW may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the **Hooded Sprayer Applications** section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Equipment and Application
Coverage is essential for good control. Use a spray volume adequate to get thorough coverage, but use a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre. Apply only with ground equipment. Applications may be made with boom equipment, hooded sprayers, shielded sprayers, hand-held and high volume wands or orchard guns. **Always add Aim EW to the spray tank first. See "Mixing and Loading Instructions" under GENERAL INFORMATION.**

Control is enhanced with the addition of a nonionic surfactant (NIS) or crop oil concentrate (COC). Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (2 pints NIS per 100 gallons) or a crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (one gallon COC per 100 gallons).

Precautions
Extreme caution must be used during applications when desirable fruit or foliage are present in order to avoid fruit spotting and/or leaf necrosis. Do not allow spray mist of Aim EW to come in contact with desirable fruit or foliage. On seedling or newly transplanted trees do not allow spray to contact green bark of trunk area. Other herbicides may be more injurious to young trees than Aim EW; so, if tank mixtures are used, the precautions and restrictions on the labels of all tankmixed herbicides must be followed.

Restrictions
Do not apply more than 1.98 fl. ozs. (0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre per application (including preplant site preparation) and 7.92 fl. ozs. (0.124 pound active ingredient) per acre per season.

Do not apply more than 1.98 fl. ozs. (0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre in a single application for other crops (Tropical Fruits, Pistachio, Kiwifruit, Pomegranate, Fig, Olive, Date, Persimmon, Banana, Cacao, Tea, Indian Mulberry, Vanilla, Coconut, Palm Heart, Coffee and Guayule).

Do not make applications less than 14 days apart.

Allow a minimum of three days between last application and harvest. If Aim EW is used in a tank mixture, observe the other product's label for restrictions, precautions, and rotational cropping instructions.

Postemergent Weed Control of Broadleaf Weeds: Apply Aim EW up to 1.98 fl. ozs. (up to 0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre for control of susceptible broadleaf weeds. The lower rate is for small seedling weeds at the 2 to 3-leaf stage; higher rates are needed for larger weeds up to the 6-leaf stage. Applications to weeds beyond the six-leaf stage may result in only partial control.

Weeds Controlled
Extreme caution must be used during applications when desirable fruit or foliage are present in order to avoid fruit spotting and/or leaf necrosis.

Amaranth, Palmer	Morninggloriy, pitted
Burclover	Nettle, burning
Cheeseweed	Nettle, stinging
Cocklebur, common	Nightshade, black
Fiddleneck, coast	Nightshade, Eastern black
Filaree, broadleaf	Nightshade, hairy
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, redroot
Filaree, whitestem	Pigweed, smooth
Henbit	Prickly lettuce
Lambsquarters, common	Redmaids
London Rocket	Shepherdspurse
Mallow, common	Sowthistle
Morninggloriy, ivyleaf	Velvetleaf

GRAPE (Raisin, Table and Wine)

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Weed Control: Aim EW is for postemergence weed control of certain susceptible broadleaf weeds when used alone or in combination with other herbicides. Apply Aim EW alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply Aim EW at up to 1.98 fl. ozs. (up to 0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre. Aim EW applied alone or tank mixtures may be used for general weed control, in middles (between rows of plants), and in strips (in row of plants). Aim EW may be applied at any time during the season (see precautions). Aim EW may be mixed with other herbicides that have pre-emergence or post-emergence activity. Any pre-emergence activity must rely on activity from other herbicides as directed on their labels. Contact herbicides such as glyphosate (Roundup Ultra®, Touchdown®) may be tank mixed with Aim EW to get broader weed control.

17/20

Sucker Management: Undesirable sucker growth from the base of vine trunks or root sprouts may be controlled with Aim EW. Apply Aim EW at 1.98 fl. ozs. (0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre. Suckers and other undesirable growth must be treated when the tissue is young and not mature and hardened off. Care must be taken not to get spray mist on desirable fruit or foliage or on to green bark (see precautions).

Hooded Sprayer Applications

Aim EW may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the **Hooded Sprayer Applications** section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Equipment and Application: Coverage is essential for good control. Use a spray volume adequate to get thorough coverage and use a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre. Apply only with ground equipment. Applications may be made with boom equipment, shielded sprayers, hand-held and high-volume wands or orchard guns. **Always add Aim EW to the spray tank first. See "Mixing and Loading Instructions" under GENERAL INFORMATION.** Control is enhanced with the addition of a nonionic surfactant (NIS) or crop oil concentrate (COC). Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v (2 pints NIS per 100 gallons) or a crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1% v/v (one gallon COC per 100 gallons).

Precautions: Extreme caution must be used during applications when desirable fruit or foliage is present in order to avoid fruit spotting or leaf necrosis. Do not allow Aim EW spray mist to come in contact with desirable fruit or foliage. On seedling or newly transplanted vines do not allow spray to contact green bark of trunk area. Other herbicides may be more injurious to young vines than Aim EW; so, if tank mixtures are used, the precautions and restrictions on the labels of all tankmixed herbicides must be followed.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 1.98 fl. ozs. (0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre per application (including preplant site preparation) and 8.5 fl. ozs. (0.124 pound active ingredient) per acre per season.

Do not make application less than 14 days apart.

Allow a minimum of three days between last application and harvest.

If Aim EW is used in a tank mixture, observe the other product's label for restrictions, precautions, and rotational cropping instructions.

Postemergent Weed Control of Broadleaf Weeds: Apply Aim EW at up to 1.98 fl. ozs. (up to 0.031 pound active ingredient) per acre for control of susceptible broadleaf weeds. The lower rate is for small seedling weeds at the 2 to 3- leaf stage; higher rates are needed for larger weeds up to the 6-leaf stage. Applications to weeds beyond the 6-leaf stage may result in only partial control.

Weeds Controlled

Extreme caution must be used during applications when desirable fruit or foliage are present in order to avoid fruit spotting or leaf necrosis.

Amaranth, Palmer	Morningglory, pitted
Burclover	Nettle, burning
Cheeseweed	Nettle, stinging
Cocklebur, common	Nightshade, black
Fiddleneck, coast	Nightshade, eastern black
Filaree, broadleaf	Nightshade, hairy
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, redroot
Filaree, whitestem	Pigweed, smooth
Henbit	Prickly lettuce
Lambsquarters, common	Redmaids
London Rocket	Shepherdspurse
Mallow, common	Sowthistle
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Velvetleaf

TOBACCO

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Pre-transplant burndown

Aim EW is a contact herbicide for pre-transplant burndown control of broadleaf weeds in tobacco. Apply Aim EW as a broadcast application alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Aim EW may be applied up to one (1) day prior to transplanting

Shielded spray or Hooded spray

Aim EW may be applied using shielded sprayers or hooded sprayers to emerged and actively growing broadleaf weeds in tobacco from transplanting until layby. Shielded spray or hooded spray applications of Aim EW or Aim EW tank mixes should utilize application equipment that will prevent contact of spray solution with the tobacco plant. Do not allow spray solution to contact tobacco foliage or green stem tissue. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Directed spray after first priming – Flue Cured tobacco only

Aim EW may be applied as a directed spray application after the first priming in flue cured tobacco only for the control of emerged and actively growing broadleaf weeds. Directed spray equipment should position nozzles a minimum 3 to 4 inches above the soil, with nozzles directed underneath the crop canopy. Spray solution should be directed at the base of tobacco plants for minimal contact with foliage while maintaining maximum contact with broadleaf weeds that are at appropriate treatment size. Do not apply when conditions favor drift or wind is above 10 mph.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. **Coverage is essential for good control.** Use a crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1% v/v (1 gallon COC per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Aim EW Use Rates and Weeds Controlled

Apply Aim EW according to the table below at a volume of at least 10 gallons per acre.

Do not apply more than 3.2 fl. ozs. (0.05 pounds active ingredient) per acre per season.

When applied at 0.8 fl. oz. (0.012 pound active ingredient) per acre. Aim EW alone will provide control of listed weeds:

Amaranthus spp.
Bindweed, bindweed (burndown)
Hemp Sesbania
Lambsquarters
Nightshade, annual spp.
Purslane, common
Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Velvetleaf

When applied at 1.1 fl. ozs. (0.016 pound active ingredient) per acre. Aim EW alone will provide control of listed weeds:

All weeds controlled at 0.8 ounce plus:
Anoda, spurred
Carpetweed
Cocklebur, common
Cotton, volunteer
Cotton, Roundup Ready®
Groundcherry, Wright
Kochia
Morningglory, ivyleaf
Morningglory, pitted
Morningglory, entireleaf
Morningglory, scarlet
Sage, Lanceleaf

When applied at 1.5 fl. ozs. (0.024pund active ingredient) per acre. **Aim EW alone will provide control of listed weeds:**

All weeds controlled at 1.1 fl. oz. plus:
Dayflower, spreading
Ragweed, common
Nightshade, silverleaf (suppression)

For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, Aim EW may be tankmixed with other herbicides registered for use in tobacco at the appropriate timing. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Restrictions
Do not apply within 6 days of harvest.

POTATO

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Aim EW may be used alone or in a tank mix combination with other herbicides and insecticides as a fallow systems treatment, as a preplant burndown treatment and/or as a harvest aid to desiccate potatoes and those susceptible weeds that may be present.

Fallow Systems
See the **Fallow Systems** section for directions for application

Preplant Burndown
See the **Preplant Burndown** section for directions for application.

Hooded Sprayer Applications
Aim EW may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the **Hooded Sprayer Applications** section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Harvest Aid Desiccation Application (For potatoes only)
Apply Aim EW as a broadcast spray at a rate of 3.2 to 5.9 fl. ozs. (0.05 lb. to 0.09 lb active ingredient) per acre in spray volume sufficient to provide complete coverage of potato foliage. Aim EW may be used alone or as a tank mixture with other potato harvest aids as a desiccant prior to harvest. Aim EW can be applied foliarly to potatoes in the later stages of senescence and will provide adequate desiccation of potato foliage and vines. Aim EW will also desiccate late season susceptible broadleaf weeds to aid in tuber harvest. Adequate desiccation is generally achieved within 14 days after the initial treatment is applied. If the potato crop is in the active vegetative growth stage when desiccation is initiated, two applications may be required to provide desiccation of leaf and stem tissue. Dense potato canopy, large plant size, and environmental conditions not conducive to product absorption or activity will reduce initial application efficacy and increase the need for a second application. If a second application is necessary, apply at 7 to 14 days after the first application. **Thorough coverage of the potato plant to be desiccated is essential.** Use a sufficient volume of water to obtain thorough coverage of the potato leaves and vines. For best results, apply Aim EW when the potato crop is in the early stages of natural senescence.

Ground Application: Apply Aim EW in at least 20 gallons of water per acre using 80-degree or 110-degree flat-fan nozzles. Select a spray pressure between 30 to 60 pounds per square inch (psi) measured at the nozzle to obtain a droplet size of approximately 300 microns. Vary the spray volume and spray pressure as indicated by the density of the potato canopy and vines to assure thorough spray coverage. Increase the spray volume and pressure if the potato canopy is dense or under cool, cloudy or dry conditions. Increased spray volumes will enhance performance. If Turbo TeeJet® nozzles are used, a spray pressure of 60 psi or more will be required to get thorough coverage. Do not apply when winds are gusty or prone to cause herbicide drift from desired target.

Aerial Application: Apply Aim EW with aerial equipment 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre, using higher volumes when potato canopies and vines are dense. Apply at a height of 10 feet or less above the potato canopy and use low drift nozzles. Adjust the nozzles to provide a uniform pattern and a droplet size of 350 to 450 microns. Do not apply aerially when atmospheric conditions are conducive to spray drift and do not apply when wind could drift to surrounding vegetation.

Adjuvant: Aim EW must be applied with either a methylated seed oil adjuvant at a minimum of 1 quart per acre or 1% volume to volume when applied to volumes > 20 gallons per acre. A silicone based adjuvant at recommended label rates.

Tank mixes: Aim EW may be applied as a tank mix or as a sequential application with other potato desiccants. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tankmixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Restrictions

1. Do not apply more than 0.018 lb ai of Aim EW per acre per crop season as a desiccant.
2. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist or wind is above 10 mph.
3. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

GRASS

(Forage, Fodder, Hay, Seed)

Aim EW may be applied alone or in combination with other registered pesticides for the control of weeds in rangeland, pastures, hay, grasses grown for hay or silage and grass seed production. Aim EW may be applied at use rates up to 1.98 fl. ozs. (0.031 pound active ingredient) per broadcast acre. For optimum results, weeds should be treated when small. Applications should (shall)** be made with ground equipment delivering a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre and adjusted to provide optimum coverage of the target weeds.

When Aim EW is applied alone, grazing and hay operations may proceed with no restrictions. For tank mixture applications, refer to the use directions and restrictions of the mixture product.

Restrictions:
Do not make more than three applications per season.
Do not make applications less than 7 days apart.
Do not apply more than 5.94 fl. ozs. (0.093 pound active ingredient) per acre per season.

