**GROUP 2 HERBICIDE**

# Pemex™ ag

**For use on alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, edamame, edible legumes (beans and peas), peanut, and soybean.**

| **ACTIVE INGREDIENT:** | **(% by weight)** |
|---|---|
| ammonium salt of imazethapyr: (±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-ethyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid* | 22.87% |
| **OTHER INGREDIENTS:** | 77.13% |
| **TOTAL:** | 100.00% |

* Equivalent to 21.6% (±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-ethyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid

1 gallon contains 2.0 pounds of active ingredient as the free acid.

**EPA Reg. No.: 91234-168**



## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

# CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

See below for additional Precautionary Statements.

## FIRST AID

**If on skin or clothing:** ▪ Take off contaminated clothing. ▪ Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. ▪ Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **If inhaled:** ▪ Move person to fresh air. ▪ If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. ▪ Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. **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.

## HOT LINE 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 SafetyCall at 1-844-685-9173 for emergency medical treatment information.

**For Chemical Emergency: Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident,**
**Call CHEMTREC Day or Night Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)**

Atticus

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# PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
## HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
## CAUTION

Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber (includes natural rubber blends and laminates) ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

**Users should:**

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

### GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sinkholes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes or reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal.

An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain, at a minimum, 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad.

A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad.

Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation.

Product must be used in a manner which will prevent back-siphoning in wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture.

### PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reactions may occur.

# DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

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

Observe all precautions, restrictions and limitations on this label and on the labels of products used in combination with this product. Do not use this product other than in accordance with the instructions set forth on this label. The use of this product not consistent with this label may result in injury to crops.

Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

### 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 (REI). 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 **4 hours**.

**EXCEPTION:** If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, or natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, or neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks





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## RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

**Pemex**, a Group 2 herbicide containing the ammonium salt of imazethapyr may not control naturally-occurring resistant biotypes* of some listed weed species. This, and other Group 2 herbicides (sulfonylureas, imidazolinones, triazolopyrimidine sulfoanilides, sulfonylaminocarbonyl triazolinones and pyrimidyl benzoates) control weeds via an ALS/AHAS enzyme-inhibiting mode of action. If ALS/AHAS-resistant weed biotypes are included in the weed mix in a particular field, apply Group 2 ALS/AHAS enzyme-inhibiting mode of action herbicides, including **Pemex**, either sequentially with or tank mixed with an herbicide having a different mode of action, so that all weeds are effectively controlled.

* Weed Biotype - Plant that naturally occurs within a species, with a somewhat different, well-defined genetic makeup which differs from the other plants in that particular species. There is potential risk of resistance development in some weeds against the herbicides that have been used repeatedly. While the development of resistance is well understood, it is not easily predicted. Therefore, herbicides must be used in conjunction with resistance management strategies in the area. Consult the local or State agricultural advisors for details. If weed resistance develops in the area, this product used alone may not continue to provide sufficient levels of weed control. If the reduced levels of control cannot be attributed to improper application timing, unfavorable weather conditions or abnormally high weed pressure, a resistant strain may have developed.

To reduce the potential for weed resistance, use this product in a rotation program with other classes of chemistry and modes of action. Always apply this product at the specified labelled rates and in accordance with the use directions. Do not use less than specified label rates alone or in tank mixtures. Do not use reduced rates of the tank mix partner. For optimum performance, scout fields carefully and begin applications when weeds are smaller rather than larger. If resistance is suspected, contact the local or State agricultural advisors.

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

**DO NOT** spray when conditions favor drift beyond the area intended for application. Conditions that contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, spray nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, temperature/humidity, etc. Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. All application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. If **Pemex** is applied contrary to the use instructions on this label, the applicator takes responsibility for any resulting injury to crop (such as crop loss or damage).

### Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

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

Do not apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons, to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged, or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption can occur.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the fixed wingspan or rotor blade diameter.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

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

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following aerial drift reduction advisory information. The applicator must follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances in regard to spraying.

### Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplet size consistent with acceptable efficacy. 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 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** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice.
- Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using lowdrift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

### Boom Length

For some 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

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

### Swath Adjustment

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

### Wind

Drift potential is lowest when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid application below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

### Temperature and Humidity

Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation of spray droplets and, therefore, the likelihood of increased spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. 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.





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### Temperature Inversions

Do not apply 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 because of 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 must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

## PRODUCT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

**Pemex**, a soluble liquid herbicide, kills when it is taken up by foliage and/or roots of listed broadleaf and grass weeds and sedges, and is translocated rapidly to growing portions of the weeds, where weed growth is stopped. This causes vulnerable broadleaf and grass weeds to exhibit stunted or stopped growth which results in weed death or reducing weed competition with the crop. Amount of control is determined by the weed species, and the position of the weed's root system in the soil. Note that use of this product alone or in a tank mix (particularly with an organophosphate or carbamate insecticide) can cause temporary damage to crops (including temporary yellowing, or internode shortening) - any short-term injury should subside in a short amount of time (a couple of weeks). For best results, sufficient moisture is necessary, which will allow **Pemex** to control and suppress listed weeds and also provide residual control of germinating weeds that are vulnerable to this product. For adequate control, **Pemex** must reach the weed germination zone, either by irrigation (overhead) or rainfall (typically sufficient to dampen soil 2 inches deep - though actual amount depends on texture of soil, content of organic matter, and current soil moisture), or by cultivation (to contain escaped weeds), if soil does not get sufficient moisture within 7 days after treatment.

**Restriction** - In the State of New York, this product is not for sale or use on Long Island.

**Pemex** can be applied as a spray, at early preplant, preplant, preemergence or at postemergence. It can be applied in conservation tillage systems, as well as conventional, minimum tillage and no-till systems.

### Preplant, Preplant Incorporated

- If incorporating, do so to a depth of 1 to 2 inches.
- For bedded crops, incorporation can be done, to a depth of 1 to 2 inches on the surface of finished beds with PTO-driven equipment or a rolling cultivator after beds have been formed.

### Preemergence (Surface)

- Can be used in conventional, minimum, or no-till production systems.
- Can be applied up to 45 days before planting, at planting (in all production tillage systems), or after plating (prior to crop emergence).
- For preemergence application to no-till or minimum till systems, apply **Pemex** in at least 20 gallons of water to adequately cover vegetation (apply in more water if crop residue or vegetation is dense).
- For no-till or minimum-till systems, consider tank mixing **Pemex** with herbicides containing the active ingredients dimethenamid-P, pendimethalin or pyroxasulfone for optimal grass control, or these already-listed herbicides along with glyphosate or 2,4D for control of existing vegetation.

### Postemergence

- Can be used in conservational tillage or conventional production systems.
- Make application of **Pemex** when weeds and crops reach a height of greater than three inches (application timing is based on weed height).
- Postemergent application allows **Pemex** to be taken up by both roots and foliage, causing vulnerable broadleaf and grass weeds to exhibit stunted growth or die, and also provides residual control of vulnerable weeds that emerge after product is applied.
- Follow a postemergent application of **Pemex** with a cultivation within 7 to 10 days after application, to improve residual weed control, particularly if soil is dry.
- For best weed control activity, mix **Pemex** with a nitrogen-based fertilizer, and a surfactant or crop oil concentrate. See **ADDITIVES** section for specific instructions.
- **Pemex** effectiveness is adversely impacted by temperatures below 50°F, because uptake and translocation are slowed. If temperature has been below 50°F for more than 10 hours, efficacy is enhanced if the application of **Pemex** is deferred for 48 hours.
- Make application 1 hour prior to irrigation (overhead) or rainfall.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

**Pemex** can be used alone, with adjuvants, fertilizers, and or other herbicide or pesticide tank mix partners.

A general mixing order for a spray solution containing **Pemex** is as follows:

- Into the spray tank, add water, until tank is 1/2 full.
- Add any products in a water soluble packet, and mix until blended.
- Add any dry products (dispersible granules - DG's, dry flowables - DF's, wettable powders - WP's) not in a water soluble packet and liquid flowables and mix until blended.
- Add aqueous solution products (including **Pemex**) and mix until blended.
- Add emulsifiable concentrate (EC) products and mix until blended.
- Add adjuvants (oil-based or surfactants) and mix until blended.
- Add liquid fertilizers and mix until blended.
- Continue mixing, and add water to the tank until filled.

Use a calibrated measuring device for calculating proper amounts for **Pemex** and other ingredients. Be sure that spray equipment is thoroughly cleaned before and after spraying **Pemex**. Use cleaning instructions found on labeling for any prior products used in spray tank, and clean with water after using **Pemex**. This will help avoid injury to sensitive crops and nontarget plants.

## ADDITIVES

**Adjuvants and Fertilizers** - When applying **Pemex** in a postemergent application, adjuvant (crop oil concentrate or surfactant) and a liquid fertilizer (nitrogen-based) are required to be added to the spray mixture.

