RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

May injure (phytotoxic) susceptible non-target plants.

For retail sale to and use only by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification. Commercial and certified applicators must ensure that all persons involved in these activities are informed of the precautionary statements.

BAYER

CORVUS®

Herbicide

WITH CSI SAFENER

Net Contents:

2.5 Gallons

ISOXAFLUTOLE	GROUP	27	HERBICIDE
THIENCARBAZONE-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

For: weed control in field corn, seed corn and corn grown for silage in the states of: AR, AL, CO, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NE, NJ, NM, NC, ND, MD, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, WI, WV and WY.

In the states of CO, KS, and MO use is only allowed under 24c registrations. A current 24c label must be in the possession of the user at the time of the pesticide application.

In the state of MN use is only allowed in accordance with the Minnesota Product Bulletin.

In the state of WI use is only allowed in accordance with the Wisconsin Product Bulletin.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS: Thiencarbazone-methyl: (Methyl 4-[[[(4,5-dihydro-3-methoxy-4-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-5-methyl-3-thiophenecarboxylate) **7.60%**

Isoxaflutole [5-cyclopropyl-4-(2-methylsulfonyl-4-trifluoromethylbenzoyl) isoxazole] **19.00%**

OTHER INGREDIENTS: **73.40%**

TOTAL: 100.00%

Contains 0.75 pounds Thiencarbazone-methyl per U.S. gallon

Contains 1.88 pounds Isoxaflutole per U.S. gallon

EPA Reg. No. 264-1066

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

For **MEDICAL** and **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies **ONLY** Call 24 Hours a Day 1-800-334-7577

For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use on label.

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US61380343F

Produced for
Bayer CropScience LP
800 N. Lindbergh Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63167

FIRST AID

If Swallowed:	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on Skin:	• 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.
In case of emergency, call the toll-free Bayer CropScience Emergency Response telephone number: 1-800-334-7577. **Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.**	
Note to Physician: No specific antidote is available. All treatments need to be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

- Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin.
- Causes moderate eye irritation.
- Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.
- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material including polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eye wear.

When mixing/loading or cleaning equipment, wear a chemical resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Drift or runoff may adversely affect non-target plants. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organism in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not use the same spray equipment for other purposes unless thoroughly cleaned. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

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

This product can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, product residues may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water), for several weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas over-laying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of these chemicals from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

In fields having sands, loamy sands and sandy loam soils, special care must be taken not to over-irrigate since substantial over-irrigation promotes the leaching of chemicals.

This pesticide is toxic to some plants at very low concentrations. Non-target plants may be adversely affected if the pesticide is allowed to drift from areas of application. Exposure to isoxaflutole residues may injure or kill susceptible plants. Symptoms of phytotoxicity as a result of exposure to isoxaflutole include whitening or chlorosis of the foliage of affected plants. Cotton is particularly susceptible to isoxaflutole; therefore, exposure of cotton to isoxaflutole residues may affect cotton yield. To prevent damage to crops and other desirable plants, read and follow all directions and precautions on this label before using.

The chemicals in this product have properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. These chemicals may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow. This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff, according to the pesticide's mean soil partition coefficient (Kd) for several days after application.

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and 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 either 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 exclude completely precipitation from contact shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 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.

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

Endangered Species Advisory/Protection Requirements
This product may have effects on federally listed threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat in some locations. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county or parish in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county or parish has a Bulletin, and to obtain that Bulletin, consult http://www.epa.gov/espp/, or call 1-800-447-3813 no more than 6 months before using this product. Applicators must use Bulletins that are in effect in the month in which the pesticide will be applied. New Bulletins will be available from the above sources 6 months prior to their effective dates.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS
Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Bayer CropScience. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT BAYER CROPSCIENCE'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

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

Read the entire label before using this product.

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.

For Important crop safety information, refer to the Use Directions section under the specific crop.