When applied at 0.51 to 1.1 fl. ozs. (0.008to 0.016 lb ai) per acre Aim EW will provide:
Control of listed weeds up to 4 inches tall

Amaranthus spp.	Nettle, stinging
Bedstraw, catchweed	Nightshade, black
Fiddleneck, coast	Nightshade, hairy
Flixweed	Pennycress, field
Lambsquarters (up to 3 inches)	Pigweed, redroot
London rocket	Velvetleaf
Mustard, tansy	Wallflower, bushy

Suppression of weeds up to 4 inches

Bindweed, field	Mustards *
Filaree, redstem *	Shepherdspurse *
Henbit	Thistle, Canada
Kochia *	Thistle, Russian *
Lettuce, prickly (China)*	Wild buckwheat *

When applied at 1.47 to 1.98 fl. ozs. (0.023 to 0.031 lb. ai) per acre Aim EW will provide:
Control of the following weeds up to 4 inches tall

Bedstraw, catchweed	Nightshade, hairy
Bittercress	Mustard, tumble
Buckwheat, wild	Pennycress, field
Filaree, Redstem	Pigweeds

Flixweed	Rapeseed, volunteer
Kochia	Shepherdspurse
Lambsquarters	Sowthistle, annual
Mustard, tansy	Thistle, Russian
Nightshade, black	Velvetleaf
Nightshade, hairy	Wallflower, bushy

Tank Mixtures with other herbicides
Aim EW may be tankmixed with other labeled herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tankmixing Aim EW with other products, be sure the Aim EW is mixed in the spray tank water first.

HOPS

FOR USE IN IDAHO, OREGON AND WASHINGTON ONLY

TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Post-Directed Application For Sucker Management
Aim EW is a contact herbicide for directed spray application to the basal portion of the hop plant for the management of sucker growth. Apply Aim EW at 1.95 fl. ozs. (0.03 lb active ingredient) per acre per application in a minimum of 20 gallons of spray solution by boom-type ground application equipment only to the basal portion of the hop plant (approximately the lower 1.5 feet) and to the sucker mat which extends from the base of the plant to approximately 1.5 to 2 feet into the row.

An alternate row treatment program may be followed to avoid the removal of excessive photosynthetic capacity from the crown area. When treating alternating rows on different days, the equivalent maximum rate must not exceed 3.2 fl. ozs. (0.05 lb active ingredient) of Aim EW per application per treated row area totaling 0.5 acres.

A maximum of 7.65 fl. ozs. (0.12 lb active ingredient) of Aim EW may be applied per acre per season. Allow 14 days between treatments of Aim EW.

Coverage is essential to obtain good basal growth management. Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) having at least 80 percent active ingredient at 0.25 % v/v (2 pints of NIS per 100 gallons of spray volume) or a quality crop oil concentrate (COC) at recommended rates.

If Aim EW is used in a tank mixture, refer to the other product labels for all restrictions on tank mixing and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Postemergent Weed Control of Broadleaf Weeds
Aim EW may be applied using shielded sprayers or hooded sprayers to control emerged and actively growing broadleaf weeds within or between the rows of the crop.

Apply Aim EW up to 1.95 fl. ozs. (up to 0.03 pound active ingredient) per acre for control of susceptible broadleaf weeds.

Weeds Controlled

Amaranth, Palmer	Nettle, burning
Burclover	Nettle, stinging
Cheeseweed	Nightshade, black,
Cocklebur, common	Nightshade, Eastern black
Fiddleneck, coast	Nightshade, hairy
Filaree, broadleaf	Pigweed, redroot,
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, smooth
Filaree, whitestem	Prickly lettuce
Lambsquarters, common	Redmaids
London Rocket	Shepherdspurse
Mallow, common	Sowthistle
Morninggiory, ivyleaf	Velvetleaf
Morninggiory, pitted	

For band treatment, apply the broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. To determine these:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width Inches}}{\text{Row Width Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate Per Acre} = \text{Band Rate}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band Width Inches}}{\text{Row Width Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Volume Per Acre} = \text{Band Volume}$$

Precautions
Extreme caution must be taken during application to avoid upward drift of the spray solution and contact with the highly susceptible new growth. Avoid applications until newly trained bines have developed sufficient barking to avoid damage to the stem and are high enough up the string to avoid contact with the apical bud. Only use nozzles that will produce coarse or very coarse droplets of a Volume Median Diameter, VMD, greater than 350 microns. Do not exceed 30-psi spray pressure unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift reduction nozzles. Do not apply Aim EW using air blast or air assisted sprayers or application devices.

Restrictions
Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
Do not apply more than 7.65 fl. ozs. (0.12 lb active ingredient) per acre per season.

Dealers Should Sell in Original Packages Only.
Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability:

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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

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

To the extent permitted by law FMC or seller shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF FMC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF FMC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

This Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

FMC, Aim - trademarks of FMC Corporation
Accent, Accent Gold, Ally, Basis, Basis Gold, Express, Finesse, Harmony, - trademarks of E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company
Achieve, Gramoxone, Touchdown, - trademark of ZENECA, Inc.
Amber, Beacon, Discover, Exceed, Equip, Northstar, Option, Peak, Spirit, Tough, - trademarks of Novartis
Assert – trademark of Helena Chemical Company
Lightning - trademark of American Cyanamid Company
Banvel, Clarity, Distinct, Marksman - trademarks of BASF Corporation
Curtail, Hornet, Scorpion, Starane - trademarks of Dow Agrosciences, LLC
Bronate, Hoelon, Liberty, Puma, Dropp, Finish, Prep, Folex, Ginstar - trademarks of Aventis Group
Laddok, Poast - trademarks of BASF Aktiengesellschaft
Permit - trademark of Nissan Chemical Industries, Inc.
Roundup, Roundup Ultra - trademarks of Monsanto Company
Salvo, Shotgun, Sword, - trademarks of Platte Chemical Company
Sencor, Def, Everest - trademarks of Bayer Aktiengesellschaft
Sterling, Bison - trademarks of Agriliance, LLC
Harvade - trademark of Uniroyal Chemical Company, Inc.
CottonQuik - trademark of Griffin, LLC

** In California only

Aim® EC

HERBICIDE

For Agricultural or Commercial Use Only
NOT FOR SALE OR USE IN CALIFORNIA
FOR SALE OR USE IN CALIFORNIA, USE SHARK EC

EPA Reg. No. 279-3241 **EPA Est. 279-**

Active Ingredient:	**By Wt.**
Carfentrazone-ethyl	22.3%
Other Ingredients:	77.7%
	100.0%

This product contains 2.0 pounds active ingredient per gallon.
Contains Petroleum Distillates
U.S. Patent No. 5,125,958

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID

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

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.

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 the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

HOTLINE NUMBER

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

Note to Physician: Carfentrazone-ethyl is expected to have low oral and dermal toxicity, and moderate inhalation toxicity. It is expected to be slightly irritating to the skin and minimally irritating to the eyes. Treatment is otherwise controlled removal of exposure followed by symptomatic and supportive care.

See other panels for additional precautionary information.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT MADE IN CHINA, FORMULATED AND PACKAGED IN USA.

FMC

FMC Corporation
Agricultural Products Group
1735 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Aim EC Herbicide 03-27-08 Notif

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans (and Domestic Animals)

Caution

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves, and shoes plus socks.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. 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.

User Safety Recommendations:

Users should:

- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

Carfentrazone-ethyl is very toxic to algae and moderately toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the high water mark, except as specified on this label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

Physical/Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage

Not for use or storage in or around the home.

Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat. Carefully open containers. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put formulated or dilute material into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food, or feed by inappropriate storage or disposal.

In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out unprotected persons and animals. Confine spills. Call FMC: (800) 331-3148.

To confine spill: Dike surrounding area, sweep up spillage. Dispose of in accordance with information given under Pesticide Disposal. Wash spill area with water, absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay, sweep up and dispose of in an approved manner. Place damaged container in a larger holding container. Identify contents per required hazardous waste labeling regulations.

Pesticide Disposal

Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal

Plastic containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for approved pesticide container recycling program, or puncture and dispose of in an approved waste disposal facility. Provided on site incineration is allowed by state and local authorities, containers may be burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Aim EC is an emulsifiable concentrate formulation. Aim EC is to be mixed with water, liquid fertilizer or mixtures of water and liquid fertilizer and adjuvants and applied to labeled crops for selective postemergence control of broadleaf weeds, for sucker control, for burndown prior to planting, as a harvest aid and to defoliate/desiccate labeled crops.

Weed control is optimized when the product is applied to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches in height. Aim EC is a contact herbicide. Within a few hours following application, the foliage of susceptible weeds show signs of desiccation, and in subsequent days necrosis and death of the plant occur.

Extremes in environmental conditions such as temperature, moisture, soil conditions, and cultural practices may effect the activity of Aim EC. Under warm moist conditions, herbicide symptoms may be accelerated. While under very dry conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms may be reduced as weeds hardened off by drought are less susceptible to Aim EC.

Aim EC is rapidly absorbed through the foliage of plants. To avoid significant crop response, applications should not be made within 6 to 8 hours of either rain or irrigation or when heavy dew is present on the crop. Due to environmental conditions and with certain spray tank additives, some herbicidal symptoms may appear on the crop.

Tank Mixtures

Aim EC may be tank-mixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label directions for the companion herbicide except for specific use directions on this label. Tank mixtures of Aim EC with EC formulations of other crop protection products, crop oil concentrates, methylated seed oils, silicone based adjuvants, 28% nitrogen or ammonium sulfate may increase crop response.

Adjuvant Use Requirements

The use of a quality spray adjuvant is required for optimum performance. Refer to the individual crop recommendation sections of this label for specific adjuvant type and use rates.

On-Farm Testing

Not all varieties or cultivars of labeled crops have been fully evaluated under all environmental and soil conditions. For additional and specific information, consult University or local Extension specialists. It may also be beneficial to conduct small on-farm trials under actual conditions with specific varieties or cultivars before treating large acreage.

Methods of Application

Aim EC is a versatile herbicide utilizing several different application methods to achieve the desired results. If Aim is being applied in standing crop situations, application methods and adjustments must be precise to prevent undesirable effects to the desirable green stem tissue, foliage, blooms or fruit of the crops being treated.

Aerial applications are allowed in some situations. Aerial treatments must be made with a minimum of 3 gallons of total spray per acre with a minimum VMD of 450 microns.

Over-the-top applications may be utilized in some situations as noted in the individual crop directions. Spray volumes for ground applications should be 10 gallons of finished spray per acre to insure good target coverage. Spray tips must be positioned no less than 18 inches above the crop and operated in such manner as to avoid overlaps and slower than calibrated ground speeds.

Post directed applications may be utilized when labeled crops have reached minimum growth stages where sprays may be directed to the target weeds, but is not deposited on the green stem, foliage, blooms or fruit of the crop.

Hooded Sprayer applications are allowed on many labeled crops. Hooded sprayers must be designed and operated so as to totally enclose the spray nozzles and tips and spray pattern and prevent any spray deposition to the crop being treated.

Shielded Sprayer applications may be utilized in some situations. Sprayers should be designed and operated so that the shield between the spray pattern and the crop will prevent the deposition of spray to green stem plant tissue, foliage, blooms or fruit of the crop.

Mixing and Loading Instructions

Fill the spray tank 3/4 full with clean water. Make sure the agitation system is operating while adding products. Complete filling the spray tank to the desired level. The spray tank agitation should be sufficient to ensure uniform spray mixture during application and must continue until the spray tank has been emptied. When tankmixing with other products, Aim EC should be mixed first in the spray tank. After the Aim EC is thoroughly mixed, add the other

the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132, entitled *Federalism*(64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). Executive Order 13132 requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure "meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications." "Policies that have federalism implications" is defined in the Executive Order to include regulations that have "substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government." This final rule directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers and food retailers, not States. This action does not alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of FFDCA section 408(n)(4).

For these same reasons, the Agency has determined that this rule does not have any "tribal implications" as described in Executive Order 13175, entitled *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (65 FR 67249, November 6, 2000). Executive Order 13175, requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure "meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications." "Policies that have tribal implications" is defined in the Executive Order to include regulations that have "substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal government and the Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal government and Indian tribes." This rule will not have substantial direct effects on tribal governments, on the relationship between the Federal government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal government and Indian tribes, as specified in Executive Order 13175. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this rule."

VIII. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of this final rule in the **Federal Register**. This final rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: July 10, 2001.

James Jones,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346(a) and 371.

2. Section 180.425 is amended by alphabetically adding the commodity Sugar cane, cane, to the table in paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 180.425 Clomazone; tolerance for residues.

(a) * * *

Commodity	Parts per million
* * *	* * *
Sugar cane, cane.	0.05.
* * *	* * *

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 01–19172 Filed 7–31–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[OPP–301149; FRL–6790–9]

RIN 2070–AB78

Carfentrazone-ethyl; Pesticide Tolerance

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes tolerances for combined residues of carfentrazone-ethyl in or on the caneberry subgroup and cotton. The Interregional Research Project Number 4 (IR-4) and FMC Corporation requested these tolerances under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA).

DATES: This regulation is effective August 1, 2001. Objections and requests for hearings, identified by docket control number OPP–301149, must be received by EPA on or before October 1, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Written objections and hearing requests may be submitted by mail, in person, or by courier. Please follow the detailed instructions for each method as provided in Unit VI. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.** To ensure proper receipt by EPA, your objections and hearing requests must identify docket control number OPP–301149 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Shaja R. Brothers, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW.,Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (703)–308–3194; and e-mail address: brothers.shaja@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

You may be affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. Potentially affected categories and entities may include, but are not limited to:

Categories	NAICS codes	Examples of Potentially Affected Entities
Industry	111	Crop production
	112	Animal production
	311	Food manufacturing
	32532	Pesticide manufacturing

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in the table could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether or not this action might apply to certain entities. If you have questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person

listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.**

B. How Can I Get Additional Information, Including Copies of this Document and Other Related Documents?

1. *Electronically.* You may obtain electronic copies of this document, and certain other related documents that might be available electronically, from the EPA Internet Home Page at http://www.epa.gov/. To access this document, on the Home Page select "Laws and Regulations," "Regulations and Proposed Rules," and then look up the entry for this document under the "**Federal Register**—Environmental Documents." You can also go directly to the **Federal Register** listings at http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/. To access the OPPTS Harmonized Guidelines referenced in this document, go directly to the guidelines at http://www.epa.gov/opptsfrs/home/guidelin.htm.