Do not use fertilizer solution in the State of California.

| Adjuvants | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Adjuvant Type** | **Amount Used** | **Notes** |
| Crop Oil Concentrate | 1.25% v/v (1.25 gal. per 100 gal. spray solution) | Petroleum-based or vegetable-seed based crop oil concentrate can be used. |
| Methylated Seed Oil | 1% v/v (1 gal. per 100 gal. spray solution) | For use on weeds under stress (moisture- or temperature-). |
| Surfactant | 0.25% v/v (1 qt. per 100 gal. spray solution) | Nonionic (at least 80% active), dry or organosilicone surfactants can be used. |





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| Fertilizer | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Fertilizer Type** | **Amount Used** | **Notes** |
| Nitrogen-based Liquid Fertilizer | 1.25 to 2.5 gal. per 100 gal. spray solution | Can choose nitrogen fertilizers such as 10-34-0, 28% N or 32% N. Higher rate for use on weeds under stress (moisture- or temperature-). |
| Spray-grade Ammonium Sulfate | 12 to 15 lbs. per 100 gal. spray solution | – |

For areas south of I-40 (except NM, OK and TX), a fertilizer solution is not required for postemergent applications.

**Adjuvant and Fertilizer Restrictions:**

- Do not use fertilizer solution in the State of California.
- Do not use crop oil concentrate when applying to edible legume vegetable crops.

**Tank Mixes** - When tank mixing **Pemex** with other herbicides or pesticides, follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on all tank mix partners. Do not go beyond any maximum mandated application rates and make sure to observe the more limiting precautions on any tank mix partner label. See crop-specific instructions for more information on tank mixing.

**Pemex** can also be mixed directly into liquid fertilizer - solo, or with tank mix partners such as dimethenamid-P, pendimethalin or trifluralin (soybean only) when applying directly to soil. Apply by ground in at least 20 gallons of liquid fertilizer. Test for compatibility prior to mixing **Pemex** and any tank mix partners with liquid fertilizer, and be sure to follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on all tank mix partners.

## SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

For both ground and aerial application, take care to apply when drift potential to sensitive areas (threatened/endangered species habitats, water bodies, residential areas) or sensitive crops or nontarget plants is low. Avoid application when spray can be carried to or when wind is blowing in the direction of sensitive areas. Make application when wind speed is 10 mph or less.

**Aerial Application** - Application of **Pemex** can be made aerially to listed crops, unless otherwise specified in this label. When applying aerially, observe the following:

- Apply in at least 5 gallons of water per acre.
- Make certain that application equipment is correctly calibrated.
- When applying postemergence, include fertilizer and adjuvant in the spray mix (as indicated in **ADDITIVES** section of this label).

**Ground Application** - When applying by ground, observe the following:

- Apply in at least 10 gallons of water (20 gallons to minimum till or no till systems) per acre - if vegetation or crop residue is dense use a greater spray volume.
- Make certain that application equipment is correctly calibrated.
- For optimum results, maintain a spray pressure of 20 to 40 PSI.
- Make certain that weed foliage is adequately covered (adjust boom height as necessary).
- For postemergent applications use flat fan nozzle tips.
- Do not overlap sprays.

## REPLANTING

A field that has been treated with **Pemex** can be replanted to any crop that is on this product label. See crop use directions for more information on replanting a specific crop. Prior to replanting, soil should be reworked to a depth greater than the treated zone. Do not make an additional application of **Pemex** to replanted crops.

## ROTATIONAL CROPS

Observe the following plant back intervals for rotational crops that are planted in fields previously treated with **Pemex**. Crop injury can occur if these intervals are not observed. Pay attention to endnotes appearing after rotational crop table, and **Additional Rotational Crop Exceptions** section, following this table.

| Crops | | Plant-back Interval (months) |
|---|---|---|
| Clearfield Corn Hybrids (resistant/tolerant to imazethapyr)<br>Edamame<br>Lima Bean | Pea<br>Peanut<br>Southern Pea<br>Soybean | 0 |
| Snap Bean | | 2 |
| Wheat (Clearfield and non-Clearfield, east of Interstate I-35) | | 3 |
| Alfalfa<br>Barley (DE, IN, KY, MD, NJ, OH, PA, VA)<br>Birdsfoot Trefoil<br>Clover<br>Edible Beans (other than lima beans) | Rye (except in ND and MN north of Hwy. #210)<br>Wheat (Clearfield and non-Clearfield, west of Interstate I-35)[1] | 4 |
| Field Corn (including grown for seed) (except in AZ, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY) | | 8 1/2 |
| Barley (except in DE, IN, KY, MD, NJ, ND, OH, PA, VA)<br>Cotton (NC, SC, VA)[2] | Field corn (including grown for seed) (AZ, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY)<br>Tobacco | 9 1/2 |
| Barley (in ND)<br>Cotton[3]<br>Lettuce<br>Oat<br>Popcorn[4,5]<br>Rye (in ND and MN north of Hwy. #210)<br>Safflower<br>Sorghum<br>Sunflower<br>Sweet Corn[4,5] | Vegetable Crops: bahiagrass, cabbage, cantaloupe, cucumber, Irish potato, onion, sweet pepper transplants, sweet potato transplants, tomato transplants, and watermelon (in AL, DE, FL, GA, IN, KY, MD, NC, NJ, PA, SC, VA) | 18 |

*(continued)*





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## ROTATIONAL CROPS *(continued)*

| Crops | Plant-back Interval (months) |
|---|---|
| Flax<br>Potato (including Irish potato not grown in AL, DE, FL, GA, IN, KY, MD, NC, NJ, PA, SC, VA) | 26 |
| All Other Crops[6,7] (including bahiagrass, cabbage, cantaloupe, cucumber, onion, sweet pepper transplants, sweet potato transplants, tomato transplants, watermelon not grown in AL, DE, FL, GA, IN, KY, MD, NC, NJ, PA, SC, VA) | 40 |

[1] Wheat - Non-Clearfield Wheat in ND - If rain and irrigation from time of **Pemex** application up to time of wheat planting is less than 10 inches **OR** if pH of soil is less than 6.2, and if in either of these instances moldboard plowing was not used, then plantback interval is increased to 15 months; if 10 or more inches of rain or irrigation fell between time of product application and wheat planting and if pH is greater than 6.2, or if moldboard plowing was used, then plant back interval is 4 months. Deep disking (> 6" deep) or other ground tillage after harvest, but prior to November 1 can limit any injury that may occur to non-Clearfield wheat (planted after a 4-month plantback interval) if pH or precipitation requirements for a 4-month plant back are not entirely met. NOTE - if field receives abnormally low rainfall or irrigation for 2 months after **Pemex** is used, the likelihood of injury to non-Clearfield wheat planted within indicated plant-back interval is greater.

[2] Cotton (NC, SC, VA) - for 9 1/2 month plant-back interval, cotton must be rotated into a field previously planted to peanut only; soil texture must be sandy loam or loamy sand only; Irrigation or rainfall amount of more than 16 inches; 11 must be received through October in the year that **Pemex** was applied to peanuts - if these requirements are not met, plant back interval is 18 months.

[3] Cotton - When rotating cotton into an alfalfa or clover field grown for seed only, previously treated with **Pemex**, if field received less than 3 acre-feet (36 inches) of water, rotation interval is increased to 40 months (this increase does not apply if alfalfa or clover was grown for forage or hay).

[4] Popcorn, Sweet Corn - Be aware that undesired affects such as a delay in maturity, stunting or other unwanted effects can occur to popcorn or sweet corn which are planted as rotational crops to fields where **Pemex** has been previously applied.

[5] Popcorn, Sweet Corn in IL, IN, IA, IM, OH, TN, WI. - Do not plant fresh market sweet corn varieties any sooner than 18 months after an application of **Pemex**. Some sweet corn (not for fresh market) and popcorn varieties can be planted as rotational crops the next year after an application of this product. Be aware that some sweet corn and popcorn varieties can undergo injury if planted less than 18 months after an application of **Pemex**. Contact popcorn companies and sweet corn processors prior to planting and inquire about the particular varieties response as a rotational crop in fields treated with imazethapyr. See **LIMITATIONS AND WARRANTIES** section regarding limitations for popcorn and sweet corn rotational crops.

[6] After the 40-month plant back restriction, before planting crops included under All Other Crops entry, grower must complete an acceptable field bioassay, by growing a test strip of the desired rotational crop to maturity in the treated field, and observing the crop for any injury. Make certain to encompass any variations in soil and terrain (such as areas of differing pH or soil type, planting areas that are low, or are on knolls). If the test crop does not exhibit any injury, the desired rotational crop can be planted the following season.

[7] Sugar Beets - If growing sugar beets as a rotational crop, be aware that yield can be diminished if soil pH is less than 6.5. If taking measures to adjust pH, such as liming, be sure to do so for sugar beets (or any other crops included under the All Other Crops entry, with a 40-month plant back interval) no less than 12 months prior to planting the rotational crop.

When **Pemex** is used per label instructions, rotational crops, planted as indicated above (or in **Additional Rotational Crop Exceptions** section) should grow normally in typical situations. However, all risks and injury to a rotational crop is always a possibility, due to unforeseen environmental and agronomic factors. **Pemex** may cause injury to some vulnerable rotational crops (such as vegetable crops, and, particularly, sugar beets) under some environmental conditions (low/limited irrigation or rainfall, low pH, soils with a high organic matter content or a heavy texture).