In Minnesota, this product must only be used in accordance with the Minnesota Product Bulletin. The Minnesota Product Bulletin, which accompanies the sale and packaging of the product, must be in possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

In Wisconsin, this product must only be used in accordance with the Wisconsin Product Bulletin. The Wisconsin Product Bulletin, which accompanies the sale and packaging of the product, must be in possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

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, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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

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

- Coveralls over
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Socks plus chemical resistant footwear
- Protective eye wear

PRODUCT INFORMATION

CORVUS Herbicide:

- is a selective herbicide for the control of important broadleaf and grass weeds in field corn, seed corn, corn grown for silage.
- is formulated as a suspension concentrate containing 2.63 pounds of active ingredients per gallon [0.75 lbs Thiencarbazone-methyl a.i., 1.88 lbs Isoxaflutole a.i.].

- has multiple modes of actions: the first, inhibiting of enzymes that are essential to the protection of chlorophyll in plant leaves, and a second blocking the plant's synthesis of certain amino acids/protein synthesis.
- is effective in controlling glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO- , ALS- and auxin- herbicide resistant populations of weed species.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

CORVUS Herbicide:

- may be used in either conventional, conservation tillage, or no-till crop management systems.
- may be applied preplant [surface–applied or incorporated (less than 2" deep)], preemergence or early postemergence.
- will provide its most effective weed control when applied and subsequently moved into the soil by rainfall, sprinkler irrigation or mechanical tillage prior to weed emergence.
- may be tank mixed or applied in sequential applications with other herbicides to control additional weeds
- may be applied using either water or sprayable grade fluid fertilizer as a liquid carrier.
- may be applied by ground application only. Aerial application is not permitted.
- may be applied as either a broadcast spray or as a band application.

Refer to the **'Specific Use Directions'** section of the label for application timing information specific from each registered use of CORVUS Herbicide.

Ground Application (Banding)

Banding application equipment must be carefully calibrated to prevent crop exposure to concentrations of CORVUS Herbicide that exceed the labeled rate for the soil type. It is critical to insure that the calibrated band width equates to actual band width realized in field applications. Bands actually delivered at a width narrower than targeted will concentrate the product and increase the risk for crop response.

Even flat spray tip nozzles and a band width of no less than 12" must be used.

Apply a broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. The following equations may be used to make the required calculations as follows:

$$\frac{\text{band width (inches)}}{\text{row width (inches)}} * \text{broadcast rate per acre} = \text{banding rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{band width (inches)}}{\text{row width (inches)}} * \text{broadcast spray volume per acre} = \text{banding spray volume per acre}$$

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Apply CORVUS Herbicide either alone or in tank mixtures in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control. Keep the spray boom at the lowest possible spray height above the target surface. Refer to the nozzle manufacturer's specifications for proper nozzle, pressure setting and sprayer speed for optimum product performance and minimal spray drift. Uneven application, sprayers not properly calibrated, or improper incorporation may decrease the level of weed control and/or increase the level of adverse crop response. Maintain a constant ground speed while applying this product to ensure proper distribution. **DO NOT** overlap spray patterns beyond equipment manufacturers specifications as excessive rates may result in adverse crop responses and potential stand loss. Maintain adequate agitation at all times, including momentary stops.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Use on coarse textured soils with a shallow water table – All Registered Uses:
  - In the states of AL, AR, CO, DE, GA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, NM, OK, SC TN, TX, VA, and WV if the water table (i.e, level of saturation) is less than 25 feet below the ground surface, **DO NOT** use on soils meeting all three of the following criteria. If the water table depth is unknown, **DO NOT** use on any of the soils meeting all three of the following criteria. If less than three criteria are met or the water table is greater than 25 feet below the ground surface, there is no restriction against application:
    - The surface soil texture is loamy sand or sand
    - The subsoil texture is loamy sand or sand
    - The average organic matter (in the upper 12 inches) is less than 2% by weight
  - In the states of IA, IL, IN, MI, MT, ND, NE, NJ, OH, PA, SD, and WY, if the water table (i.e, level of saturation) is less than 25 feet below the ground surface, **DO NOT** use on soils meeting all three of the following criteria. If the water table depth is unknown, **DO NOT** use on any of the soils meeting all three of the following criteria. If less than three criteria are met or the water table is greater than 25 feet below the ground surface, there is no restriction against application:
    - The surface soil texture is sandy loam, loamy sand or sand
    - The subsoil texture is loamy sand or sand
    - The average organic matter (in the upper 12 inches) is less than 2% by weight
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.6 fluid oz (0.082lbs of isoxaflutole, 0.033lbs of thiencarabzone-methyl) of CORVUS Herbicide per 365 day period or exceed the maximum labeled rate for any given soil type.
- **DO NOT** apply this product using aerial application equipment.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use flood or furrow irrigation to apply, activate or incorporate this product.
- **DO NOT** allow cover crops in fields treated with CORVUS Herbicide to be grazed by livestock or harvested for food.
- **DO NOT** apply solo HPPD inhibitor postmergence herbicides to corn that has been treated with CORVUS Herbicide in the same year.
- **DO NOT** use COC, MSO, or a loaded glyphosate formulation with CORVUS Herbicide applied to emerged field corn.
- To prevent off-site movement of soil containing this product to non-target areas, **DO NOT** apply CORVUS Herbicide to areas receiving less than 15 inches of average annual precipitation unless supplemented to at least the equivalent of 15 inches of annual precipitation with irrigation water.
- In Minnesota, this product must only be used in accordance with the Minnesota Product Bulletin. The Minnesota Product Bulletin, which accompanies the sale and packaging of the product, must be in possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.
- In Wisconsin, this product must only be used in accordance with the Wisconsin Product Bulletin. The Wisconsin Product Bulletin, which accompanies the sale and packaging of the product, must be in possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