2. *In person.* The Agency has established an official record for this action under docket control number OPP–301149. The official record consists of the documents specifically referenced in this action, and other information related to this action, including any information claimed as Confidential Business Information (CBI). This official record includes the documents that are physically located in the docket, as well as the documents that are referenced in those documents. The public version of the official record does not include any information claimed as CBI. The public version of the official record, which includes printed, paper versions of any electronic comments submitted during an applicable comment period is available for inspection in the Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The PIRIB telephone number is (703) 305–5805.

II. Background and Statutory Findings

In the **Federal Register** of March 19, 2001 (66 FR 15459) (FRL–6766–8), EPA issued a notice pursuant to section 408 of FFDCA, 21 U.S.C. 346a as amended by the FQPA (Public Law 104–170) announcing the filing of a pesticide petition (PP 0E6183) for tolerance by IR-4, 681 US Highway #1 South, North Brunswick, NJ 08902–3390. This notice included a summary of the petition prepared by FMC Corporation, the registrant. There were no comments received in response to the notice of filing.

The petition requested that 40 CFR 180.515 be amended by establishing a tolerance for combined residues of the herbicide carfentrazone-ethyl, (ethyl-alpha,-2-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]-4-fluorobenzenepropanoate), in or on the caneberry subgroup at 0.10 part per million (ppm).

In the **Federal Register** of April 12, 2001 (66 FR 18931) (FRL–6776–9), EPA issued a notice pursuant to section 408(d) of FFDCA, 21 U.S.C. 346a(d) as amended by the FQPA (Publilc Law 104–170) announcing the filing of a pesticide petition (PP 7F4795) for tolerance by FMC Corporation, Agricultural Products Group, 1735 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103. This notice included a summary of the petition prepared by FMC Corporation, the registrant. There were no comments received in response to the notice of filing.

The petition requested that 40 CFR part 180 be amended by establishing a tolerance for residues of carfentrazone-ethyl (ethyl-alpha,-2-dichloro-5[-4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-l-yl]-4-fluorobenzene-propanoate) and the metabolite carfentrazone-ethyl chloropropionic acid (,2-dichloro-5[-4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]-4-fluorobenzenepropanoic acid) in or on the raw agricultural commodity (RAC) cotton at 3.5 parts per million (ppm).

Section 408(b)(2)(A)(i) of the FFDCA allows EPA to establish a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the tolerance is "safe." Section 408(b)(2)(A)(ii) defines "safe" to mean that" there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information." This includes exposure through drinking water and in residential settings, but does not include occupational exposure. Section 408(b)(2)(C) requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to "ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue...."

EPA performs a number of analyses to determine the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide residues. For further discussion of the regulatory requirements of section 408 and a complete description of the risk assessment process, see the final rule on Bifenthrin Pesticide Tolerances (62 FR 62961, November 26, 1997) (FRL–5754–7).

III. Aggregate Risk Assessment and Determination of Safety

Consistent with section 408(b)(2)(D), EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action. EPA has sufficient data to assess the hazards of and to make a determination on aggregate exposure, consistent with section 408(b)(2), for a tolerance for combined residues of carfentrazone-ethyl on the caneberry subgroup at 0.1 ppm and cotton, undelinted seed (0.20 ppm); cotton, gin byproducts (10 ppm); cottonseed, hulls (0.60 ppm); cottonseed meal (0.35 ppm); and cottonseed, refined oil (1.0 ppm). EPA's assessment of exposures and risks associated with establishing the tolerance follows.

A. Toxicological Profile

EPA has evaluated the available toxicity data and considered its validity, completeness, and reliability as well as the relationship of the results of the studies to human risk. EPA has also considered available information concerning the variability of the sensitivities of major identifiable subgroups of consumers, including infants and children. The nature of the toxic effects caused by carfentrazone-ethyl are discussed in the Unit III.A. of the Final Rule on Carfentrazone-ethyl published in the **Federal Register** of August 9, 2000 (65 FR 48620) (FRL–6597–7).

B. Toxicological Endpoints

The dose at which no adverse effects are observed (the NOAEL) from the toxicology study identified as appropriate for use in risk assessment is used to estimate the toxicological level of concern (LOC). However, the lowest dose at which adverse effects of concern are identified (the LOAEL) is sometimes used for risk assessment if no NOAEL was achieved in the toxicology study selected. An uncertainty factor (UF) is applied to reflect uncertainties inherent in the extrapolation from laboratory animal data to humans and in the variations in sensitivity among members of the human population as well as other unknowns. An UF of 100 is routinely used, 10X to account for interspecies differences and 10X for intraspecies differences.

For dietary risk assessment (other than cancer) the Agency uses the UF to calculate an acute or chronic reference dose (acute RfD or chronic RfD) where

the RfD is equal to the NOAEL divided by the appropriate UF (RfD = NOAEL/UF). Where an additional safety factor is retained due to concerns unique to the FQPA, this additional factor is applied to the RfD by dividing the RfD by such additional factor. The acute or chronic Population Adjusted Dose (aPAD or cPAD) is a modification of the RfD to accommodate this type of FQPA Safety Factor.

For non-dietary risk assessments (other than cancer) the UF is used to determine the LOC. For example, when 100 is the appropriate UF (10X to account for interspecies differences and 10X for intraspecies differences) the LOC is 100. To estimate risk, a ratio of the NOAEL to exposures (margin of exposure (MOE) = NOAEL/exposure) is calculated and compared to the LOC.

The linear default risk methodology (Q*) is the primary method currently used by the Agency to quantify carcinogenic risk. The Q* approach assumes that any amount of exposure will lead to some degree of cancer risk. A Q* is calculated and used to estimate risk which represents a probability of occurrence of additional cancer cases (e.g., risk is expressed as 1×10^{-6} or one in a million). Under certain specific circumstances, MOE calculations will be used for the carcinogenic risk assessment. In this non-linear approach, a "point of departure" is identified below which carcinogenic effects are not expected. The point of departure is typically a NOAEL based on an endpoint related to cancer effects though it may be a different value derived from the dose response curve. To estimate risk, a ratio of the point of departure to exposure (MOE_{cancer}= point of departure/exposures) is calculated. A summary of the toxicological endpoints for carfentrazone-ethyl used for human risk assessment is shown in the following Table 1:

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF TOXICOLOGICAL DOSE AND ENDPOINTS FOR CARFENTRAZONE-ETHYL FOR USE IN HUMAN RISK ASSESSMENT

Exposure Scenario	Dose Used in Risk Assessment, UF (mg/kg/day)	FQPA SF and Endpoint for Risk Aassessment (mg/kg/day)	Study and Toxicological Effects
Acute dietary	NOAEL=500 UF[1]=100 aRfD=5	FQPA SF=1 aPAD=aRfD/FQPA SF aPAD=5	Acute neurotoxicity-rat; clinical observations (salivation) and decreased motor activity
Chronic dietary	NOAEL=3 UF[1]=100 cRfD=0.03	FQPA SF=1 cPAD=cRfD/FQPA SF cPAD=3	Chronic toxicity-rat; observations of liver histopathology and total urinary porphyrin
Short-term incidental oral	NOAEL=500 UF[1]=100	FQPA SF=1 LOC for MOE[2]=100	Acute neurotoxicity-rat; clinical signs (such as salivation), changes in motor activity
Intermediate-term incidental oral	NOAEL=50 UF[1]=100	FQPA SF=1 LOC for MOE[2]=100	Subchronic toxicity-dog; decreased body weight gain, increased porphyrin levels
Long-term incidental oral	Not applicable	Due to nature of incidental exposure, long-term incidental oral is not anticipated	
Short-term (dermal) and Intermediate-term (dermal)	Not applicable	No systemic toxicity was seen at the limit-dose (1000 mg/kg/day) in a 21–day dermal toxicity study in rats; therefore, these risk assessments are not required	
Long-term (dermal)	Not applicable	Based on the use pattern, long-term dermal exposure is not anticipated	
Short-term inhalation	NOAEL=500 UF[1]=100	FQPA SF=1 LOC for MOE[2]=100	Acute neurotoxicity-rat; clinical signs (such as salivation), changes in motor activity
Intermediate-term inhalation	NOAEL = 50 mg/kg/day UF[1]=100	FQPA SF=1 LOC for MOE[2]=100	Subchronic oral-dog; decreased body weight gain, increased porphyrin levels
Long-term inhalation	NOAEL=3 UF[1]=100	FQPA SF=1 LOC for MOE[2]=100	Chronic toxicity-rat; observations of liver histopathology and total urinary porphyrin

C. Exposure Assessment

1. *Dietary exposure from food and feed uses.* Tolerances have been established (40 CFR 180.515) for the combined residues of carfentrazone-ethyl, in or on corn (field corn, sweet corn, and popcorn), wheat, barley, oats, grain sorghum, rice, and soybeans and carfentrazone-chloropropionic acid (40 CFR 180.515) ranging from 0.1 ppm (cereal grain) to 1.0 (rice straw). Preplant and post-emergence applications with ground and/or aerial equipment are permitted with rates ranging from 0.015 lbs ai/acre (grain sorghum) to 0.15 lbs ai/acre (rice). Risk assessments were conducted by EPA to assess dietary exposures from carfentrazone-ethyl in food as follows:

i. *Acute exposure.* Acute dietary risk assessments are performed for a food-use pesticide if a toxicological study has indicated the possibility of an effect of concern occurring as a result of a one day or single exposure. The Dietary Exposure Evaluation Model (DEEM™) analysis evaluated the individual food consumption as reported by respondents in the USDA 1989–1992– nationwide Continuing Surveys of Food Intake by Individuals (CSFII) and accumulated exposure to the chemical for each commodity. The following assumptions were made for the acute exposure assessments: An acute analysis was performed for each population subgroup using tolerance level residues, 100% crop treated, and DEEM™ default processing factors for all registered and proposed commodities.

ii. *Chronic exposure.* In conducting this chronic dietary risk assessment the DEEM™) analysis evaluated the individual food consumption as reported by respondents in the USDA 1989–1992– nationwide Continuing Surveys of Food Intake by Individuals (CSFII) and accumulated exposure to the chemical for each commodity. The following assumptions were made for the chronic exposure assessments: A chronic analysis was performed for the general U.S. population and all population subgroups using tolerance level residues, 100% crop treated, and

DEEM™ default processing factors for all registered and proposed commodities.

iii. *Cancer.* Carfentrazone-ethyl is classified as "not likely" to be a human carcinogen.

iv. *Anticipated residue and percent crop treated information.* Section 408(b)(2)(F) states that the Agency may use data on the actual percent of food treated for assessing chronic dietary risk only if the Agency can make the following findings: Condition 1, that the data used are reliable and provide a valid basis to show what percentage of the food derived from such crop is likely to contain such pesticide residue; Condition 2, that the exposure estimate does not underestimate exposure for any significant subpopulation group; and Condition 3, if data are available on pesticide use and food consumption in a particular area, the exposure estimate does not understate exposure for the population in such area. In addition, the Agency must provide for periodic evaluation of any estimates used. To provide for the periodic evaluation of the estimate of percent crop treated (PCT) as required by section 408(b)(2)(F), EPA may require registrants to submit data on PCT.

The Agency used percent crop treated (PCT) information as follows: The Agency believes that the three conditions listed [above] have been met. With respect to Condition 1, PCT estimates are derived from Federal and private market survey data, which are reliable and have a valid basis. EPA uses a weighted average PCT for chronic dietary exposure estimates. This weighted average PCT figure is derived by averaging State-level data for a period of up to 10 years, and weighting for the more robust and recent data. A weighted average of the PCT reasonably represents a person's dietary exposure over a lifetime, and is unlikely to underestimate exposure to an individual because of the fact that pesticide use patterns (both regionally and nationally) tend to change continuously over time, such that an individual is unlikely to be exposed to more than the average PCT over a lifetime. For acute dietary exposure estimates, EPA uses an estimated maximum PCT. The exposure estimates resulting from this approach reasonably represent the highest levels to which an individual could be exposed, and are unlikely to underestimate an individual's acute dietary exposure. The Agency is reasonably certain that the percentage of the food treated is not likely to be an underestimation. As to Conditions 2 and 3, regional consumption information and consumption information for significant subpopulations is taken into account through EPA's computer-based model for evaluating the exposure of significant subpopulations including several regional groups. Use of this consumption information in EPA's risk assessment process ensures that EPA's exposure estimate does not understate exposure for any significant subpopulation group and allows the Agency to be reasonably certain that no regional population is exposed to residue levels higher than those estimated by the Agency. Other than the data available through national food consumption surveys, EPA does not have available information on the regional consumption of food to which carfentrazone-ethyl may be applied in a particular area.

2. *Dietary exposure from drinking water.* Carfentrazone-ethyl breaks down rapidly in the environment to carfentrazone-chloropropionic acid (F8426-ClPAc). The chloropropionic acid degradate subsequently breaks down to F8426-cinnamic acid, F8426-propionic acid, F8426-benzoic acid, and 3-hyroxymethyl-F8426-benzoic acid at slower rates than the parent compound.