Applications of certain herbicides at full label rates that occur in the same year as an application of **Pemex** can heighten the possibility of injury to vulnerable rotational crops. Take care when applying herbicides containing chlorimuron ethyl, cloransulam-methyl, flumetsulam, imazaquin or imazethapyr, and be certain to refer to product labeling for information regarding rotational crops when these products are used in combination or sequentially.

Rotational crops must be grown to maturity prior to being use for food or feed.

### Additional Rotational Crop Exceptions

Rotational Crops planted after **Edible Legumes** - If the use rate of **Pemex** is no more than 3 fl. oz./A, the following crops can be planted at the indicated rotational intervals:

| | |
|---|---|
| Barley | 0 month |
| Chickpea, Lentil, Peas | |
| Snap Bean | 3 months |

**Clearfield Canola** - After application of **Pemex** to the crops on this label, Clearfield canola can be planted the following season as a rotational crop.

**Corn - Inbred Seed Lines** - Based on testing from seed companies, after application of **Pemex** to the crops on this label, corn inbred seed lines can be planted the following year as a rotational crop. Contact seed companies prior to planting and inquire about recommendations, information, and the particular seed corn's varietal response as a rotational crop in fields treated with imazethapyr. See **LIMITATIONS AND WARRANTIES** section regarding particular limitations regarding corn inbred seed lines rotational crops.

# USE-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

## ALFALFA, CLOVER AND BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

### ALFALFA AND CLOVER

### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply postemergence to seedling or established alfalfa or clover grown for forage, hay or seed.

**Application Rate** - 3.0 to 6.0 fl. oz./A.

**Seedling Alfalfa or Clover**

- To minimize the possibility of crop injury (reduced growth or delayed maturity), do not apply to seedling alfalfa or clover until it has reached the second trifoliate growth stage or later (second trifoliate leaf has expanded) or prior to bud formation for alfalfa or clover grown for seed.
- A short-lived decline in crop growth can occur to seedling alfalfa or clover, particularly if weather is 40°F or cooler (cooler temperatures may also result in crop yellowing).





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**Established Alfalfa or Clover**

- Apply to dormant or semi dormant alfalfa or clover in the fall (when crop enters dormancy) or spring (when crop is breaking dormancy), or to growing alfalfa or clover after cutting, once hay has been removed from the field, before crop growth/regrowth reaches 3 inches in height.
- Shortly after application, minor leaf yellowing or minimal reduction in height may occur particularly if weather is 40°F or cooler (cooler temperatures may also result in crop yellowing).

**Pemex** can be applied to spring-seeded, summer-seeded or fall-seeded alfalfa and clover. This product controls a wide range of listed grass and broadleaf weeds. Apply early postemergence to actively growing weeds. See **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section for specific weed height and size limits for optimum control, but typically apply when a majority of weeds are 1 to 3 inches, or for low growing weeds (i.e., mustard), before rosette exceeds 3 inches. If weeds are under stress (cold, drought), they can be less susceptible to control.

**Pemex** applied to interseeded oats when they have 3 to 4 leaves can eliminate or reduce the growth of oats. It is desirable to control oats (which have been planted as an interseeded crop for the purpose of allowing alfalfa and clover stand establishment and to minimize soil erosion) so that they do not compete with alfalfa or clover.

**Pemex** applied to perennial grasses (i.e., brome, fescue, orchardgrass, timothy) that are growing in alfalfa and clover stands can limit the growth of the grasses so that they do not compete with alfalfa or clover.

**Tank Mixes** - For enhanced control of weeds, or increasing the weed control spectrum in alfalfa and clover, **Pemex** can be tank mixed with another herbicide registered for use in these crops. Read and follow the label of each tank mix partner for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, and other restrictions.

## RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 6 fl. oz. product per acre (0.094 lb. a.i./A).
- Do not apply more than 4 fl. oz. product in ND or MN - north of Hwy. #210.
- Do not apply more than 4 fl. oz. product during the last year of an alfalfa or clover stand.
- Preharvest Interval - 30 days.
- Wait 30 days to feed or graze alfalfa or clover following an application of **Pemex**.
- Alfalfa or clover can be replanted (upon the occasion of crop loss) after 4 months following an application of **Pemex**.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

**Pemex** will control or suppress the following weeds, when used as instructed on this label. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding additives that can enhance effectiveness of this product if weeds are under stress or are at their higher growth stage limit.

| | Pemex Rate (fl. oz./A) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| | Maximum Weed Size (inches) | | |
| **Broadleaf Weeds** | | | |
| Artichoke, Jerusalem | S | 6 | 8 |
| Bedstraw, catchweed | – | 3 | 4 |
| Beet, wild | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Buckwheat, wild | – | 3 | 4 |
| Chickweed, common | S | 3 | 4 |
| mouseear | S | 3 | 3 |
| Cocklebur, common | S | 8 | 8 |
| Cress, hoary | – | S | R |
| Dandelion | – | S | S(5) |
| Dock, broadleaf (seedling) | – | – | S(6) |
| curly (seedling) | – | – | S(6) |
| Dodder[1] | – | – | S[1] |
| Fiddleneck | – | – | S(4) |
| Filaree, redstem | – | S | 3 |
| whitestem | – | S | 3 |
| Fleabane, rough | – | 3 | 3 |
| Flixweed | S | 3 | 4 |
| Goosefoot, nettleleaf | S | 3 | 4 |
| Grounsel, common | – | – | S(3) |
| Henbit | – | S | 3 |
| Jimsonweed | – | 3 | 4 |
| Knotweed, prostrate | – | S | 3 |
| Kochia (non-ALS resistant) | S | 3 | 3 |
| Lambsquarters, common (1 to 2 leaves) | – | S | S(2) |
| Lettuce, miner's | – | 3 | 4 |

*(continued)*





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| | Pemex Rate (fl. oz./A) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| | Maximum Weed Size (inches) | | |
| **Broadleaf Weeds *(continued)*** | | | |
| Mallow, common | – | 3 | 3 |
| little | – | 3 | 3 |
| Marshelder | – | 4 | 6 |
| Morningglory, entireleaf | – | S | 3 |
| ivyleaf | – | S | 3 |
| pitted | – | S | 3 |
| smallflower | S | 3 | 4 |
| tall | – | S | 3 |
| Mustard, black | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| tumble | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| wild | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Nettle, burning | – | 3 | 4 |
| Nightshade, black | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Eastern black | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| hairy | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Oxtongue, bristly | – | – | S(3) |
| Pennycress, field | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Pepperweed, field | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Virginia | S | 3 | 3 |
| Pigweed, redroot | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| smooth | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| spiny | – | 6 | 8 |
| Radish, wild | – | S | 4 |
| Ragweed, common | – | 2 | 3 |
| giant | – | 3 | 3 |
| Redmaids | – | 3 | 4 |
| Rocket, London | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| yellow | S | 3 | 4 |
| Rockpurslane, desert | – | – | 3 |
| Shepherd's-purse | 3 | 3 | 4 |

*(continued)*

| | Pemex Rate (fl. oz./A) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| | Maximum Weed Size (inches) | | |
| **Broadleaf Weeds *(continued)*** | | | |
| Smartweed, ladysthumb | S | 3 | 4 |
| Pennsylvania | S | 3 | 4 |
| swamp (seedling) | – | 3 | 4 |
| Spurge, petty | – | 3 | 4 |
| prostrate | – | S | 3 |
| spotted | – | S | 3 |
| Spurry, corn | – | 3 | 3 |
| Sunflower, common | S | 4 | 6 |
| Swinecress | – | 3 | 3 |
| Tansymustard, green | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| pinnate | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Thistle, Russian | S | 3 | 3 |
| Velvetleaf | S | 3 | 4 |
| Wartcress, creeping | – | 2 | 3 |
| Watercress | – | 3 | 3 |
| Willowweed, panicle | – | 3 | 3 |
| **Grass Weeds[2] and Sedges** | | | |
| Barnyardgrass | – | S | 3 |
| Bluegrass, annual | – | – | S(3) |
| Canarygrass, littleseed | – | S | S(3) |
| Cereals, volunteer | – | | |
| barley | – | S | S(4) |
| oat | – | S | S(4) |
| wheat | – | S | S(4) |
| Crabgrass, large | – | S | 3 |
| smooth | – | S | 3 |
| Cupgrass, woolly[3] | – | 3 | 3 |
| Foxtail, giant | – | 6 | 6 |
| green | – | 3 | 4 |
| yellow | – | 3 | 3 |

*(continued)*





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| | Pemex Rate (fl. oz./A) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| | Maximum Weed Size (inches) | | |
| **Grass Weeds[2] and Sedges *(continued)*** | | | |
| Johnsongrass, rhizome | – | S | S(6 to 12) |
| seedling | – | 8 | 8 |
| Millet, wild proso | – | S | 3 |
| Nutsedge, purple | – | S | S(6) |
| yellow | – | S | S(6) |
| Oat, wild | – | S | S(4) |
| Quackgrass[4] | – | – | S(7) |
| Rice, red | – | 3 | 4 |
| Shattercane | – | 8 | 10 |
| Signalgrass, broadleaf | – | S | 8 |

S - 'Suppressed' (**Pemex** suppresses weed species so that reduced competition is achieved; optimum suppression is obtained when product is applied prior to weeds reaching indicated height).