Refer to the specific use directions and restrictions in each specific crop section.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Application of CORVUS Herbicide at less than specified rates for the appropriate soil will only provide suppression of sensitive weeds.

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, please note that CORVUS Herbicide contains both a Group 2 and a Group 27 herbicide. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 2 and/or Group 27 herbicides. The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of CORVUS Herbicide or other Group 2 and Group 27 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Bayer CropScience at 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937). You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Mandatory Spray Drift Requirements

DO NOT aerially apply this product.

Ground Applications

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

(continued)

Spray Drift Advisories

- THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
- BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.
- IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

- BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

  Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.
- SHIELDED SPRAYERS

  Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.
- TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

  When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.
- TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

  Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.
- WIND

  Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

  Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.
- Boom-less Ground Applications:

  Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.
- Handheld Technology Applications:

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING AND TANK MIX PARTNERS

Compatibility

If CORVUS Herbicide is to be tank mixed with liquid fertilizers or other pesticides, compatibility needs to be tested prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 qt) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, **DO NOT** use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually will appear within 5-15 minutes after mixing. Read and follow all parts of the label of each tank-mix product.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Order of Mixing
CORVUS Herbicide may be used with other specified pesticides, fertilizers, and micronutrients.

The proper mixing procedure for CORVUS Herbicide application with water or liquid fertilizer as a carrier:

1. Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 of the required volume of water or liquid fertilizer prior to the addition of CORVUS Herbicide.
2. Add the proper amount of CORVUS Herbicide, then add the rest of the water or liquid fertilizer to the desired level.
3. Maintain sufficient agitation to ensure a uniform spray mixture during application.
4. If CORVUS Herbicide is applied in a tank mixture with other pesticides, add CORVUS Herbicide to the spray tank first and ensure it is thoroughly dispersed before adding other pesticides.
5. Continue to fill the tank with carrier to the desired volume while agitating. Continue agitation during application to ensure a uniform spray mixture.

RE-SUSPENDING SC PRODUCTS IN SPRAY SOLUTION
Like other suspension concentrates (SC's), CORVUS Herbicide will settle if left standing without agitation. If the spray solution is allowed to settle for one hour or more, reagitate the spray solution for a minimum of 10 minutes before application.

Equipment Cleanup Procedures

To avoid injury or exposure to non-target crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment, including pumps, nozzles, lines and screens with a good quality tank cleaner, on approved rinse pad or on the field site where an approved crop is to be grown. Mix only as much cleaning solution as needed.