The Agency lacks sufficient monitoring exposure data to complete a comprehensive dietary exposure analysis and risk assessment for carfentrazone-ethyl in drinking water. Because the Agency does not have comprehensive monitoring data, drinking water concentration estimates are made by reliance on simulation or modeling taking into account data on the physical c haracteristics of carfentrazone-ethyl.

The Agency uses the Generic Estimated Environmental Concentration (GENEEC) or the Pesticide Root Zone/Exposure Analysis Modeling System (PRZM/EXAMS) to estimate pesticide concentrations in surface water and SCI-GROW, which predicts pesticide concentrations in groundwater. In general, EPA will use GENEEC (a tier 1 model) before using PRZM/EXAMS (a tier 2 model) for a screening-level assessment for surface water. The GENEEC model is a subset of the PRZM/EXAMS model that uses a specific high-end runoff scenario for pesticides. GENEEC incorporates a farm pond scenario, while PRZM/EXAMS incorporate an index reservoir environment in place of the previous pond scenario. The PRZM/EXAMS model includes a percent crop area factor as an adjustment to account for the maximum percent crop coverage within a watershed drainage basin.

None of these models include consideration of the impact processing (mixing, dilution, or treatment) of raw water for distribution as drinking water would likely have on the removal of pesticides from the source water. The primary use of these models by the Agency at this stage is to provide a coarse screen for sorting out pesticides for which it is highly unlikely that drinking water concentrations would ever exceed human health levels of concern.

Since the models used are considered to be screening tools in the risk assessment process, the Agency does not use estimated environmental concentrations (EECs) from these models to quantify drinking water exposure and risk as a %RfD or %PAD. Instead drinking water levels of comparison (DWLOCs) are calculated and used as a point of comparison against the model estimates of a pesticide's concentration in water. DWLOCs are theoretical upper limits on a pesticide's concentration in drinking water in light of total aggregate exposure to a pesticide in food, and from residential uses. Since DWLOCs address total aggregate exposure to carfentrazone-ethyl they are further discussed in the aggregate risk sections below.

The residues of concern in water are carfentrazone-ethyl, F8426-ClPAc, and F8126-CAc. Due to the hydrolysis and metabolic half-life of carfentrazone-ethyl, F8426-ClPAc and F8126-CAc, the agency concluded that the combined EECs for these three compounds would not be significantly different from the EECs for F8426-ClPAc alone. Therefore, a Tier I was provided for ground water (SCI-GROW) and surface water (GENEEC) EECs for only F8426-ClPAc. Both models assumed a seasonal application rate of 0.4 lbs ai/acre (highest proposed and registered rate).

Based on the GENEEC and SCI-GROW models the estimated environmental concentrations (EECs) of carfentrazone-ethyl exposure for surface water is estimated to be 21 part per billions (ppb) for the peak concentration, and exposure for ground water is estimated to be 13.4 ppb.

3. *From non-dietary exposure.* The term "residential exposure" is used in this document to refer to non-occupational, non-dietary exposure (e.g., for lawn and garden pest control, indoor pest control, termiticides, and flea and tick control on pets).

Carfentrazone-ethyl is not registered for use on any sites that would result in residential exposure.

4. *Cumulative exposure to substances with a common mechanism of toxicity.* Section 408(b)(2)(D)(v) requires that, when considering whether to establish, modify, or revoke a tolerance, the

Agency consider "available information" concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues and "other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity."

EPA does not have, at this time, available data to determine whether carfentrazone-ethyl has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances or how to include this pesticide in a cumulative risk assessment. Unlike other pesticides for which EPA has followed a cumulative risk approach based on a common mechanism of toxicity, carfentrazone-ethyl does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance action, therefore, EPA has not assumed that carfentrazone-ethyl has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances. For information regarding EPA's efforts to determine which chemicals have a common mechanism of toxicity and to evaluate the cumulative effects of such chemicals, see the final rule for Bifenthrin Pesticide Tolerances (62 FR 62961, November 26, 1997).

D. Safety Factor for Infants and Children

1. *In general.* FFDCA section 408 provides that EPA shall apply an additional tenfold margin of safety for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for prenatal and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the data base on toxicity and exposure unless EPA determines that a different margin of safety will be safe for infants and children. Margins of safety are incorporated into EPA risk assessments either directly through use of a margin of exposure (MOE) analysis or through using uncertainty (safety) factors in calculating a dose level that poses no appreciable risk to humans.

2. *Prenatal and postnatal sensitivity.* Based on the developmental and 2–generation reproduction study, there was no indication of increased susceptibility of rats or rabbits to *in utero* and/or postnatal exposure to the chemical. Therefore, Carfentrazone-ethyl is not a developmental or reproductive toxicant.

3. *Conclusion.* There is a complete toxicity data base for carfentrazone-ethyl and exposure data are complete or are estimated based on data that reasonably accounts for potential exposures. EPA determined that the 10X safety factor to protect infants and children should be removed. The FQPA safety factor was reduced to 1X. The rationale was based on the following: There was no indication of increased susceptibility of rats or rabbits to *in utero* and/or postnatal exposure to the chemical; the toxicological data base is complete; and the fact that there are no registered residential products, in conjunction with the use of generally high quality data, conservative models and/or assumptions in the exposure assessment provide adequate protection for infants and children.

E. Aggregate Risks and Determination of Safety

To estimate total aggregate exposure to a pesticide from food, drinking water, and residential uses, the Agency calculates DWLOCs which are used as a point of comparison against the model estimates of a pesticide's concentration in water (EECs). DWLOC values are not regulatory standards for drinking water. DWLOCs are theoretical upper limits on a pesticide's concentration in drinking water in light of total aggregate exposure to a pesticide in food and residential uses. In calculating a DWLOC, the Agency determines how much of the acceptable exposure (i.e., the PAD) is available for exposure through drinking water [e.g., allowable chronic water exposure (mg/kg/day) = cPAD - (average food + residential exposure)]. This allowable exposure through drinking water is used to calculate a DWLOC.

A DWLOC will vary depending on the toxic endpoint, drinking water consumption, and body weights. Default body weights and consumption values as used by the USEPA Office of Water are used to calculate DWLOCs: 2L/70 kg (adult male), 2L/60 kg (adult female), and 1L/10 kg (child). Default body weights and drinking water consumption values vary on an individual basis. This variation will be taken into account in more refined screening-level and quantitative drinking water exposure assessments. Different populations will have different DWLOCs. Generally, a DWLOC is calculated for each type of risk assessment used: Acute, short-term, intermediate-term, chronic, and cancer.

When EECs for surface water and groundwater are less than the calculated DWLOCs, OPP concludes with reasonable certainty that exposures to the pesticide in drinking water (when considered along with other sources of exposure for which OPP has reliable data) would not result in unacceptable levels of aggregate human health risk at this time. Because OPP considers the aggregate risk resulting from multiple exposure pathways associated with a pesticide's uses, levels of comparison in drinking water may vary as those uses change. If new uses are added in the future, OPP will reassess the potential impacts of residues of the pesticide in drinking water as a part of the aggregate risk assessment process.

1. *Acute risk.* A Tier 1 acute dietary exposure analysis for carfentrazone-ethyl was performed using existing and proposed tolerance level residues, 100 CT for all commodities, and DEEM™ default processing factors. The acute analysis was performed for the U.S. population and population subgroups. Using the exposure assumptions discussed in this unit for acute exposure, the acute dietary exposure from food to carfentrazone-ethyl will occupy <1 % of aPAD for all population subgroups at the 95th percentile. In addition, there is potential for acute dietary exposure to carfentrazone-ethyl in drinking water. After calculating DWLOCs and comparing them to the EECs for surface and ground water, EPA does not expect the aggregate exposure to exceed 100% of the aPAD, as shown in the following Table 2:

TABLE 2.—AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR ACUTE EXPOSURE TO CARFENTRAZONE-ETHYL

Population Subgroup	aPAD (mg/kg)	% aPAD (Food)	Surface Water EEC2 (ppb)	Ground Water EEC2 (ppb)	Acute DWLOC3 (ppb)
U.S. pop - all seasons	5	0.001070	21	13.4	1.8e+05
All Infants (<1 year) year)old)	5	0.001674	21	13.4	5.0e+04
Children (1–6 years old)	5	0.001860	21	13.4	5.0e+04
Children (7–12 years old)	5	0.001270	21	13.4	5.0e+04
Females (13–50 years old)	5	0.000656	21	13.4	1.5e+05
Males (13–19 years old)	5	0.000961	21	13.4	1.8e+05
Males (20+ years old)	5	0.000725	21	13.4	1.8e+05
Seniors (55+ years old)	5	0.000535	21	13.4	1.8e+05

2. *Chronic risk.* A Tier 1 chronic dietary exposure analysis for carfentrazone-ethyl was performed using existing and proposed tolerance level residues, 100 CT for all commodities, and DEEM™ default processing factors. The chronic analysis was performed for U.S. population and population subgroups. Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit for chronic exposure, EPA has concluded that exposure to carfentrazone-ethyl from food will utilize < 4% of the cPAD for all population subgroups. There are no residential uses for carfentrazone-ethyl that result in chronic residential exposure to carfentrazone-ethyl. In addition, there is potential for chronic dietary exposure to carfentrazone-ethyl in drinking water. After calculating DWLOCs and comparing them to the EECs for surface and ground water, EPA does not expect the aggregate exposure to exceed 100% of the cPAD, as shown in the following Table 3:

TABLE 3.—AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR CHRONIC (NON-CANCER) EXPOSURE TO CARFENTRAZONE-ETHYL

Population Subgroup	cPAD mg/kg/day	% cPAD (food)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	DWLOC (ppb)
U.S. pop - all seasons	0.03	0.000409	6.6	13.4	1.0e+03
All Infants (<1 year old)	0.03	0.000740	6.6	13.4	1.0e+03
Children (1–6 years old)	0.03	0.000921	6.6	13.4	1.0e+03
Children (7–12 years old)	0.03	0.000656	6.6	13.4	1.0e+03
Females (13–50 years old)	0.03	0.000308	6.6	13.4	1.0e+03
Males (13–19 years old)	0.03	0.000455	6.6	13.4	1.0e+03
Males (20+ years old)	0.03	0.000326	6.6	13.4	1.0e+03
Seniors (55+ years old)	0.03	0.000260	6.6	13.4	1.0e+03

3. *Aggregate cancer risk for U.S. population.* EPA has classified carfentrazone-ethyl as a "not likely" to be a human carcinogen; therefore, EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the general population, and to infants and children from aggregate exposure to carefentrazone-ethyl residues.

4. *Determination of safety.* Based on these risk assessments, EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the general population, and to infants and children from aggregate exposure to carfentrazone-ethyl residues.

IV. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

The methods used in the field trial study for caneberry and cotton have been validated and are adequate for data gathering purposes. The method may be requested from: Francis Griffith, Analytical Chemical Branch, Environmental Science Center, 701 Mapes Road, Fort George G. Mead, Maryland, 20755–5350; telephone number: (410) 305–2905; e-mail address: griffith.francis@epa.gov.

B. International Residue Limits

There are no Codex, Canadian, or Mexican maximum residue limits for residues of carfentrazone-ethyl and F8426-Cl-PAc in/on caneberry, cotton gin byproducts, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed oil, or cottonseed meal.

C. Conditions

IR-4's petition for carfentrazone-ethyl in/on the caneberry subgroup at 0.1 ppm has been made conditional. Additional caneberry field trials and the proposed caneberry enforcement method must be submitted and validated by the agency before unconditional registration is granted.

FMC's must submit a cottonseed processing study. Unconditional registration may be granted upon submission and review of the requested cotton processing study.

V. Conclusion

Therefore, these tolerances are established for combined residues of carfentrazone-ethyl, (ethyl-alpha,-2-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]-4-fluorobenzenepropanoate) and carfentrazone-ethyl chloropropionic acid (oc, 2-dichloro-5-[4-(difluromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]-4-fluorobenzene propanoic acid), in or on caneberry subgroup at 0.1 ppm, cotton, undelinted seed (0.20 ppm); cotton, gin byproducts (10 ppm); cottonseed, hulls (0.6 ppm); cottonseed, meal (0.35 ppm); and cottonseed, refined oil (1.0 ppm).

VI. Objections and Hearing Requests

Under section 408(g) of the FFDCA, as amended by the FQPA, any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. The EPA procedural regulations which govern the submission of objections and requests for hearings appear in 40 CFR part 178. Although the procedures in those regulations require some modification to reflect the amendments made to the FFDCA by the FQPA of 1996, EPA will continue to use those procedures, with appropriate adjustments, until the necessary modifications can be made. The new section 408(g) provides essentially the same process for persons to "object" to a regulation for an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance issued by EPA under new section 408(d), as was provided in the old FFDCA sections 408 and 409. However, the period for filing objections is now 60 days, rather than 30 days.

A. What Do I Need to Do to File an Objection or Request a Hearing?

You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in this unit and in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify docket control number OPP–301149 in the subject line on the first page of your submission. All requests must be in writing, and must be mailed or delivered to the Hearing Clerk on or before October 1, 2001.

1. *Filing the request.* Your objection must specify the specific provisions in the regulation that you object to, and the grounds for the objections (40 CFR 178.25). If a hearing is requested, the objections must include a statement of the factual issues(s) on which a hearing is requested, the requestor's contentions on such issues, and a summary of any evidence relied upon by the objector (40 CFR 178.27). Information submitted in connection with an objection or hearing request may be claimed confidential by marking any part or all of that information as CBI. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. A copy of the information that does not contain CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the

public record. Information not marked confidential may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice.