[1] For optimum results, apply with crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil to dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.) after emergence but prior to attachment.

[2] When substantial pressure is expected from grass weeds, for best results, apply this product in a sequential application with a postemergence grass herbicide (such as sethoxydim).

[3] Only for control of wooly cupgrass that is emerged.

[4] Only for suppression of quackgrass that is less than 7 inches tall and is growing.

## ALFALFA, CLOVER AND BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

### BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply postemergence to birdsfoot trefoil (seedling or established) grown for hay or forage.

**Application Rate** - 4.0 fl. oz./A.

**Seedling Birdsfoot Trefoil**

- To minimize the possibility of crop injury (reduced growth or delayed maturity), do not apply to seedling birdsfoot trefoil until it has reached the third trifoliate growth stage or later (third trifoliate leaf has expanded).
- A short-lived decline in crop growth can occur to seedling birdsfoot trefoil, particularly if weather is 40°F or cooler (cooler temperatures may also result in crop yellowing).

**Established Birdsfoot Trefoil**

- Apply to dormant or semi dormant alfalfa or clover in the fall (when crop enters dormancy or spring (when crop is breaking dormancy), or to growing birdsfoot trefoil after cutting, once hay has been removed from the field, before crop growth/regrowth reaches 3 inches in height.
- Shortly after application, minor leaf yellowing or minimal reduction in height may occur particularly if weather is 40°F or cooler (cooler temperatures may also result in crop yellowing).

**Pemex** controls a wide range grass and broadleaf weeds. Apply early postemergence to actively growing weeds. See **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section for specific weed height and size limits for optimum control, but typically apply when a majority of weeds are 1 to 3 inches, or for low growing weeds (i.e., mustard), before rosette exceeds 3 inches. If weeds are under stress (cold, drought), they can be less susceptible to control.

Add a nonionic surfactant and urea ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulfate to the spray tank when applying to birdsfoot trefoil. Do not use oils (crop- or methylated seed-) as a substitute for the surfactant. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding these additives - for urea ammonium nitreate, refer to information regarding ammonium sulfate.

**Pemex** applied to perennial grasses (i.e., brome, fescue, orchardgrass, timothy) that are growing in birdsfoot trefoil stands can limit the growth of the grasses so that they do not compete with birdsfoot trefoil.

### RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 4 fl. oz. product per acre (0.063 lb. a.i./A).
- Preharvest Interval - 30 days.
- Wait 30 days to feed or graze birdsfoot trefoil following an application of **Pemex**.
- Wait 4 months following an application of **Pemex** before replanting birdsfoot trefoil.
- Not for use in the State of California.

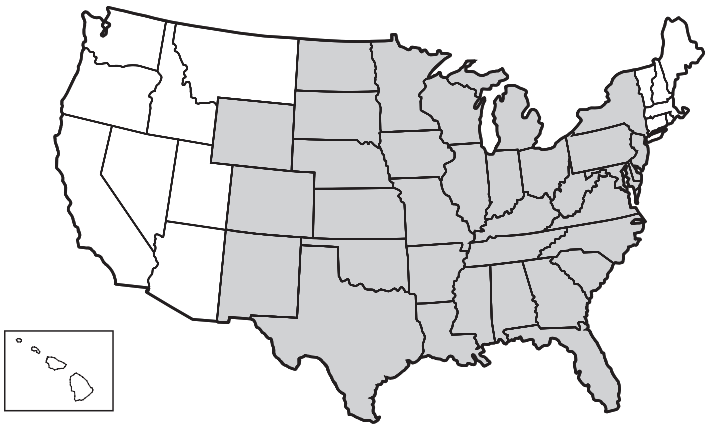
### WEEDS CONTROLLED

See **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section in **ALFALFA AND CLOVER** use directions for weeds controlled at the 4 fl. oz./A rate.

## EDIBLE LEGUME VEGETABLES

### ADZUKI, BLACK TURTLE, CHICKPEA (GARBANZO BEAN), CRANBERRY, DRY EDIBLE PEAS, ENGLISH PEA, GREAT NORTHERN, LENTIL, LIMA, NAVY, PINTO, RED KIDNEY, SMALL WHITE-TYPE DRY BEANS, SOUTHERN PEA AND WHITE LUPIN

**States east of and including CO, ND, NM, SD, WY, except States east of and including CT, MA, VT (see shaded states in map, below):**







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## APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply preplant incorporated and preemergence to all listed beans and peas, and early postemergence to Adzuki, Black Turtle, Cranberry, Dry Edible Peas, English Pea, Great Northern, Navy, Pinto, Red Kidney, Small White-type Dry Beans and Southern Pea Application Rates:

- 4.0 fl. oz./A - Southern pea only.
- 3.0 fl. oz./A - All listed beans and peas except Southern Pea.
- 2.0 fl. oz./A - If applying in ND or MN (north of Hwy. #210).
- 2.0 fl. oz./A - If applying to soils that are classified as loamy sand or sand in MI or the DE/MD/VA (DelMarVa) Penninsula.

**Pemex** controls a wide range of listed weeds. See **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section for specific weed heights, and size limits for optimum control, but when using at the 3 fl. oz./A rate, best results are achieved when applying to weeds that are not yet 2 inches in height.

Apply preplant incorporated up to 1 week before planting or preemergence up to 3 days after planting. For enhanced control, **Pemex** may be tank mixed with or applied sequentially after a grass herbicide.

**Pemex** can also be applied early postemergence, as indicated below:

| Crop | Growth Stage |
|---|---|
| Dry Beans | At least one fully expanded trifoliate leaf |
| Dry Edible Peas, English Pea, Southern Pea | Prior to 5 nodes; prior to flowering; at least 3 inches in height |
| Chickpea, Lentil, Lima Bean, White Lupin | Do not apply postemergence |

If growth stages are not observed, the probability of crop injury (reduced growth or delayed maturity) is increased. If crop has begun to flower, an application of **Pemex** will increase the probability of crop injury. If **Pemex** is applied sequentially after an application of trifluralin, the severity and probability of crop damage is increased. When applying early postemergent, add a nonionic surfactant to the spray mixture (do not use any oils, such as crop-, methylated seed- or petroleum- as a spray additive when applying postemergent to edible legumes). See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding surfactants.

Be aware that applying **Pemex** to edible legumes can result in adverse effects to edible legumes, including delayed maturity, diminished crop growth, yield or quality or delayed maturity, which may necessitate a modification in timing of harvest. If planting of edible legumes is delayed, and there is a chance of frost prior to crop maturity, applying **Pemex** is not recommended. **Pemex** should be applied only to healthy edible legume fields where proper agronomic practices are in use (tillage procedures that remove compaction and hardpans, fertile soil where correct crop rotation has been applied, good disease and insect control, etc.). Planting lentils, lima beans or peas to a minimum depth of 1/2 inch will diminish the risk of crop injury.

Contact seed supplier prior to planting and inquire about a particular varieties response to applications of imazethapyr. See **LIMITATIONS AND WARRANTIES** section regarding specific limitations for edible legume vegetables.

**Tank Mixes** - For enhanced control of weeds, or increasing the weed control spectrum in edible legumes, **Pemex** can be tank mixed with, or followed by an application of another herbicide registered for use in these crops. Consider tank mixing with a product containing bentazon registered for use on edible legumes. Be aware, however, that this tank mix could decrease control to grass weeds. A nitrogen based fertilizer can be added to the spray mixture only when **Pemex** is tank mixed with a bentazon herbicide. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding nitrogen fertilizers. Read and follow the label of each tank mix partner for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, and other restrictions.

## RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 fl. oz. product per acre (0.047 lb. a.i./A) per year to listed edible legumes (except southern pea) in this geographical area.
- Do not apply more than 4 fl. oz. product per acre (0.063 lb. a.i./A) per year to southern pea only in this geographical area.
- Make a maximum of one application of **Pemex** per year.
- **Pemex** cannot be applied to edible legumes through any type of irrigation system.
- Postemergent application of **Pemex** cannot be made to chickpea, lentil, lima bean or white lupin.
  - Preharvest Interval - 30 days for English pea, snap bean, southern pea, succulent lima bean and chickpea (AZ and CA only).
  - Preharvest Interval - 60 days for chickpea (other than AZ and CA), dry edible peas, lentil, red kidney bean, other dry beans or peas listed on this label.
  - Do not apply this product if weather conditions are wet and/or cold at time of application, or are forecasted to be so up to a week after application.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

**Pemex** (applied at either 2 or 3 fl. oz./A) will control or suppress the following weeds, when used preplant incorporated, preemergence, or early postemergence (where allowed) as instructed on this label:

| Weed | 2 fl. oz./A Pemex | 3 fl. oz./A Pemex |
|---|---|---|
| Mustard, wild | ● | ● |
| Nightshade, black | S | ● |
| Nightshade, Eastern black | S | ● |
| Nightshade, hairy | – | ● |
| Pigweed, redroot | – | ● |

● - Control (weeds are controlled when **Pemex** is applied as indicated in the chart).
S - 'Suppressed' (**Pemex** suppresses weed species so that reduced competition is achieved).