1. Flush tank, hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.
2. Use a pressure washer with a high quality commercial spray tank cleaner in water to clean the inside of the spray tank. Take care to wash all parts of the tank, including the inside top surface. If a pressure washer is not available, completely fill the sprayer with the cleaning solution to ensure contact of the cleaning solution with all internal surfaces of the tank and plumbing. Start agitation in the sprayer and thoroughly recirculate the cleaning solution for at least 15 minutes. All visible deposits must be removed from the spraying system.
3. Flush hoses, spray lines, and nozzles for at least 1 minute with the cleaning solution.
4. Dispose of rinsate from steps 1-3 in an appropriate manner.
5. Repeat steps 2-4.
6. Remove nozzles, screens and strainers and clean separately in the cleaning solution after completing the above procedures.
7. Rinse the complete spraying system with clean water.
8. For cleanup, use an approved rinse pad or the field site where an approved crop is to be grown.

ROTATIONAL CROPS

Rotational crops vary in their response to low concentrations of CORVUS Herbicide remaining in the soil. The amount of CORVUS Herbicide that may be present in the soil depends on soil moisture, soil temperature, application rate, elapsed time since

application and other environmental factors. When CORVUS Herbicide is used in combination with other products, always follow the most restrictive rotational crop requirements. The following rotational crops may be planted after applying CORVUS Herbicide.

Crop	Rotational Interval[2]	Minimum Precipitation Requirement[1]
Field corn	0 Months	None
Wheat, Triticale, Cereal and rye	4 Months	None
Barley, Soybean, Sweet corn[3], Popcorn[3]	9 Months	15 inches of cumulative precipitation from application to planting of rotational crop
Rice[3], Cotton[3]	10 Months	15 inches of cumulative precipitation from application to planting of rotational crop
Peanuts[3]	11 Months	15 inches of cumulative precipitation from application to planting of rotational crop
Tobacco[3]	12 Months	15 inches of cumulative precipitation from application to planting of rotational crop
Alfalfa, Green and Dry Beans, Oats, Sorghum[4], Sunflower, Canola, Potato, Sugar beet and all other crops[5]	17 Months[3]	30 inches of cumulative precipitation from application to planting of rotational crop

[1] The amount of cumulative precipitation required before planting a rotational crop is in addition to the required rotational interval given in months. Furrow or flood irrigation must not to be included in total. No more than 7 inches of overhead irrigation must be included in total.

[2] Crop varieties planted back at intervals of one year or less must not have known acute sensitivity to ALS-inhibiting and/or SU herbicides.

[3] When soil pH is 7.5 or above, crop plant back needs to be delayed to17 months and to 24 months for crops listed in the 17 month interval above.

[4] For CORVUS Herbicide used at 2.25 - 3.3 fl oz. per acre or less and the total of Thiencarbazone-methyl from all sources is 0.014 pounds active ingredient per acre or less, sorghum can be planted at the 9 month or longer interval.

[5] All other crops may be seeded only after the completion of a successful bioassay after a CORVUS Herbicide application. Refer to the “Field/Small Scale Bioasaay” section.

In the event of crop failure: If the corn crop treated with CORVUS Herbicide is lost, only field corn and corn grown for silage may be replanted immediately. **DO NOT** make an additional application of CORVUS Herbicide.

Cover Crops

Use of cover crops as a means of soil improvement, erosion control, weed and/or insect suppression, etc., following harvest of corn in the Fall is increasing. Planting of cover crops in fields treated with CORVUS Herbicide is allowed as long as these cover crops are not grazed by livestock nor harvested for food. Cover crops are to be tilled under or chemically controlled with burndown herbicides in the spring. Many cover crops can be planted within 90-120 days after application of CORVUS Herbicide. However, all potential cover crops have not been evaluated for sensitivity to CORVUS Herbicide and significant injury may occur. Prior to seeding a cover crop, complete a successful field/small scale bioassay to provide an indication of the level of sensitivity to the prior CORVUS Herbicide application. Refer to the “Field/Small Scale Bioassay” section. If used in tank mixtures with other herbicides, always follow the most restrictive label.