Mail your written request to: Office of the Hearing Clerk (1900), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460. You may also deliver your request to the Office of the Hearing Clerk in Rm. C400, Waterside Mall, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. The Office of the Hearing Clerk is open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Office of the Hearing Clerk is (202) 260–4865.

2. *Tolerance fee payment.* If you file an objection or request a hearing, you must also pay the fee prescribed by 40 CFR 180.33(i) or request a waiver of that fee pursuant to 40 CFR 180.33(m). You must mail the fee to: EPA Headquarters Accounting Operations Branch, Office of Pesticide Programs, P.O. Box 360277M, Pittsburgh, PA 15251. Please identify the fee submission by labeling it "Tolerance Petition Fees."

EPA is authorized to waive any fee requirement "when in the judgement of the Administrator such a waiver or refund is equitable and not contrary to the purpose of this subsection." For additional information regarding the waiver of these fees, you may contact James Tompkins by phone at (703) 305–5697, by e-mail at tompkins.jim@epa.gov, or by mailing a request for information to Mr. Tompkins at Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460.

If you would like to request a waiver of the tolerance objection fees, you must mail your request for such a waiver to: James Hollins, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460.

3. *Copies for the Docket.* In addition to filing an objection or hearing request with the Hearing Clerk as described in Unit VI.A., you should also send a copy of your request to the PIRIB for its inclusion in the official record that is described in Unit I.B.2. Mail your copies, identified by docket control number OPP–301149, to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460. In person or by courier, bring a copy to the location of the PIRIB described in Unit I.B.2. You may also send an electronic copy of your request via e-mail to: opp-docket@epa.gov. Please use an ASCII file format and avoid the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Copies of electronic objections and hearing requests will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect 6.1/8.0 or ASCII file format. Do not include any CBI in your electronic copy. You may also submit an electronic copy of your request at many Federal Depository Libraries.

B. When Will the Agency Grant a Request for a Hearing?

A request for a hearing will be granted if the Administrator determines that the material submitted shows the following: There is a genuine and substantial issue of fact; there is a reasonable possibility that available evidence identified by the requestor would, if established resolve one or more of such issues in favor of the requestor, taking into account uncontested claims or facts to the contrary; and resolution of the factual issues(s) in the manner sought by the requestor would be adequate to justify the action requested (40 CFR 178.32).

VII. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

This final rule establishes a tolerance under FFDCA section 408(d) in response to a petition submitted to the Agency. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled *Regulatory Planning and Review* (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). This final rule does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, or impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Public Law 104–4). Nor does it require any special considerations as required by Executive Order 12898, entitled *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994); or OMB review or any Agency action under Executive Order 13045, entitled *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). This action does not involve any technical standards that would require Agency consideration of voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA), Public Law 104–113, section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note). Since tolerances and exemptions that are established on the basis of a petition under FFDCA section 408(d), such as the tolerance in this final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) do not apply. In addition, the Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132, entitled *Federalism*(64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). Executive Order 13132 requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure "meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications." "Policies that have federalism implications" is defined in the Executive Order to include regulations that have "substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government." This final rule directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers and food retailers, not States. This action does not alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of FFDCA section 408(n)(4).

VIII. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of this final rule in the **Federal Register**. This final rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: July 13, 2001.

James Jones,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346(a) and 371.

2. Section 180.515 is amended by alphabetically adding commodities to the table in paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 180.515 Carfentrazone-ethyl; tolerances for residues.

(a) * * *

Commodity	Parts per million
* * *	* *
Caneberry subgroup	0.1
* * *	* *
Cotton, gin by products	10
Cotton, undelinted seed	0.20
Cottonseed, hulls	0.60
Cottonseed, meals	0.35
Cottonseed, refined oil	1.0
* * *	* *

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 01–19171 Filed 7–31–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[DA 01–1766, MM Docket No. 00–116, RM–9877]

Digital Television Broadcast Service; Kansas City, MO

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Commission, at the request of KMBC Hearst-Argyle Television, licensee of station KMBC(TV), substitutes DTV channel 7 for DTV channel 14 at Kansas City, Missouri. *See* 65 FR 41035, July 3, 2000. DTV channel 7 can be allotted to Kansas City in compliance with the principle community coverage requirements of Section 73.625(a) at reference coordinates (39–05–01 N. and 94–30–57 W.) with a power of 115, HAAT of 357 meters and with a DTV service population of 2086 thousand. With is action, this proceeding is terminated.

DATES: Effective September 10, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Pam Blumenthal, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 418–1600.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission's Report and Order, MM Docket No. 00–116, adopted July 24, 2001, and released July 27, 2001. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Center 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC. The complete text of this decision may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Services, Inc., (202) 857–3800, 1231 20th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20036.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Television, Digital television broadcasting.

Part 73 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 73—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 303, 334 and 336.

§ 73.622 [Amended]

2. Section 73.622(b), the Table of Digital Television Allotments under Missouri, is amended by removing DTV channel 14 and adding DTV channel 7 at Kansas City.

Federal Communications Commission.

Barbara A. Kreisman,

Chief, Video Services Division, Mass Media Bureau.

[FR Doc. 01–19148 Filed 7–31–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–U

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[DA 01–1765, MM Docket No. 01–15, RM–10030]

Digital Television Broadcast Service; Missoula, MT

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Commission, at the request of KPAX Communications, Inc., licensee of station KPAX–TV, substitutes DTV channel 7 for DTV channel 35 at Missoula, Montana. *See* 66 FR 8557, February 1, 2001. DTV channel 7 can be allotted to Missoula in compliance with the principle community coverage requirements of Section 73.625(a) at reference coordinates (37–01–06 N. and 114–00–41 W.) with a power of 28.0, HAAT of 623 meters and with a DTV service population of 134 thousand. Since Missoula is located within 400 kilometers of the U.S.-Canadian border, concurrence by the Canadian government has been obtained for this allotment. With this action, this proceeding is terminated.

DATES: Effective September 10, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Pam Blumenthal, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 418–1600.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission's Report and Order, MM Docket No. 01–15, adopted July 24, 2001, and released July 27, 2001. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Center 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC. The complete text of this decision may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Services, Inc., (202) 857–3800, 1231 20th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20036.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Television, Digital television broadcasting.

Part 73 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 73—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 303, 334 and 336.

§ 73.622 [Amended]

2. Section 73.622(b), the Table of Digital Television Allotments under Montana, is amended by removing DTV channel 35 and adding DTV channel 7 at Missoula.

Federal Communications Commission.

Barbara A. Kreisman,

Chief, Video Services Division, Mass Media Bureau.

[FR Doc. 01–19147 Filed 7–31–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–U

the following inert ingredients to read as follows

§ 180.950 Tolerance exemptions for minimal risk active and inert ingredients.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

Chemical Name	CAS No.
* * *	* *
Citric acid, 2-(acetyloxy)-, tributyl ester	77–90–7
* * *	* *
Citric acid, triethyl ester ..	77–93–0
* * *	* *

[FR Doc. 04–21587 Filed 9–28–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[OPP–2004–0256; FRL–7678–9]

Carfentrazone-ethyl; Pesticide Tolerance

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes a tolerance for combined residues of carfentrazone-ethyl and its metabolite in or on certain raw agricultural commodities. FMC Corporation and Interregional Research Project Number 4 (IR-4) requested these tolerances under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA).

DATES: This regulation is effective September 29, 2004. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before November 29, 2004.

ADDRESSES: To submit a written objection or hearing request follow the detailed instructions as provided in Unit VII. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.** EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket identification (ID) number OPP–2004–0256. All documents in the docket are listed in the EDOCKET index at *http://www.epa.gov/edocket.* Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, i.e., CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in EDOCKET or in hard copy at the Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1801 S. Bell St., Arlington, VA. This docket facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The docket telephone number is (703) 305–5805.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joanne I. Miller, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (703) 305–6224; e-mail address: *miller.joanne@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. Potentially affected entities may include, but are not limited to:

- Crop production (NAICS 111), e.g., agricultural workers; greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture workers; farmers.
- Animal production (NAICS 112), e.g., cattle ranchers and farmers, dairy cattle farmers, livestock farmers.
- Food manufacturing (NAICS 311), e.g., agricultural workers; farmers; greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture workers; ranchers; pesticide applicators.
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS 32532), e.g., agricultural workers; commercial applicators; farmers; greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture workers; residential users.

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in this unit could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether this action might apply to certain entities. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.**

B. How Can I Access Electronic Copies of this Document and Other Related Information?

In addition to using EDOCKET (*http://www.epa.gov/edocket/*), you may access this **Federal Register** document electronically through the EPA Internet under the "**Federal Register**" listings at *http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/.* A frequently updated electronic version of 40 CFR part 180 is available at E-CFR Beta Site Two at *http://www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr/.*

II. Background and Statutory Findings

In the **Federal Register** of March 31, 2004 (69 FR 16921) (FRL–7348–4), EPA issued a notice pursuant to section 408(d)(3) of FFDCA, 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(3), announcing the filing of a pesticide petitions (PP 2F6468 and 3E6746) by FMC Corporation, 1735 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103 and IR-4, Technology Center, of New Jersey, 681 U.S. Highway #1 South, North Brunswick, NJ 08902–3390. That notice included a summary of the petition prepared by FMC Corporation, the registrant. Comments on the petition were filed by B. Sachau, 15 Elm St., Florham Park, NJ 07932. A response to these comments is provided in Unit V.

In the **Federal Register** of July 28, 2004 (69 FR 45042) (FRL–7365–2), EPA issued a notice pursuant to section 408(d)(3) of FFDCA, 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(3), announcing the filing of a pesticide petitions (PP 2F6468, 3E6746, 4E6814, and 3F6584) by FMC Corporation, 1735 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103 and IR-4, Technology Center, of New Jersey, 681 U.S. Highway #1 South, North Brunswick, NJ 08902–3390. That notice included a summary of the petition prepared by FMC Corporation, the registrant. Comments on the petition were filed by B. Sachau, 15 Elm St., Florham Park, NJ 07932, and Bonita Poulin, R. R. #3, Brockville, Ont. A response to these comments is provided in Section V.

The petitions requested that 40 CFR 180.515(a) be amended by establishing proposed tolerances for combined residues of the herbicide carfentrazone-ethyl (ethyl-alpha,2-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-fluorobenzenepropanoate and the metabolite carfentrazone-ethyl chloropropionic acid (alpha,2-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]-4-fluorobenzenepropanoic acid), in or on: Acerola at 0.1 parts per million (ppm); almond hulls at 0.20 ppm and grass, forage, fodder and hay, group 17 at 12 ppm; hops at 0.05 ppm; avocado at 0.1 ppm; atemoya at 0.1 ppm; banana at 0.1 ppm; berry group 13 at 0.1 ppm; birida at 0.1 ppm; borage, seed at 0.1 ppm; cacao at 0.1 ppm; cactus at 0.1 ppm; canistel at 0.1 ppm; cherimoya at 0.1 ppm; citrus, crop group 10 at 0.1 ppm; citrus cultivars and/or hybrids of grapefruit and pummelo, including uniq fruit at 0.1 ppm; coconut at 0.1 ppm; coffee at 0.1 ppm; crambe, seed at 0.1 ppm; custard apple at 0.1 ppm; date at

0.1 ppm; feijoa at 0.1 ppm; fig at 0.1 ppm; fish at 0.2 ppm; flax, seed at 0.1 ppm; grape at 0.1 ppm; grapefruit at 0.1 ppm; guava at 0.1 ppm; guayule at 0.1 ppm; herbs and spice group 19 at 0.1 ppm; horseradish at 0.1 ppm; ilama at 0.1 ppm; Indian mulberry at 0.1 ppm; jabotica at 0.1 ppm; Juneberry at 0.1 ppm; kava at 0.1 ppm; kiwi fruit at 0.1 ppm; lingonberry at 0.1 ppm; lychee at 0.1 ppm; longan at 0.1 ppm; mango at 0.1 ppm; mustard seed, Indian at 0.1 ppm; mustard seed, field at 0.1 ppm; mustard seed, black at 0.1 ppm; okra at 0.1 ppm; olive at 0.1 ppm; palm heart, leaves at 0.1 ppm; passionfruit at 0.1 ppm; papaya at 0.1 ppm; pawpaw at 0.1 ppm; peanut at 0.1 ppm; persimmon at 0.1 ppm; pistachio at 0.1 ppm; pome fruit, crop group 11 at 0.1 ppm; pomegranate at 0.1 ppm; pulasan at 0.1 ppm; pummelo at 0.1 ppm; rambutan at 0.1 ppm; rapeseed, Indian at 0.1 ppm; rapeseed, seed at 0.1 ppm; safflower, seed at 0.1 ppm; salal at 0.1 ppm; sapodilla at 0.1 ppm; sapote, black at 0.1 ppm; sapote, mamey at 0.1 ppm; shellfish at 0.2 ppm; sorghum, sweet, stalks at 0.1 ppm; sorghum, sweet, syrup at 0.1 ppm; soursop at 0.1 ppm; Spanish lime at 0.1 ppm; star apple at 0.1 ppm; starfruit at 0.1 ppm; stone fruit, crop group 12 at 0.1 ppm; strawberry at 0.1 ppm; strawberrypear at 0.1 ppm; stevia at 0.1 ppm; sugar apple at 0.1 ppm; sugarcane at 0.1 ppm; sunflower, seed at 0.1 ppm; ti, leaves at 0.1 ppm; tea at 0.1 ppm; tree nut, crop group 14 at 0.1 ppm; tuberous and corm vegetables, crop subgroup 1C at 0.1 ppm; vanilla at 0.1 ppm; vegetable, brassica, leafy, group 5 at 0.1 ppm; vegetable, bulb, group 3 at 0.1 ppm; vegetable, cucurbit group 9 at 0.1 ppm; vegetable, foliage of legume, group 7 at 0.1 ppm; vegetables, fruiting, group, crop group 8 at 0.1 ppm; vegetable, leaves of root and tuber, group 2 at 0.1 ppm; vegetable, leafy, except brassica, group 4 at 0.1 ppm; vegetable, legume, group 6 at 0.1 ppm; vegetable, root and tuber, group 1 at 0.1 ppm; wasabi, roots at 0.1 ppm; and wax jambu at 0.1 ppm.