**Pemex** applied at 4 fl. oz./A (to Southern peas ONLY) will control or suppress the following weeds when used as instructed on this label:

| | Soil Applied | Postemergence | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Maximum Leaf Stage[1] | Size (inches) |
| **Broadleaf Weeds** | | | |
| Anoda, spurred | ● | 2 | 1 to 2 |
| Artichoke, Jerusalem | – | 8 | 6 to 10 |
| Bristly starbur | – | 2 | 1 to 2 |
| Buffalobur | ●[2] | – | – |
| Carpetweed | ● | – | – |
| Cocklebur, common | ●[2] | 8 | 1 to 8 |
| Galinsoga | ● | – | – |
| Jimsonweed | ●[3] | 4 | 1 to 3 |

*(continued)*





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| | Soil Applied | Postemergence | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Maximum Leaf Stage[1] | Size (inches) |
| **Broadleaf Weeds *(continued)*** | | | |
| Kochia (non-ALS resistant) | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Lambsquarters, common | ●[3] | R | 1 to 2 |
| Mallow, Venice | R | – | – |
| Morningglory, entireleaf | R | 2 | 1 to 2 |
| ivyleaf | R | 2 | 1 to 2 |
| pitted | R | 2 | 1 to 2 |
| smallflower | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| tall | R | 2 | 1 to 2 |
| Mustard spp. | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Nightshade, black | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Eastern black | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| hairy | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Pigweed, redroot | ● | 4 | 1 to 4 |
| smooth | ● | 4 | 1 to 4 |
| spiny | ● | 4 | 1 to 4 |
| Poinsettia, wild | ● | – | – |
| Puncturevine | ● | – | – |
| Purslane, common | ● | – | – |
| Pusley, Florida | ● | – | – |
| Ragweed, common | R | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| giant | R | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Sage, barnyard | – | R | 1 to 3 |
| Sida, prickly | ●[3] | – | – |
| Smartweed, ladysthumb | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Pennsylvania | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Spurge, prostrate | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| spotted | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Sunflower, common | ●[3] | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Thistle, Canada | – | R | 1 to 3 |
| Velvetleaf | ●[3] | 4 | 1 to 3 |

*(continued)*

| | Soil Applied | Postemergence | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Maximum Leaf Stage[1] | Size (inches) |
| **Grass Weeds and Sedges[3]** | | | |
| Barnyardgrass | R | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| Crabgrass, large | R | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| smooth | R | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| Cupgrass, woolly[4] | – | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| Foxtail, giant | ● | 6 | 1 to 6 |
| green | ● | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| robust purple | ● | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| robust white | ● | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| yellow | ● | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| Goosegrass | R | – | – |
| Johnsongrass, rhizome | – | R | 1 to 8 |
| seedling | ● | 6 | 1 to 8 |
| Nutsedge, purple | R | R | 1 to 3 |
| yellow | R | R | – |
| Panicum, fall | R | – | – |
| Texas | R | – | – |
| Red rice | – | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| Shattercane | R | 6 | 1 to 8 |
| Signalgrass, broadleaf | R | 4 | 1 to 8 |



● - Control (weeds are controlled when **Pemex** is applied as indicated in the chart).

[1] When applying postemergent, spray leaves before they reach the number of leaves indicated in **Maximum Leaf Stage** column.

[2] Soil applications to indicated broadleaf weeds should be used only for infestations that are light to moderate. A preplant incorporated application will result in more uniform and reliable control.

[3] When applying to indicated broadleaf weeds and grasses, a preplant incorporated application will result in more uniform and reliable control.

[4] Woolly cupgrass is only controlled once it has emerged.



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## CHICKPEA, DRY EDIBILE PEAS, LENTIL, LIMA BEAN, SUCCULENT PEAS

### ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA

### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply preplant (in no-till and minimum tillage systems), preplant incorporated, preemergence or postemergence (dry edible peas only) to listed edible legumes in ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, or WA.

**Application Rates:**

3.0 fl. oz./A - Preplant, preplant incorporated, preemergence

2.0 fl. oz./A - Postemergence

**Pemex** can be applied preplant to minimum tillage and no-till systems within 30 days of planting. This product can also be applied in the fall to minimum tillage and no-till systems, prior to spring planting. Apply before the ground is frozen, but when the soil temperature is 55°F, measured at a 4-inch depth. If applying in the fall prior to a spring planting, make sure that rainfall (or irrigation) occurs so that the product can be incorporated and activated in the soil, and be advised that the timeframe between application and planting, and unknown and uncontrollable weather factors could result in unpredictable weed control.

**Pemex** can be applied preplant incorporated, up to 1 week before planting or preemergence, once crop has been planted, but prior to emergence.

When applying preplant incorporated (or if incorporating after a preplant application in no-till and minimum tillage systems), make certain that product is incorporated no deeper than 3 inches.

**Pemex** can be applied postemergent to dry edible peas only, at indicated rate. To limit or avoid injury to crop (delayed maturity or diminished crop growth), make sure that dry edible peas have reached 3 inches in height and have at least 1 trifolate leaf. When applying postemergent to dry edible peas, add a nonionic surfactant to the spray mixture. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding surfactants.

**Tank Mixes** – For enhanced control of weeds, or increasing the weed control spectrum in listed crops, **Pemex** can be tank mixed with, or followed by an application of another herbicide registered for use in these crops. Consider tank mixing with a product containing bentazon registered for use on these edible legumes. Be aware, however, that this tank mix could decrease control to grass weeds. A nitrogen based fertilizer (or spray grade ammonium sulfate) can be added to the spray mixture only when **Pemex** is tank mixed with a bentazon herbicide. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding nitrogen fertilizers. Read and follow the label of each tank mix partner for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, and other restrictions.

### RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 fl. oz. product per acre (0.047 lb. a.i./A) per year to listed edible legumes in this geographical area.
- Make a maximum of one application of **Pemex** per year.
- Postemergent application of **Pemex** cannot be made to chickpea, lentil or lima bean.
- Preharvest Interval - 30 days for succulent lima bean, succulent pea and chickpea (AZ and CA only).
- Preharvest Interval - 60 days for chickpea (other than AZ and CA), dry edible peas, dry lima bean, and lentil.

### WEEDS CONTROLLED

**Pemex** (applied at either 2 or 3 fl. oz./A) will control or suppress the following weeds, when used preplant, preplant incorporated, preemergence, or early postemergence (where allowed) as instructed on this label:

| | Preplant Incorporated (3 fl. oz./A) | Preemergence (3 fl. oz./A) | Postemergence (2 fl. oz./A) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buckwheat, wild | ● | ● | – |
| Kochia (non-ALS resistant) | ● | ● | – |
| Lambsquarters, common | ● | – | – |
| Mustard, wild | ● | ● | ● |
| Nightshade, black | ● | ● | S |
| Eastern black | ● | ● | S |
| hairy | ● | ● | S |
| Pigweed, redroot | ● | ● | – |
| Shepherd's-purse | ● | ● | – |
| Thistle, Russian | ● | ● | – |

● - Control (weeds are controlled when **Pemex** is applied as indicated in the chart).
S - 'Suppressed' (**Pemex** suppresses weed species so that reduced competition is achieved).



## CHICKPEA

### AZ AND CA

### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply preplant incorporated or preemergence to chickpeas.

**Application Rate** - 3.0 fl. oz./A.

Apply preplant incorporated up to 1 week before planting or preemergence up to 3 days after planting. For enhanced control, **Pemex** may be tank mixed with or applied sequentially after a grass herbicide.

### RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 fl. oz. product per acre (0.047 lb. a.i./A) per year to listed edible legumes in this geographical area.
- Make a maximum of one application of **Pemex** per year.
- Preharvest Interval - 30 days for succulent chickpea.
- Preharvest Interval - 60 days for dry chickpea.



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## WEEDS CONTROLLED

**Pemex** will control the following weeds, when used preplant incorporated or preemergence on chickpeas in AZ and CA, as instructed on this label:

| | Preplant Incorporated | Preemergence |
|---|---|---|
| Buckwheat, wild | ● | ● |
| Kochia (non-ALS resistant) | ● | ● |
| Lambsquarters, common | ● | – |
| Mustard, wild | ● | ● |
| Nightshade, black | ● | ● |
| Eastern black | ● | ● |
| hairy | ● | ● |
| Pigweed, redroot | ● | ● |
| Shepherd's-purse | ● | ● |
| Thistle, Russian | ● | ● |

● - Control (weeds are controlled when **Pemex** is applied as indicated in the chart).

# RED KIDNEY BEAN

### IN CA

## APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply postemergence to red kidney bean in CA.

**Application Rate** - 3.0 fl. oz./A.

**Pemex** can be applied postemergent to red kidney bean, at indicated rate. Make application when target weeds are actively growing. To limit or avoid injury to crop (delayed maturity or diminished crop growth), make sure that red kidney beans have at least 1 fully expanded trifolate leaf. When applying postemergent to red kidney beans, add a nonionic surfactant to the spray mixture. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding surfactants.

If weather or soil are dry, a cultivation 7 to 10 days following application of **Pemex** will give optimum results, particularly for residual weed control.

If red kidney beans or weeds are under stress, due to extremes in soil or environmental moisture or temperature, do not apply **Pemex**.

## RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 3 fl. oz. product per acre (0.047 lb. a.i./A) per year to red kidney beans.
- Make a maximum of one application of **Pemex** per year.
- **Pemex** cannot be aerially applied to red kidney beans.
- Preharvest Interval - 60 days.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

**Pemex** will control or suppress the following weeds, when applied postemergence, as instructed on this label. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding additives that can enhance effectiveness of this product if weeds are under stress or are at their higher growth stage limit.

| | Postemergence | |
|---|---|---|
| | Maximum Leaf Stage[1] | Size (inches) |
| Kochia (non-ALS resistant) | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Mustard spp. | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Nightshade, black | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Eastern black | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| hairy | 4 | 1 to 2 |
| Pigweed, redroot | 4 | 1 to 3 |

[1] Spray leaves before they reach the number of leaves indicated in **Maximum Leaf Stage** column.

# SNAP BEANS

### AL, FL, GA, IA, IL, IN, MI, MN, NC, NJ, WI

## APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply preplant incorporated or preemergence to snap beans in listed geographical area.

**Application Rate** - 1.5 fl. oz./A.

Apply preplant incorporated up to 1 week before planting or preemergence up to 1 day after planting. For enhanced control, **Pemex** may be tank mixed with or applied sequentially after a grass herbicide.

## RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 1.5 fl. oz. product per acre (0.023 lb. a.i./A) per year to snap beans.
- Make a maximum of one application of **Pemex** per year.
- **Pemex** cannot be aerially applied to snap beans.
- **Pemex** cannot be applied after July 31 (June 20 in NJ).
- Snap beans can be replanted (upon the occasion of crop loss, etc.) any time following an application of **Pemex** at a rate of no more than 1.5 fl. oz./A.
- Preharvest Interval – 30 days.

## WEEDS SUPPRESSED

**Pemex** will suppress the following weeds so that reduced competition is achieved, when used preplant incorporated or preemergence on snap beans, as instructed on this label:

Common black purslane
Eastern black nightshade
Redroot pigweed
Wild mustard





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## SNAP BEANS

### AR, MO, NC, NM (Curry and Roosevelt Counties Only), OK, TX (Bailey, Castro, Lamb and Parmer Counties Only)

### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply postemergence to snap beans in listed geographical area.

**Application Rate** - 1.5 fl. oz./A.

**Pemex** can be applied postemergent, when tank mixed with a bentazon herbicide labeled for use on snap beans. To limit or avoid injury to crop (delayed maturity or diminished crop growth), make sure that snap beans have at least 1 true leaf. When applying postemergent to snap beans, add a nonionic surfactant to the spray mixture. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding surfactants. Read and follow the label of each tank mix partner for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, and other restrictions.

### RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 1.5 fl. oz. product per acre (0.023 lb. a.i./A) per year to snap beans.
- Make a maximum of one application of **Pemex** per year.
- **Pemex** cannot be aerially applied to snap beans.
- **Pemex** cannot be applied after July 31.
- Snap beans can be replanted (upon the occasion of crop loss, etc.) any time following an application of **Pemex** at a rate of no more than 1.5 fl. oz./A.
- Preharvest Interval - 30 days.

### WEEDS SUPPRESSED

**Pemex** will suppress the following weeds so that reduced competition is achieved, when used postemergence on snap beans, as instructed on this label:

Eastern black nightshade
Redroot pigweed

## PEANUT

### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply preplant incorporated, preemergence, at-crack, postemergence.

**Application Rates:**

- **Single Application** - 4.0 fl. oz./A.
- **Split Application** - 2.0 fl. oz. preplant incorporated or preemergence followed by 2.0 fl. oz. at-crack or postemergence.

**Pemex** controls or suppresses a wide range of listed grass and broadleaf weeds. The product can be soil applied (preplant incorporated or preemergent applications), can be applied at crack (growth stage about 10 to 14 days after planting where soil is visibly cracked because peanut seedling is emerging) or postemergence. A split application of **Pemex** can also be made – first application soil applied and second application applied at crack or postemergent, to kill or suppress weeds listed in **Preplant Incorporated**, **Preemergence** and **At-crack** sections of the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** table.

If applying at crack in west - TX and NM, optimum results will be achieved if application is delayed until late cracking stage (majority of peanut seedlings have emerged) prior to application of **Pemex**.

**Tank Mixes** - For enhanced control of weeds, or increasing the weed control spectrum in peanuts, **Pemex** can be tank mixed with, or followed by an application of another herbicide registered for use in peanuts. Consider tank mixing or sequentially applying herbicides containing the active ingredient dimethenamid-P, or pendimnethalin; or sequentially applying a herbicide containing chlorimuron ethyl for postemergent control. Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, and other restrictions.

### RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 4 fl. oz./product per acre (0.063 lbs. a.i./A) per year.
- Preharvest Interval - 85 days.
- Do not feed or graze livestock on peanut forage, hay, straw or vines.
- Peanuts can be replanted (upon the occasion of crop loss) immediately following an application of **Pemex**, however upon replanting, soil is not to be worked to a depth greater than 2 inches.
- Not for use in the State of California.
- In the State of Arizona, only for use in the counties of LaPaz and Yuma.

### WEEDS CONTROLLED

**Pemex** will control or suppress the following weeds, when used as instructed on this label. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding additives that can enhance effectiveness of this product if weeds are under stress or are at their higher growth stage limit.

| | Preplant Incorporated, Preemergence | At-crack[1] | Postemergence[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Maximum Leaf Stage[2] | Size (inches) |
| **Broadleaf Weeds** | | | | |
| Alligator weed | – | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Anoda, spurred | ● | ● | 2 | 1 to 2 |
| Bristly starbur | – | – | 2 | 1 to 2 |
| Buffalobur | ●[4] | ● | S | 1 to 3 |
| Carpetweed | ● | ● | – | – |
| Cocklebur, common | S | ● | 8 | 1 to 8 |
| Devil's claw | ● | ● | – | – |
| Galinsoga | ● | ● | – | – |
| Jimsonweed | ●[4] | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Lambsquarters, common[3] | ●[4] | ● | S | 1 to 2 |
| Morningglory, entireleaf | S | ● | 2 | 1 to 2 |
| ivyleaf | S | ● | 2 | 1 to 2 |
| pitted | S | ● | 2 | 1 to 2 |
| smallflower | ● | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| tall | S | ● | 2 | 1 to 2 |
| Mustard spp. | ● | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Nightshade, black | ● | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Eastern black | ● | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| hairy | ● | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |

*(continued)*





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| | Preplant Incorporated, Preemergence | At-crack[1] | Postemergence[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Maximum Leaf Stage[2] | Size (inches) |
| **Broadleaf Weeds *(continued)*** | | | | |
| Pigweed, redroot | ● | ● | 8 | 1 to 8 |
| smooth | ● | ● | 8 | 1 to 8 |
| spiny | ● | ● | 8 | 1 to 8 |
| Poinsettia, wild | ● | ● | – | – |
| Puncturevine | ● | ● | – | – |
| Purslane, common | ● | ● | – | – |
| Pusley, Florida | ● | ● | – | – |
| Ragweed, common | S | S | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| giant | S | S | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Sida, prickly (Teaweed) | ●[4] | ● | – | – |
| Smartweed, ladysthumb | ● | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Pennsylvania | ● | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Spurge, prostrate | ● | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| spotted | ● | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| toothed | ● | ● | – | – |
| Sunflower | ●[4] | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Velvetleaf | ●[4] | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| **Grass Weeds and Sedges[3,4]** | | | | |
| Barnyardgrass | S | S | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| Crabgrass, large | S | ● | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| smooth | S | ● | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| Cupgrass, woolly | – | – | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| Foxtail, giant | ● | ● | 6 | 1 to 6 |
| green | ● | ● | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| yellow | ● | ● | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| Goosegrass | S | S | – | – |

*(continued)*

| | Preplant Incorporated, Preemergence | At-crack[1] | Postemergence[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Maximum Leaf Stage[2] | Size (inches) |
| **Grass Weeds and Sedges[3,4] *(continued)*** | | | | |
| Johnsongrass, rhizome | – | – | S | 6 to 12 |
| seedling | ● | ● | 6 | 1 to 8 |
| Nutsedge, purple[5,6] | ● | ● | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| yellow[5,6] | ● | ● | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| Panicum, fall | S | – | – | – |
| Texas | S | – | – | – |
| Red rice | – | – | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| Shattercane | S | S | 6 | 1 to 8 |
| Signalgrass, broadleaf | S | ● | 4 | 1 to 6 |

● - Control (weeds are controlled when **Pemex** is applied as indicated in the chart).
S - 'Suppressed' (**Pemex** suppresses weed species so that reduced competition is achieved).

[1] If target weeds exhibit greater than 2 true leaves, best results will be achieved with a postemergence application as opposed to an at-crack application.

[2] When applying postemergent, spray weeds before they reach the number of leaves indicated in **Maximum Leaf Stage** column.

[3] For optimum results, tank mix with a soil-applied grass herbicide if common lambsquarters or grass pressure is anticipated to be heavy.

[4] When applying to indicated broadleaf weeds and grasses, a preplant incorporated application will result in more uniform and reliable control.

[5] Incorporate **Pemex** with two passes when the target weed is nutsedge – to limit any probability for streaking, the second pass should be applied at an offset angle to the first pass.