Section 408(b)(2)(A)(i) of FFDCA allows EPA to establish a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the tolerance is "safe." Section 408(b)(2)(A)(ii) of FFDCA defines "safe" to mean that "there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information." This includes exposure through drinking water and in residential settings, but does not include occupational exposure. Section 408(b)(2)(C) of FFDCA requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to "ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue. . . ."

EPA performs a number of analyses to determine the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide residues. For further discussion of the regulatory requirements of section 408 of FFDCA and a complete description of the risk assessment process, see the final rule on Bifenthrin Pesticide Tolerances (62 FR 62961, November 26, 1997) (FRL–5754–7).

III. Aggregate Risk Assessment and Determination of Safety

Consistent with section 408(b)(2)(D) of FFDCA, EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action. EPA has sufficient data to assess the hazards of and to make a determination on aggregate exposure, consistent with section 408(b)(2) of FFDCA, for a tolerance for combined residues of carfentrazone-ethyl and its metabolite, carfentrazone-ethyl chloropropionic acid, on Vegetable, root and tuber, group 01 at 0.10 ppm; vegetable, leaves of root and tuber, group 2 at 0.10 ppm; vegetable, bulb, group 3 at 0.10 ppm; vegetable, leafy, except brassica, group 4 at 0.10 ppm; vegetable, brassica, leafy, group 5 at 0.10 ppm; vegetable, legume, group 6 at 0.10 ppm; vegetable, foliage of legume (except soybean), group 7 at 0.10 ppm; vegetable, fruiting, group 8 at 0.10 ppm; vegetable, cucurbit, group 9 at 0.10 ppm; fruit, citrus, group 10 at 0.10 ppm; fruit, pome, group 14 at 0.10 ppm; fruit, stone, group 12 at 0.10 ppm; berry, group 13 at 0.10 ppm; nut, tree, group 14 at 0.10 ppm; herbs and spices, group 19 at 2.0 ppm; almond, hull at 0.20 ppm; grape at 0.10 ppm; grass, forage at 5.0 ppm; grass, hay at 8.0 ppm; canola at 0.10 ppm; hop, dried cones at 0.10 ppm; peanut at 0.10 ppm; peanut, hay at 0.10 ppm; strawberry at 0.10 ppm; sugarcane at 0.10 ppm; sunflower, seed at 0.10 ppm; okra at 0.10 ppm; stevia at 0.10 ppm; pistachio at 0.10 ppm; coconut at 0.10 ppm; strawberrypear at 0.10 ppm; date at 0.10 ppm; fig at 0.10 ppm; papaya at 0.10 ppm; avocado at 0.10 ppm; sapote, black at 0.10 ppm; canistel at 0.10 ppm; sapote, mamey at 0.10 ppm; mango at 0.10 ppm; sapodilla at 0.10 ppm; star apple at 0.10 ppm; pummelo at 0.10 ppm; guava at 0.10 ppm; feijoa at 0.10 ppm; jaboticaba at 0.10 ppm; wax jambu at 0.10 ppm; starfruit at 0.10 ppm; passionfruit at 0.10 ppm; acerola at 0.10 ppm; lychee at 0.10 ppm; longan at 0.10 ppm; Spanish lime at 0.10 ppm; rambutan at 0.10 ppm; pulasan at 0.10 ppm; sugar apple at 0.10 ppm; atemoya at 0.10 ppm; custard apple at 0.10 ppm; cherimoya at 0.10 ppm; ilama at 0.10 ppm; soursop at 0.10 ppm; biriba at 0.10 ppm; lingonberry at 0.10 ppm; Juneberry at 0.10 ppm, salal at 0.10 ppm; kiwifruit at 0.10 ppm; pomegranate at 0.10 at ppm; persimmon at 0.10 ppm; pawpaw at 0.10 ppm; palm heart at 0.10 ppm; palm heart, leaves at 0.10 ppm; kava, kava at 0.10 ppm; ti, leaves at 0.10 ppm; ti, roots at 0.10 ppm; wasabit, roots at 0.10 ppm; cactus at 0.10 ppm; sorghum, sweet at 0.10 ppm; rapeseed, seed at 0.10 ppm; rapeseed, forage at 0.10 ppm; mustard, seed at 0.10 ppm; flax, seed at 0.10 ppm; safflower, seed at 0.10 ppm; crambe, seed at 0.10 ppm; borage at 0.10 ppm; olive at 0.10 ppm; banana at 0.10 ppm; cacao at 0.10 ppm; tea at 0.10 ppm; mulberry, Indian at 0.10 ppm; vanilla at 0.10 ppm; coffee at 0.10 ppm; horseradish at 0.10 ppm; fish at 0.30 ppm; shellfish at 0.30 ppm; meat, byproducts (cattle, goat, horse, and sheep) at 0.10 ppm; meat (cattle, goat, horse, and sheep) at 0.10 ppm; fat (cattle, goat, horse, and sheep) at 0.10 ppm and milk at 0.05 ppm. EPA's assessment of exposures and risks associated with establishing the tolerance follows:

A. Toxicological Profile

EPA has evaluated the available toxicity data and considered its validity, completeness, and reliability as well as the relationship of the results of the studies to human risk. EPA has also considered available information concerning the variability of the sensitivities of major identifiable subgroups of consumers, including infants and children. The nature of the toxic effects caused by carfentrazone-ethyl are discussed in the Unit III.A. of the final rule on carfentrazone-ethyl published in the **Federal Register** of August 9, 2000 (65 FR 48620) (FRL–6597–7).

B. Toxicological Endpoints

The dose at which no adverse effects are observed (the NOAEL) from the toxicology study identified as appropriate for use in risk assessment is used to estimate the toxicological level of concern (LOC). However, the lowest dose at which adverse effects of concern are identified (the LOAEL) is sometimes used for risk assessment if no NOAEL was achieved in the toxicology study selected. An uncertainty factor (UF) is

applied to reflect uncertainties inherent in the extrapolation from laboratory animal data to humans and in the variations in sensitivity among members of the human population as well as other unknowns. An UF of 100 is routinely used, 10X to account for interspecies differences and 10X for intraspecies differences.

Three other types of safety or uncertainty factors may be used: "Traditional uncertainty factors;" the "special FQPA safety factor;" and the "default FQPA safety factor." By the term "traditional uncertainty factor," EPA is referring to those additional uncertainty factors used prior to FQPA passage to account for database deficiencies. These traditional uncertainty factors have been incorporated by the FQPA into the additional safety factor for the protection of infants and children. The term "special FQPA safety factor" refers to those safety factors that are deemed necessary for the protection of infants and children primarily as a result of the FQPA. The "default FQPA safety factor" is the additional 10X safety factor that is mandated by the statute unless it is decided that there are reliable data to choose a different additional factor (potentially a traditional uncertainty factor or a special FQPA safety factor).

For dietary risk assessment (other than cancer) the Agency uses the UF to calculate an acute or chronic reference dose (acute RfD or chronic RfD) where the RfD is equal to the NOAEL divided by an UF of 100 to account for interspecies and intraspecies differences and any traditional uncertainty factors deemed appropriate (RfD = NOAEL/UF). Where a special FQPA safety factor or the default FQPA safety factor is used, this additional factor is applied to the RfD by dividing the RfD by such additional factor. The acute or chronic Population Adjusted Dose (aPAD or cPAD) is a modification of the RfD to accommodate this type of safety factor.

For non-dietary risk assessments (other than cancer) the UF is used to determine the LOC. For example, when 100 is the appropriate UF (10X to account for interspecies differences and 10X for intraspecies differences) the LOC is 100. To estimate risk, a ratio of the NOAEL to exposures (margin of exposure (MOE) = NOAEL/exposure) is calculated and compared to the LOC.

The linear default risk methodology (Q*) is the primary method currently used by the Agency to quantify carcinogenic risk. The Q* approach assumes that any amount of exposure will lead to some degree of cancer risk. A Q* is calculated and used to estimate risk which represents a probability of occurrence of additional cancer cases (e.g., risk). An example of how such a probability risk is expressed would be to describe the risk as one in one hundred thousand (1×10^{-5}), one in a million (1×10^{-6}), or one in ten million (1×10^{-7}). Under certain specific circumstances, MOE calculations will be used for the carcinogenic risk assessment. In this non-linear approach, a "point of departure" is identified below which carcinogenic effects are not expected. The point of departure is typically a NOAEL based on an endpoint related to cancer effects though it may be a different value derived from the dose response curve. To estimate risk, a ratio of the point of departure to exposure (MOE_{cancer} = point of departure/exposures) is calculated.

A summary of the toxicological endpoints for carfentrazone-ethyl used for human risk assessment is discussed in Unit III.B. of the final rule published in the **Federal Register** of August 9, 2000 (65 FR 48620).

C. Exposure Assessment

1. *Dietary exposure from food and feed uses.* Tolerances have been established (40 CFR 180.515(a) for the combined residues of carfentrazone-ethyl and its metabolite, in or on a variety of raw agricultural commodities. Risk assessments were conducted by EPA to assess dietary exposures from carfentrazone-ethyl in food as follows:

i. *Acute exposure.* Acute dietary risk assessments are performed for a food-use pesticide, if a toxicological study has indicated the possibility of an effect of concern occurring as a result of a 1-day or single exposure.

In conducting the acute dietary risk assessment EPA used the Dietary Exposure Evaluation Model software with the Food Commodity Intake Database (DEEM-FCID™), which incorporates food consumption data as reported by respondents in the USDA 1994–1996 and 1998 Nationwide Continuing Surveys of Food Intake by Individuals (CSFII), and accumulated exposure to the chemical for each commodity. The following assumptions were made for the acute exposure assessments: For the acute analyses, conservative estimates of expected residues were assumed for all food commodities with current or proposed carfentrazone-ethyl tolerances, and it was assumed that all of the crops included in the analysis were treated. Percent Crop Treated (PCT) and/or anticipated residues were not used in the acute risk assessment.

ii. *Chronic exposure.* In conducting the chronic dietary risk assessment EPA used the DEEM-FCID™ , which incorporates food consumption data as reported by respondents in the USDA 1994–1996 and 1998 Nationwide CSFII, and accumulated exposure to the chemical for each commodity. The following assumptions were made for the chronic exposure assessments: For the chronic analyses, conservative estimates of expected residues were assumed for all food commodities with current or proposed carfentrazone-ethyl tolerances, and it was assumed that all of the crops included in the analysis were treated. PCT and/or anticipated residues were not used in the chronic risk assessment.

iii. *Cancer.* Carfentrazone-ethyl is classified as "not likely" a human carcinogen.

2. *Dietary exposure from drinking water.* The Agency lacks sufficient monitoring exposure data to complete a comprehensive dietary exposure analysis and risk assessment for carfentrazone-ethyl in drinking water. Because the Agency does not have comprehensive monitoring data, drinking water concentration estimates are made by reliance on simulation or modeling taking into account data on the physical characteristics of carfentrazone-ethyl.

The Agency uses the FQPA Index Reservoir Screening Tool (FIRST) or the Pesticide Root Zone Model/Exposure Analysis Modeling System (PRZM/EXAMS), to produce estimates of pesticide concentrations in an index reservoir. The Screening Concentrations in Groundwater (SCI-GROW) model is used to predict pesticide concentrations in shallow ground water. For a screening-level assessment for surface water EPA will use FIRST (a tier 1 model) before using PRZM/EXAMS (a tier 2 model). The FIRST model is a subset of the PRZM/EXAMS model that uses a specific high-end runoff scenario for pesticides. Both FIRST and PRZM/EXAMS incorporate an index reservoir environment, and both models include a percent crop area factor as an adjustment to account for the maximum percent crop coverage within a watershed or drainage basin.

None of these models include consideration of the impact processing (mixing, dilution, or treatment) of raw water for distribution as driinking water would likely have on the removal of pesticides from the source water. The primary use of these models by the Agency at this stage is to provide a screen for sorting out pesticides for which it is unlikely that drinking water concentrations would exceed human health levels of concern.

Since the models used are considered to be screening tools in the risk

assessment process, the Agency does not use estimated environmental concentrations (EECs), which are the model estimates of a pesticide's concentration in water. EECs derived from these models are used to quantify drinking water exposure and risk as a %RfD or %PAD. Instead drinking water levels of comparison (DWLOCs) are calculated and used as a point of comparison against the model estimates of a pesticide's concentration in water. DWLOCs are theoretical upper limits on a pesticide's concentration in drinking water in light of total aggregate exposure to a pesticide in food, and from residential uses. Since DWLOCs address total aggregate exposure to carfentrazone-ethyl they are further discussed in the aggregate risk sections in Unit III.E.

Based on the FIRST and SCI-GROW models, the EECs of carfentrazone-ethyl for acute exposures are estimated to be 34.3 parts per billion (ppb) for surface water and 13.4 ppb for ground water. The EECs for chronic exposures are estimated to be 19.0 ppb for surface water and 13.4 ppb for ground water.

3. *From non-dietary exposure.* The term "residential exposure" is used in this document to refer to non-occupational, non-dietary exposure (e.g., for lawn and garden pest control, indoor pest control, termiticides, and flea and tick control on pets).

Carfentrazone-ethyl is currently registered for use on the following residential non-dietary sites: Ornamental lawns and turf (application by commercial operators only. There is a proposed aquatic use under review. The risk assessment was conducted using the following residential exposure assumptions: Exposures to toddlers in the residential lawn setting would be higher than that encountered by toddlers in an institutional setting, such as in schools and parks. It was anticipated that herbicide application to homeowner lawns is a seasonal event, thus, only short-term post-application residential exposures were conducted. A swimmer exposure assessment was conducted based on the proposed aquatic application. The swimmer assessment estimates exposures from oral (ingestion) and inhalation routes. No systemic toxicity was seen at the limit-dose (1,000 milligrams/kilogram/day (mg/kg/day)) in a 21–day dermal toxicity study in rats, therefore, these risk assessments are not required. Based on the use pattern, long-term exposure is not anticipated.

4. *Cumulative effects from substances with a common mechanism of toxicity.* Section 408(b)(2)(D)(v) of FFDCA requires that, when considering whether to establish, modify, or revoke a tolerance, the Agency consider "available information" concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues and "other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity."

Unlike other pesticides for which EPA has followed a cumulative risk approach based on a common mechanism of toxicity, EPA has not made a common mechanism of toxicity finding as to carfentrazone-ethyl and any other substances and carfentrazone-ethyl does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance action, therefore, EPA has not assumed that carfentrazone-ethyl has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances. For information regarding EPA's efforts to determine which chemicals have a common mechanism of toxicity and to evaluate the cumulative effects of such chemicals, see the policy statements released by EPA's OPP concerning common mechanism determinations and procedures for cumulating effects from substances found to have a common mechanism on EPA's web site at *http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/cumulative/.*

D. Safety Factor for Infants and Children

1. *In general.* Section 408 of FFDCA provides that EPA shall apply an additional tenfold margin of safety for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for prenatal and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the data base on toxicity and exposure unless EPA determines based on reliable data that a different margin of safety will be safe for infants and children. Margins of safety are incorporated into EPA risk assessments either directly through use of a MOE analysis or through using uncertainty (safety) factors in calculating a dose level that poses no appreciable risk to humans. In applying this provision, EPA either retains the default value of 10X when reliable data do not support the choice of a different factor, or, if reliable data are available, EPA uses a different additional safety factor value based on the use of traditional uncertainty factors and/or special FQPA safety factors, as appropriate.

2. *Prenatal and postnatal sensitivity.* There is no evidence of increased susceptibility of rat or rabbit fetuses following *in utero* exposure in the developmental studies with carfentrazone-ethyl. There is no evidence of increased susceptibility of rats in the reproduction study with carfentrazone-ethyl. EPA concluded there are no residual uncertainties for prenatal and/or postnatal exposure.

3. *Conclusion.* EPA concluded that, based on the absence of residual uncertainties for prenatal and/or postnatal exposure and complete toxicology, environmental fate, residue chemistry data bases, and the conservative assumptions used when generating the dietary and residential exposure estimates, there are reliable data showing that it is safe for infants and children to remove the additional 10X safety factor.

E. Aggregate Risks and Determination of Safety

To estimate total aggregate exposure to a pesticide from food, drinking water, and residential uses, the Agency calculates DWLOCs which are used as a point of comparison against EECs. DWLOC values are not regulatory standards for drinking water. DWLOCs are theoretical upper limits on a pesticide's concentration in drinking water in light of total aggregate exposure to a pesticide in food and residential uses. In calculating a DWLOC, the Agency determines how much of the acceptable exposure (i.e., the PAD) is available for exposure through drinking water (e.g., allowable chronic water exposure (mg/kg/day) = cPAD - (average food + residential exposure). This allowable exposure through drinking water is used to calculate a DWLOC.

A DWLOC will vary depending on the toxic endpoint, drinking water consumption, and body weights. Default body weights and consumption values as used by the EPA's Office of Water are used to calculate DWLOCs: 2 liter (L)/70 kg (adult male), 2L/60 kg (adult female and youth 13-19, and 1L/10 kg (child). Default body weights and drinking water consumption values vary on an individual basis. This variation will be taken into account in more refined screening-level and quantitative drinking water exposure assessments. Different populations will have different DWLOCs. Generally, a DWLOC is calculated for each type of risk assessment used: Acute, short-term, intermediate-term, chronic, and cancer.

When EECs for surface water and ground water are less than the calculated DWLOCs, OPP concludes with reasonable certainty that exposures to the pesticide in drinking water (when considered along with other sources of exposure for which OPP has reliable data) would not result in unacceptable levels of aggregate human health risk at this time. Because OPP considers the aggregate risk resulting from multiple exposure pathways associated with a

pesticide's uses, levels of comparison in drinking water may vary as those uses change. If new uses are added in the future, OPP will reassess the potential impacts of residues of the pesticide in drinking water as a part of the aggregate risk assessment process.

1. *Acute risk.* Using the exposure assumptions discussed in this unit for acute exposure, the acute dietary exposure from food to carfentrazone-ethyl will occupy less than 1% of the aPAD for the U.S. population and all population subgroups.

In addition, there is potential for acute dietary exposure to carfentrazone-ethyl in drinking water. After calculating DWLOCs and comparing them to the EECs for surface and ground water, EPA does not expect the aggregate exposure to exceed 100% of the aPAD, as shown in Table 1 of this unit.

TABLE 1.—AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR ACUTE EXPOSURE TO CARFENTRAZONE-ETHYL

Population Subgroup	aPAD	%aPAD (Food)	Surface Water EDWC[1] ppb	Ground Water EDWC[1] ppb	DWLOC[2] ppb
U.S. pop - all seasons	5	< 1	34.3	13.4	1.7e + 05
All Infants (< 1 year old)	5	< 1	34.3	13.4	5.0e + 04
Children (1-2 years old)	5	< 1	34.3	13.4	5.0e + 04
Children (3-5 years old)	5	< 1	34.3	13.4	5.0e + 04
Children (6-12 years old)	5	< 1	34.3	13.4	5.0e + 04
Youth (13-19 years old)	5	< 1	34.3	13.4	1.5e + 05
Adults (20-49 years old)	5	< 1	34.3	13.4	1.7e + 05
Adults (50+ years old)	5	< 1	34.3	13.4	1.7e + 05
Females (13-49 years old)	5	< 1	34.3	13.4	1.5e + 05

[1] EDWCs resulting from maximum registered and proposed application rate (0.4 lbs ai/acre/season - caneberry)
[2] DWLOC = ((aPAD -food exposure) x (body weigth) x (1,000 µg/mg)) ÷ (water consumption)

2. *Chronic risk.* Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit for chronic exposure, EPA has concluded that exposure to carfentrazone-ethyl from food will utilize ≤75% of the of the cPAD with children 1–2 years old the population subgroup with the highest exposures. Based the use pattern, chronic residential exposure to residues of carfentrazone-ethyl is not expected. In addition, there is potential for chronic dietary exposure to carfentrazone-ethyl in drinking water. After calculating DWLOCs and comparing them to the EECs for surface and ground water, EPA does not expect the aggregate exposure to exceed 100% of the cPAD, as shown in Table 2 of this unit:

TABLE 2.—AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR CHRONIC (NON-CANCER) EXPOSURE TO CARFENTRAZONE-ETHYL

Population Subgroup	cPAD mg/kg/day	% cPAD (Food)	Surface Water EDWC[1] ppb	Ground Water EDWC[1] ppb	DWLOC[2] ppb
U.S. population - all seasons	0.03	24	19.0	13.4	8.1e + 02
All Infants (<1 year old)	0.03	43	19.0	13.4	1.8e + 02
Children (1-2 years old)	0.03	75	19.0	13.4	8.6e + 01
Children (3-5 years old)	0.03	58	19.0	13.4	1.3e + 02
Children (6-12 years old)	0.0	35	19.0	13.4	2.1e + 02
Youth (13-19 years old)	0.03	21	19.0	13.4	7.3e + 02
Adults (20-49 years old)	0.03	18	19.0	13.4	8.5e + 02
Adults (50+ years old)	0.03	18	19.0	13.4	8.5e + 02
Females (13-49 years old)	0.03	18	19.0	13.4	7.1e + 02

[1] EDWCs resulting from registered and proposed application rate (0.4 lbs ai/acre/season - caneberry); 56–day surface water average ÷ 3
[2] DWLOC = ((cPAD -food exposure) x (body weigth) x (1,000 µg/mg)) ÷ (water consumption)

3. *Short-term risk.* Short-term aggregate exposure takes into account residential exposure plus chronic exposure to food and water (considered to be a background exposure level).

Carfentrazone-ethyl is currently registered for use that could result in short-term residential exposure and the

Agency has determined that it is appropriate to aggregate chronic food and water and short-term exposures for carfentrazone-ethyl.

Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit for short-term exposures, EPA has concluded that food and residential exposures (including potential aquatic exposure) aggregated result in aggregate MOEs of 72,875 for the general population and 22,339 for children 1–2 years old. These aggregate MOEs do not exceed the Agency's level of concern for aggregate exposure to food and residential uses. In addition, short-term DWLOCs were calculated and compared to the EECs for chronic exposure of carfentrazone-ethyl in ground and surface water. After calculating DWLOCs and comparing them to the EECs for surface and ground water, EPA does not expect short-term aggregate exposure to exceed the Agency's level of concern, as shown in Table 3 of this unit:

TABLE 3.—AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE TO CARFENTRAZONE-ETHYL

Population Subgroup	Agg. MOE (food and res.)[1]	Aggregate Level of Concern (LOC)	Ground Water EDWC (ppb)	Surface Water EDWC (ppb)	DWLOC[2] (ppb)
General U.S. population	72875	100	19.0	13.4	1.7e + 05
All Infants (<1 year old)	37843	100	19.0	13.4	5.0e + 04
Children (1-2 years old)	22339	100	19.0	13.4	5.0e + 04
Children (3-5 years old)	29228	100	19.0	13.4	5.0e + 04
Children (6-12 years old)	51965	100	19.0	13.4	5.0e + 04
Youth (13-19 years old)	85253	100	19.0	13.4	1.5e + 05
Adults (20-49 years old)	87396	100	19.0	13.4	1.7e + 05
Adults (50+ years old)	87457	100	19.0	13.4	1.7e + 05
Females (13-19 years old)	78541	100	19.0	13.4	1.5e + 05

[1] Aggregate MOE = (NOAEL ÷ (Avg Food Exposure + Residential Exposure))
[2] DWLOC = ((maximum water exposure) x (body weight) x (1,000 µg/mg)) ÷ (water consumption)

5. *Determination of safety.* Based on these risk assessments, EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the general population, and to infants and children from aggregate exposure to carfentrazone-ethyl residues.

IV. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

Adequate enforcement methodology (example—gas chromotography) is available to enforce the tolerance expression. The method may be requested from: Chief, Analytical Chemistry Branch, Environmental Science Center, 701 Mapes Rd., Ft. Meade, MD 20755–5350; telephone number: (410) 305–2905; e-mail address: *residuemethods@epa.gov.*

B. International Residue Limits

There is neither a Codex proposal, nor Canadian or Mexican maximum residue limits, for residues of carfentrazone-ethyl and F8426-Cl-PAC in/on the proposed crops, livestock, fish, or shellfish. Therefore, harmonization is not an issue.

C. Conditions

Residue chemistry: Successful Agency Validation of Proposed Livestock/Fish/Shellfish Enforcement Method.

V. Comments

Three comments were received in response to the notices of filing. Two comments from B. Sachau objected to the proposed tolerances because of the amounts of pesticides already consumed and carried by the American population. She further indicated that testing conducted on animals have absolutely no validity and are cruel to the test animals. Bonita Poulin commented that she doesn't approve of more chemical contamination of our food when we should be decreasing the residual poisons building up within us, which are already causing health problems. She also indicated that there are safe alternatives available.

Ms. Sachau's and Ms. Poulin's comments contained no scientific data or evidence to rebut the Agency's conclusion that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to carfentrazone ethyl, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information.