[6] Nutsedge control is improved if a split application is made, with the first application soil applied (preplant incorporated or preemergent) and the second application made at crack (prior to nutsedge achieving a 3-leaf growth stage).





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## SOYBEAN, EDAMAME, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (LAND SEEDED TO FORAGE LEGUME COVER CROPS)

### SOYBEAN

### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply early preplant, preplant incorporated, preemergence and postemergence to soybeans grown conventional tillage, minimum tillage and no-till.

In ND and MN (north of Hwy. #210) apply postemergence only.

**Application Rates:**

- 4.0 fl. oz./A for all methods of application.
- In ND and MN (north of Hwy. #210) - 3.0 fl. oz./A (postemergence only).

**Pemex** controls or suppresses a wide range of listed grass and broadleaf weeds. The product can be soil applied (early preplant, preplant incorporated or preemergent) or applied postemergence. Early preplant applications can be made up to 45 days prior to planting. Postemergence applications are to be made before soybean bloom. When applying in North Dakota and in Minnesota north of Hwy. #210, application can only be made postemergence, at indicated rate.

Preemergence or early postemergence applications to no-till, minimum-till or double crop soybeans controls a wide range of existing listed grass and broadleaf weeds, and also provides residual control of most weeds. When applying preemergence to weeds that have exceeded growth stage recommendations on the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** chart, tank mixing with a contact herbicide can enhance control.

If planting winter wheat or barley following soybeans, soil must be tilled prior to planting these crops, if soybeans were furrow irrigated. Set tillage equipment to cut 4 to 6 inches deep when breaking down beds and blending soil after soybean harvest and prior to winter wheat/barley planting.

**Tank Mixes** - See **TANK MIXES FOR SOYBEANS** section, below **WEEDS CONTROLLED** chart.

### RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 4 fl. oz./product per acre (0.063 lbs. a.i./A) per year; do not apply more than 3 fl. oz./product per acre (0.047 lbs. a.i./A) per year in ND and MN (north of Hwy. #210).
- Make a maximum of one application of **Pemex** per year.
- Preharvest Interval - 85 days.
- Do not feed or graze livestock on soybean forage, hay or straw.
- Soybeans can be replanted (upon the occasion of crop loss) immediately following an application of **Pemex**, however upon replanting, soil is not to be worked to a depth greater than 2 inches.
- Not for use in the State of California.
- In the State of North Dakota and in the State of Minnesota, north of Hwy. #210, observe listed application timing and rate restrictions.

### WEEDS CONTROLLED

**Pemex** will control or suppress the following listed weeds, when used as instructed on this label. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding additives that can enhance effectiveness of this product if weeds are under stress or at their higher growth stage limit.

| | Preplant, Preemergence | Postemergence | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Maximum Leaf Stage[1] | Size (inches) |
| **Broadleaf Weeds** | | | |
| Alligator weed | – | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Anoda, spurred | ● | 2 | 1 to 2 |
| Artichoke, Jerusalem | – | 8 | 6 to 10 |
| Bristly starbur | – | 2 | 1 to 2 |
| Buffalobur | ●[4] | S | 1 to 3 |
| Carpetweed | ● | – | – |
| Cocklebur, common | S | 8 | 1 to 8 |
| Cocklebur, common (ND, MN)[2,3] | – | 4 | 1 to 4 |
| Galinsoga | ● | – | – |
| Jimsonweed | ●[4] | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Kochia (non-ALS resistant) | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Kochia (non-ALS resistant) (ND, MN)[2] | – | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Lambsquarters, common[5] | ●[4] | S | 1 to 2 |
| Mallow, Venice | S | – | – |
| Marshelder | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Morningglory, entireleaf | S | 2 | 1 to 2 |
| ivyleaf | S | 2 | 1 to 2 |
| pitted | S | 2 | 1 to 2 |
| smallflower | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| tall | S | 2 | 1 to 2 |
| Mustard spp. | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Mustard spp. (ND, MN)[2] | – | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Nightshade, black | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Eastern black | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| hairy | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |

*(continued)*





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| | Preplant, Preemergence | Postemergence | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Maximum Leaf Stage[1] | Size (inches) |
| **Broadleaf Weeds *(continued)*** | | | |
| Nightshade, black (ND, MN)[2] | – | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Eastern black (ND, MN)[2] | – | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Hairy (ND, MN)[2] | – | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Pigweed, redroot | ● | 8 | 1 to 8 |
| smooth | ● | 8 | 1 to 8 |
| spiny | ● | 8 | 1 to 8 |
| Pigweed, redroot (ND, MN)[2] | – | 4 | 1 to 4 |
| Poinsettia, wild | ● | – | – |
| Puncturevine | ● | – | – |
| Purslane, common | ● | – | – |
| Pusley, Florida | ● | – | – |
| Ragweed, common | S | S | 1 to 3 |
| giant | S | S | 1 to 3 |
| Sage, barnyard | S | 1 to 3 | – |
| Sida, prickly | ●[4] | – | – |
| Smartweed, ladysthumb | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Pennsylvania | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Spurge, prostrate | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| spotted | ● | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Sunflower | ●[4] | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Thistle, Canada | – | S | 1 to 3 |
| Velvetleaf | ●[4] | 4 | 1 to 3 |
| Wild Oat (NM, MN)[2] | – | S(3) | 1 to 4 |
| **Grass Weeds and Sedges[4,5]** | | | |
| Barnyardgrass | S | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| Crabgrass, large | S | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| smooth | S | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| Cupgrass, woolly[6] | – | 3 | 1 to 3 |

*(continued)*

| | Preplant, Preemergence | Postemergence | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Maximum Leaf Stage[1] | Size (inches) |
| **Grass Weeds and Sedges[4,5] *(continued)*** | | | |
| Foxtail, giant | ● | 6 | 1 to 6 |
| green | ● | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| yellow | ● | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| Goosegrass | S | – | – |
| Johnsongrass, rhizome | – | S | 6 to 12 |
| seedling | ● | 6 | 1 to 8 |
| Millet, wild proso | S | S | 1 to 3 |
| Nutsedge, purple | S | S | 1 to 3 |
| yellow | S | S | 1 to 3 |
| Panicum, fall | S | – | – |
| Texas | S | – | – |
| Red rice | – | 3 | 1 to 3 |
| Shattercane | S | 6 | 1 to 8 |
| Signalgrass, broadleaf | S | 4 | 1 to 8 |
| Sorghum, almum | S | 6 | 1 to 3 |



● - Control (weeds are controlled when **Pemex** is applied as indicated in the chart).
S - 'Suppressed' (**Pemex** suppresses weed species so that reduced competition is achieved).

[1] When applying postemergent, spray leaves before they reach the number of leaves indicated in **Maximum Leaf Stage** column.

[2] Weeds controlled in ND and MN (north of Hwy. #210) – postemergence only. Note that wild oats are only controlled in ND and MN (north of Hwy. #210).

[3] Tank mix **Pemex** with a herbicide containing acifluorfen for postemergence control of common cocklebur in ND and MN (north of Hwy. #210).

[4] When applying to indicated broadleaf weeds and grasses, a preplant incorporated application will result in more uniform and reliable control.

[5] For optimum results, tank mix with a soil applied grass herbicide (such as one containing pendimethalin) if common lambsquarters or grass pressure is anticipated to be heavy.

[6] Woolly cupgrass is only controlled once it has emerged.



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## TANK MIXES FOR SOYBEANS

To increase the weed control spectrum in soybeans, tank mix or sequentially apply **Pemex** with another herbicide registered for use in soybeans, such as herbicides containing dimethenamid-P, pendimethalin or pyroxasulfone.

Tank mixing **Pemex** with a soil applied herbicide such as a sulfentrazone herbicide, and making an application to soil, or postemergent to weeds can provide enhanced control of grass and broadleaf weeds, and can also provide residual, season-long control of many weeds. (Products containing sulfentrazone can only be soil applied in soybeans). Alternately, a postemergent application of **Pemex** can be made to soybeans that were treated earlier with a sulfentrazone herbicide.

Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, and other restrictions.

**Precaution** - Do not tank mix **Pemex** with clomazone herbicides (Note - **Pemex** may be applied postemergence following a preplant or preemergent application of a clomazone herbicide).

**Grass Weeds** - For enhanced control of grass weeds and volunteer corn (particularly when infestations are heavy) or broadening the grass weed control spectrum in soybeans, consider tank mixing **Pemex** with the selective postemergence herbicide sethoxydim (or another selective postemergence grass herbicide). Enhanced control can also be obtained if **Pemex** and sethoxydim herbicides are applied sequentially. When applying sequentially, refer to each product's label regarding application particulars (rates, weed sizes, etc.). Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, and other restrictions.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

Sethoxydim (see product label for rates) + **Pemex** (used at 4 fl. oz. product/A).

| Annual Grass Weeds Controlled | | Weed Size (inches) |
|---|---|---|
| Crabgrass, large<br>Crabgrass, smooth | Goosegrass | 3 to 6 |
| Barnyardgrass<br>Cupgrass, woolly<br>Foxtail, giant<br>Foxtail, green<br>Foxtail, yellow<br>Johnsongrass, seedling | Junglerice<br>Panicum, fall<br>Panicum, Texas<br>Signalgrass, broadleaf<br>Sprangletop, red<br>Witchgrass | 3 to 8 |
| Shattercane | | 3 to 12 |
| Corn, volunteer | Wild proso millet | 4 to 10 |

- Observe weed size indications for best results.
- Use higher labeled rates of sethoxydim if a combination of grass weeds are present, or if grass weed pressure is high.
- For optimum results, apply sethoxydim + **Pemex** tank mix with crop oil concentrate and liquid fertilizer. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding these additives.
- Application of a sethoxydim/**Pemex** tank mix can sometimes reduce the herbicidal activity of sethoxydim - to avoid reduction in activity, apply these products sequentially rather than in a tank mix - by delaying application of a sethoxydim product for 7 days after application of **Pemex**, or waiting 3 days after a sethoxydim application before applying **Pemex**.