VI. Conclusion

Therefore, the tolerance is established for combined residues of carfentrazone-ethyl (ethyl-alpha,2-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4-fluorobenzenepropanoate and the metabolite carfentrazone-ethyl chloropropionic acid (alpha,2-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]-4-fluorobenzenepropanoic acid), all expressed as carfentrazone-ethyl, in or on vegetable, root and tuber, group 01 at 0.10 ppm; vegetable, leaves of root and tuber, group 2 at 0.10 ppm; vegetable, bulb, group 3 at 0.10 ppm; vegetable, leafy, except brassica, group 4 at 0.10 ppm; vegetable, brassica, leafy, group 5 at 0.10 ppm; vegetable, legume, group 6 at 0.10 ppm; vegetable, foliage of legume (except soybean), group 7 at 0.10 ppm; vegetable, fruiting, group 8 at 0.10 ppm; vegetable, cucurbit, group 9 at 0.10 ppm; fruit, citrus, group 10 at 0.10 ppm, fruit; pome, group 14 at 0.10 ppm; fruit, stone, group 12 at 0.10 ppm; berry, group 13 at 0.10 ppm; nut, tree, group 14 at 0.10 ppm; herbs and spices, group 19 at 2.0 ppm; almond, hull at 0.20 ppm; grape at 0.10 ppm; grass, forage at 5.0 ppm; grass, hay at 8.0 ppm; canola at 0.10 ppm, hop, dried cones at

0.10 ppm; peanut at 0.10 ppm; peanut, hay at 0.10 ppm; strawberry at 0.10 ppm; sugarcane at 0.10 ppm; sunflower, seed at 0.10 ppm; okra at 0.10 ppm; stevia at 0.10 ppm; pistachio at 0.10 ppm; coconut at 0.10 ppm; strawberrypear at 0.10 ppm; date at 0.10 ppm; fig at 0.10 ppm; papaya at 0.10 ppm; avocado at 0.10 ppm; sapote, black at 0.10 ppm; canistel at 0.10 ppm; sapote, mamey at 0.10 ppm; mango at 0.10 ppm; sapodilla at 0.10 ppm; star apple at 0.10 ppm; pummelo at 0.10 ppm; guava at 0.10 ppm; feijoa at 0.10 ppm; jaboticaba at 0.10 ppm; wax jambu at 0.10 ppm; starfruit at 0.10 ppm; passionfruit at 0.10 ppm; acerola at 0.10 ppm; lychee at 0.10 ppm; longan at 0.10 ppm; Spanish lime at 0.10 ppm; rambutan at 0.10 ppm; pulasan at 0.10 ppm; sugar apple at 0.10 ppm; atemoya at 0.10 ppm; custard apple at 0.10 ppm; cherimoya at 0.10 ppm; ilama at 0.10 ppm; soursop at 0.10 ppm; biriba at 0.10 ppm; lingonberry at 0.10 ppm; Juneberry at 0.10 ppm, salal at 0.10 ppm; kiwifruit at 0.10 ppm; pomegranate at 0.10 at ppm; persimmon at 0.10 ppm; pawpaw at 0.10 ppm; palm heart at 0.10 ppm; palm heart, leaves at 0.10 ppm; kava, kava at 0.10 ppm; ti, leaves at 0.10 ppm; ti, roots at 0.10 ppm; wasabit, roots at 0.10 ppm; cactus at 0.10 ppm; sorghum, sweet at 0.10 ppm; rapeseed, seed at 0.10 ppm; rapeseed, forage at 0.10 ppm; mustard, seed at 0.10 ppm; flax, seed at 0.10 ppm; safflower, seed at 0.10 ppm; crambe, seed at 0.10 ppm; borage at 0.10 ppm; olive at 0.10 ppm; banana at 0.10 ppm; cacao at 0.10 ppm; tea at 0.10 ppm; mulberry, Indian at 0.10 ppm; vanilla at 0.10 ppm; coffee at 0.10 ppm; horseradish at 0.10 ppm; fish at 0.30 ppm; shellfish at 0.30 ppm; meat, byproducts (cattle, goat, horse, and sheep) at 0.10 ppm; meat (cattle, goat, horse, and sheep) at 0.10 ppm; fat (cattle, goat, horse, and sheep) at 0.10 ppm and milk at 0.05 ppm.

VII. Objections and Hearing Requests

Under section 408(g) of FFDCA, as amended by FQPA, any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. The EPA procedural regulations which govern the submission of objections and requests for hearings appear in 40 CFR part 178. Although the procedures in those regulations require some modification to reflect the amendments made to FFDCA by FQPA, EPA will continue to use those procedures, with appropriate adjustments, until the necessary modifications can be made. The new section 408(g) of FFDCA provides essentially the same process for persons to "object" to a regulation for an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance issued by EPA under new section 408(d) of FFDCA, as was provided in the old sections 408 and 409 of FFDCA. However, the period for filing objections is now 60 days, rather than 30 days.

A. What Do I Need to Do to File an Objection or Request a Hearing?

You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in this unit and in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify docket ID number OPP–2004–0256 in the subject line on the first page of your submission. All requests must be in writing, and must be mailed or delivered to the Hearing Clerk on or before November 29, 2004.

Filing the request. Your objection must specify the specific provisions in the regulation that you object to, and the grounds for the objections (40 CFR 178.25). If a hearing is requested, the objections must include a statement of the factual issues(s) on which a hearing is requested, the requestor's contentions on such issues, and a summary of any evidence relied upon by the objector d(40 CFR 178.27). Information submitted in connection with an objection or hearing request may be claimed confidential by marking any part or all of that information as CBI. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. A copy of the information that does not contain CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public record. Information not marked confidential may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice.

Mail your written request to: Office of the Hearing Clerk (1900L), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001. You may also deliver your request to the Office of the Hearing Clerk in Suite 350, 1099 14th St., NW., Washington, DC 20005. The Office of the Hearing Clerk is open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Office of the Hearing Clerk is (202) 564–6255.

B. When Will the Agency Grant a Request for a Hearing?

A request for a hearing will be granted if the Administrator determines that the material submitted shows the following: There is a genuine and substantial issue of fact; there is a reasonable possibility that available evidence identified by the requestor would, if established resolve one or more of such issues in favor of the requestor, taking into account uncontested claims or facts to the contrary; and resolution of the factual issues(s) in the manner sought by the requestor would be adequate to justify the action requested (40 CFR 178.32).

VIII. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This final rule establishes a tolerance under section 408(d) of the FFDCA in response to a petition submitted to the Agency. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled *Regulatory Planning and Review* (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). Because this rule has been exempted from review under Executive Order 12866 due to its lack of significance, this rule is not subject to Executive Order 13211, *Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use* (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001). This final rule does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, or impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Public Law 104–4). Nor does it require any special considerations under Executive Order 12898, entitled *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994); or OMB review or any Agency action under Executive Order 13045, entitled *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). This action does not involve any technical standards that would require Agency consideration of voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA), Public Law 104–113, section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note). Since tolerances and exemptions that are established on the basis of a petition under section 408(d) of the FFDCA, such as the tolerance in this final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) do not apply. In addition, the Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various

levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132, entitled *Federalism* (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). Executive Order 13132 requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure "meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications." "Policies that have federalism implications" is defined in the Executive Order to include regulations that have "substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government." This final rule directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers and food retailers, not States. This action does not alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of section 408(n)(4) of the FFDCA. For these same reasons, the Agency has determined that this rule does not have any "tribal implications" as described in Executive Order 13175, entitled *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (65 FR 67249, November 6, 2000). Executive Order 13175, requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure "meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications." "Policies that have tribal implications" is defined in the Executive Order to include regulations that have "substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and the Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes." This rule will not have substantial direct effects on tribal governments, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, as specified in Executive Order 13175. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this rule.

IX. Congressional Review Act

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801*et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of this final rule in the **Federal Register**. This final rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: September 16, 2004.

Lois Rossi,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

■ Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

■ 2. Section 180.515(a) is amended by alphabetically adding the following commodities to the table in paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 180.515 Carfentrazone-ethyl; tolerances for residues.

(a) * * *

Commodity	Parts per million
Acerola	0.10
Almond, hull	0.20
Atemoya	0.10
Avocado	0.10
Banana	0.20
Berry, group 13	0.10
Birida	0.10
Borage	0.10
Cacao	0.10
Cactus	0.10
* * * * *	
Canistel	0.10
Canola	0.10
Cherimoya	0.10
Coffee	0.10
Coconut	0.10
* * * * *	
Crambe, seed	0.10
Custard apple	0.10
Date	0.10
Fat (cattle, goat, horse, and sheep)	0.10
Feijoa	0.10
Fig	0.10
Fish	0.30
Flax, seed	0.10
Fruit, citrus, group 10	0.10
Fruit, pome, group 11	0.10
Fruit, stone, group 12	0.10
* * * * *	
Grape	0.10
Grass, forage	5.0
Grass, hay	8.0
Guava	0.10
Herb and Spices, group 19	2.0
Hops, dried cones	0.10
Horseradish	0.10
Ilama	0.10
Jaboticaba	0.10
Juneberry	0.10
Kava, Kava	0.10
Kiwi fruit	0.10
Lingonberry	0.10
Longan	0.10
Lychee	0.10
Mango	0.10
Meat, (cattle, goat, horse, and sheep)	0.10
Meat, byproducts, cattle, goat, horse, and sheep)	0.10
Milk	0.05
Mulberry, Indian	0.10
Mustard, seed	0.10
Nut, tree, group 14	0.10
Okra	0.10
Olive	0.10
Palm heart	0.10
Palm heart, leaves	0.10
Papaya	0.10
Passionfruit	0.10
Pawpaw	0.10
Peanut	0.10
Peanut, hay	0.10
Persimmon	0.10
Pistachio	0.10
Pomegranate	0.10
Pummelo	0.10
Pusalan	0.10
Rambutan	0.10
Rapeseed, forage	0.10
Rapeseed, seed	0.10
* * * * *	
Safflower, seed	0.10
Salal	0.10
Sapodilla	0.10
Sapote, black	0.10
Sapote, mamey	0.10
Shellfish	0.30
Sorghum, sweet	0.10
Soursop, group	0.10
* * * * *	
Spanish lime	0.10
Star apple	0.10
Starfruit	0.10
Stevia	0.10
Strawberry	0.10
Strawberrypear	0.10
Sugar, apple	0.10
Sugarcane	0.10
Sunflower, seed	0.10
Tea	0.10
Ti, leaves	0.10
Ti, roots	0.10
Vanilla	0.10
Vegetable, bulb, group 03	0.10
Vegetable, brassica, leafy, group 05	0.10
Vegetable, cucurbit, group 09	0.10
Vegetable, foliage of legume (except soybean), group 07	0.10
Vegetable, fruiting, group 8	0.10

Commodity	Parts per million
Vegetable, legume, group 06	0.10
Vegetable, leafy, except brassica, group 04	0.10
Vegetable, leaves of root and tuber, group 02	0.10
Vegetable, root and tuber, group 01	0.10
Wasabia, roots	0.10
Wax, Jambu	0.10

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[OPP–2004–0260; FRL–7679–7]

Allethrin, Bendiocarb, Burkholderia cepacia, Fenridazon potassium, and Molinate; Tolerance Actions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is revoking all tolerances for residues of the insecticides allethrin and bendiocarb, plant growth regulator fenridazon potassium, herbicide molinate, and biological pesticide *Burkholderia cepacia* because EPA canceled food registrations or deleted food uses from registrations following requests for voluntary cancellation or use deletion by the registrants. The regulatory actions in this document contribute toward the Agency's tolerance reassessment requirements of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) section 408(q), as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 1996. By law, EPA is required by August 2006, to reassess the tolerances in existence on August 2, 1996. The regulatory actions in this document pertain to the revocation of 110 tolerances and tolerance exemptions of which 106 count as tolerance reassessments toward the August 2006 review deadline.

DATES: This regulation is effective September 29, 2004. However, certain regulatory actions will not occur until the date specified in the regulatory text. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before November 29, 2004.

ADDRESSES: To submit a written objection or hearing request follow the detailed instructions as provided in Unit IV. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.** EPA has established a docket for this action under docket identification (ID) number OPP–2004–0260. All documents in the docket are listed in the EDOCKET index at *http://www.epa.gov/edocket.* Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, i.e., Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in EDOCKET or in hard copy at the Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1801 S. Bell St., Arlington, VA. This docket facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The docket telephone number is (703) 305–5805.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph Nevola, Special Review and Reregistration Division (7508C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (703) 308–8037; e-mail address: *nevola.joseph@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. Potentially affected entities may include, but are not limited to:

- Crop production (NAICS 111), e.g., agricultural workers; greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture workers; farmers.
- Animal production (NAICS 112), e.g., cattle ranchers and farmers, dairy cattle farmers, livestock farmers.
- Food manufacturing (NAICS 311), e.g., agricultural workers; farmers; greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture workers; ranchers; pesticide applicators.
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS 32532), e.g., agricultural workers; commercial applicators; farmers; greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture workers; residential users.

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in this unit could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether this action might apply to certain entities. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.**

B. How Can I Access Electronic Copies of this Document and Other Related Information?

In addition to using EDOCKET, *http://www.epa.gov/edocket/*, you may access this **Federal Register** document electronically through the EPA Internet under the "**Federal Register**" listings at *http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/.* A frequently updated electronic version of 40 CFR part 180 is available at E-CFR Beta Site Two at *http://www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr/.*

II. Background

A. What Action is the Agency Taking?

In the **Federal Register** of July 7, 2004 (69 FR 40831) (FRL–7362–2), EPA issued a proposed rule to revoke certain tolerances and tolerance exemptions for residues of the insecticides allethrin and bendiocarb, plant growth regulator fenridazon potassium, herbicide molinate, and biological pesticide *Burkholderia cepacia.* Also, the July 7, 2004 proposal provided a 60–day comment period which invited public comment for consideration and for support of tolerance retention under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) standards.

In this final rule, EPA is revoking certain tolerances and tolerance exemptions for residues of the insecticides allethrin and bendiocarb, plant growth regulator fenridazon potassium, herbicide molinate, and the biological pesticide *Burkholderia cepacia* because these specific tolerances and exemptions correspond to uses no longer current or registered under FIFRA in the United States. The tolerances revoked by this final rule are no longer necessary to cover residues of the relevant pesticides in or on domestically treated commodities or commodities treated outside but imported into the United States. It is EPA's general practice to revoke those tolerances and tolerance exemptions for residues of pesticide active ingredients on crop uses for which there are no active registrations under FIFRA, unless any person in comments on the proposal indicates a need for the tolerance or tolerance exemption to cover residues in or on imported commodities or domestic commodities legally treated.

EPA has historically expressed a concern that retention of tolerances that