**Broadleaf Weeds** - For enhanced control of broadleaf weeds, or expanding the weed control spectrum of broadleaf weeds, **Pemex** can be tank mixed with other herbicides, such as herbicide products containing bentazon, lactofen, cloransulam methyl, sodium salt of fomesafen, or acifluorfen. If tank mixing with a glyphosate herbicide, make certain to apply this tank mix only to Roundup Ready® soybeans.

For enhanced control of common and giant ragweed, consider tank mixing with a cloransulam methyl product.

For enhanced control of common lambsquarters, consider tank mixing **Pemex** with soil applied grass herbicides such as pendimethalin or trifluralin. Or, for a particularly hard to control infestation, tank mix with a product containing thifensulfuron methyl. Take care when tank mixing a thifensulfuron-methyl product + **Pemex**, as severe stunting or injury to soybeans can result particularly when weather is hot and humid (USER ASSUMES ALL HAZARDS AND OUTCOMES connected with such an application). Apply this tank mix when soybeans are at the 1 to 3 trifolate growth stage only. When tank mixing, apply **Pemex** at 4 fl. oz./A, and 1/24 oz./A of a 50% thifensulfuron-methyl product, along with a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 quart in 100 gallons spray solution) and either a liquid nitrogen based fertilizer at 1.25 - 2.5% v/v (1.25 to 2.5 gallons fertilizer in 100 gallons spray solution) or a spray grade ammonium sulfate at 12 to 15 lbs. in 100 gallons spray solution. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding these additives.

Tank mixing with or sequentially applying a product containing acifluorfen will optimize control of several broadleaf weeds. Rates of acifluorfen depend on weed size (be sure to read and follow acifluorfen product labeling for additional information regarding precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, and other restrictions).

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

Acifluorfen (2 lb. per gallon) + **Pemex** (used at 4 fl. oz. product/A).

| | Acifluorfen (2 lb./gal. product) (fl. oz./A) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 8 to 10 | 12 to 14 | 16 to 20 |
| Weed | Weed Size (inches) | | |
| Common ragweed | 1 to 4 | 4 to 6 | 6 to 8[1] |
| Pigweed spp. | | | |
| Waterhemp, common | | | |
| Waterhemp, tall | | | |
| Giant ragweed | – | 1 to 6 | 6 to 8[2] |

[1] If weed population is excessive, or if common ragweed is present, apply 16 - 20 fl. oz./A rate.
[2] If giant ragweed is taller than 6 inches (but no taller than 8 inches), apply the 20 fl. oz./A rate.





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## WEEDS CONTROLLED

**Pemex** (used at 4.0 fl. oz./A) followed by Acifluorfen (2 lb. per gallon) (sequential).

| Weed | Acifluorfen (2 lb./gal. product) (fl. oz./A) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 10 to 12 | 14 to 16 | 18 to 24 |
| | Weed Size (inches) | | |
| Common ragweed | 1 to 4 | 4 to 6 | 6 to 8[1] |
| Pigweed spp. | | | |
| Waterhemp, common | | | |
| Waterhemp, tall | | | |
| Giant ragweed | – | 1 to 6 | 6 to 8[2] |

[1] If weed population is excessive, or if common ragweed is present, apply 18 - 24 fl. oz./A rate.
[2] If giant ragweed is taller than 6 inches (but no taller than 8 inches), apply the 24 fl. oz./A rate.

# SOYBEAN, EDAMAME, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (LAND SEEDED TO FORAGE LEGUME COVER CROPS)

### EDAMAME (VEGETABLE SOYBEAN)

## APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply preplant, preemergence or early postemergence.

**Application Rate** – 4.0 fl. oz./A.

Apply preplant, preemergence or early postemergence to edamame and weeds that are actively growing. When applying early postemergence, make sure that edamame have not yet reached a height of 3 inches, and their growth stage is between first and third trifoliate. When applying postemergent to edamame, add a nonionic surfactant to the spray mixture. See **ADDITIVES** section of label for information regarding surfactants.

Be aware that use of **Pemex** on edamame can result in injury or loss of crop. Contact edamame supplier prior to planting and inquire about the particular varieties response to imazethapyr, or user should evaluate their edamame crop response to **Pemex**, to determine if it can be safely used.

## RESTRICTIONS

- Make a maximum of one application of **Pemex** per year.
- Edamame can be replanted (upon the occasion of crop loss) immediately following an application of **Pemex**, however upon replanting, soil is not to be worked to a depth greater than 2 inches.
- Not for use in the State of California.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

See **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section in **SOYBEANS** use directions for weeds controlled at the 4 fl. oz./A rate.

### CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) and AGRICULTURAL RESERVE PROGRAM (LAND SEEDED TO FORAGE LEGUME COVER CROPS)

## APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply postemergence.

**Application Rate** – 4.0 fl. oz./A.

When applied to land set aside for Conservation Reserve Program and Agricultural Reserve Program that has been seeded to forage legume cover crops (alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, crown vetch, kudzu, lespedeza, lupin, milk vetch, sainfoin, trefoil, velvet bean, vetch), **Pemex** controls a wide range of annual grass and broadleaf weeds, and reduces weed competition in the field. Application of **Pemex** can cause a short-lived decline in growth of forage legumes.

Apply postemergent, at indicated rate, to established legumes (make application in spring or fall) or to seedling legumes. To limit or avoid injury to seedling legumes, make sure that the legumes have at least 3 fully expanded trifoliate leaves. Forage legume cover crops can be planted in fields where soybeans (treated with **Pemex**) were previously grown, but make sure to avoid treating the cover crop with **Pemex** until the next spring.

## RESTRICTIONS

- Make a maximum of one application of **Pemex** per year.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

See **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section in **SOYBEANS** use directions for weeds controlled at the 4 fl. oz./A rate.





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## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Keep from freezing. Do not store below 32°F.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**CONTAINER HANDLING:** Nonrefillable Container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

**Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

**Steps to take if material is released or spilled:**

- Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.
- Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water.
- Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

## LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

### Limitations Regarding Rotational Crops

#### Corn Inbred Seed Lines

Because cultural practices, environmental conditions and growing conditions are beyond the control of Atticus, LLC, all hazards and outcomes associated with planting corn inbred seed lines into fields where **Pemex** was previously applied, USER ASSUMES ALL HAZARDS AND OUTCOMES connected with such an application.

#### Sweet Corn and Popcorn

Because cultural practices, environmental conditions and growing conditions are beyond the control of Atticus, LLC, all hazards and outcomes associated with planting sweet corn and popcorn varieties into fields where **Pemex** was previously applied, USER ASSUMES ALL HAZARDS AND OUTCOMES connected with such an application.

#### Limitations Regarding Use on Edible Legume Vegetables

**Pemex** can cause crop injury or loss to edible legume crops. Atticus, LLC strongly recommends that growers and users test this product on your variety of edible legumes prior to use, and evaluate your crop response to **Pemex**, to determine if it can be safely used. Atticus, LLC provides this product to growers and users for use on edible legume vegetables specifically to the extent that the usefulness and benefit of using the product (in the sole opinion of the grower and user) offset the option of possible injury associated with the use of this product. Grower and user must weigh the possibility of crop injury from **Pemex** use against the availability and price of other possible weed control agents, the level of weed infestation, and other aspects when determining whether or not to use **Pemex** on edible legume vegetables. Because of the risks, Grower and User assume responsibility for all hazards and outcomes connected with such an application.

Atticus, LLC does not accept any liability for claims, causes of action, penalties or fines, damages (including significant incidents and damages), losses, liabilities, judgements and expenditures resulting from or pertaining to injury to crops, property or persons associated with the use of **Pemex** on edible legumes in a manner contrary to the instructions on this product label.





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## Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability

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

To the extent allowed by applicable laws, Atticus, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Atticus, LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT ALLOWABLE BY APPLICABLE LAW, ATTICUS, LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OR MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent allowed by applicable laws, in no event shall Atticus, LLC or Seller be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. TO THE EXTENT ALLOWABLE BY APPLICABLE LAW THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF ATTICUS, LLC 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 ATTICUS, LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

Atticus, LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to foregoing conditions of sale and limitations or warranty and of liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Atticus, LLC.

**Pemex**™ is a trademark of Atticus, LLC.

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Roundup Ready is a registered trademark of Monsanto Agricultural Company.

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