Field/Small Scale Bioassay

A field/small scale bioassay must be completed before rotating to a cover crop other than those specified in the "Rotational Crop Restrictions" section of this label. To conduct an effective **field bioassay**, grow strips of the crop(s) you intend to grow the following season in a field previously treated with CORVUS Herbicide. The test strip must be placed in a controlled area and must include low areas and knolls, and include variations in soil including type and pH. Crop response to the bioassay will determine if the crop(s) grown in the test strips can be grown safely in the areas previously treated with CORVUS Herbicide.

For an effective **small scale bioassay**, collect uniform samples of all soil types from the CORVUS Herbicide-treated field (see example above for types of soil in the sample) and place the soil into a sturdy container. Plant the desired cover crop into the soil, apply water and place the container in a warm sunny area to allow germination and growth of the crop. Monitor growth of the cover crop over a three to four week period. If the crop emerges and grows normally, the risk to establish and grow the cover crop in the CORVUS Herbicide-treated field must be acceptable.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

CORVUS Herbicide applied as directed in this label will control or suppress the weeds listed below. Additional weeds may be controlled with tank mixtures or sequential applications (refer to the Tank Mix Instructions and Sequential Application Instructions sections of this label). Always refer to the tank mix partner labels for specific use rates and additional directions.

BROADLEAF WEEDS		
Amaranth, palmer	Mallow, Venice	Ragweed, common
Buffalobur	Marestail	Ragweed, giant [2,3,4]
Burcucumber[2]	Medic, black [2,3]	Russian thistle
Buttercup, small flower	Morningglory, annual [2,3,4]	Sesbania, hemp
Carpetweed	Mustard, wild	Shepherd's-purse
Chamomile spp	Nightshade, black	Sicklepod [2,3,4]
Chickweed, common	Nightshade, eastern black	Sida, prickly
Clover, purple [2,3,4]	Nightshade, hairy	Smartweed, Penn.
Clover, white [2,3,4]	Pennycress, field	Smartweed, ladysthumb
Cocklebur [2,3,4]	Pepperweed, Virginia	Speedwell, corn 2,3
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	Pigweed, prostrate	Spurge, toothed
Dandelion, (seedling)	Pigweed, redroot	Sunflower, wild [2,3,4]
Deadnettle, purple	Pigweed, smooth	Velvetleaf
Galinsoga	Pigweed, tumble	Vetch, bird [2,3,4]
Henbit	Plantain, broadleaf	Violet, field [2,3,4]
Jimsonweed	Puncturevine, common	Waterhemp, tall
Kochia	Purslane, common	Waterhemp, common
Lambsquarters, common	Radish, wild	

GRASS/SEDGE WEEDS		
Barnyardgrass	Foxtail, robust white	Oat, tame
Bluegrass, annual [2,3]	Foxtail, robust purple	Oat, wild
Crabgrass, large	Foxtail, yellow	Panicum, fall
Crabgrass, smooth	Goosegrass	Panicum, Texas [2]
Cupgrass, woolly [1]	Johnsongrass, seedling	Sandbur, field [2]
Foxtail, bristly	Millet, browntop	Shattercane[1]
Foxtail, giant	Millet, wild proso [2]	Signalgrass, broadleaf
Foxtail, green	Nutsedge, yellow [2,3]	Witchgrass[1]

[1] These weeds may require an appropriate sequential postemergence herbicide treatment for control of late season escapes.
[2.] These weeds will be partially controlled. Partially controlled weeds will be reduced competition by stunted growth and/or reduced populations as compared to non-treated areas. Commercially acceptable control may require the application of an appropriate preemergence tank mixture or sequential postemergence herbicide treatment.
[3.] Control of these weeds can be gained with the addition of an approved label rate of atrazine.
[4] These weeds may require a postemergence application of DiFlexx® Herbicide (dicamba, EPA# 264-1173) or other appropriate postemergence herbicides.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

CORN (Field Corn, Seed Corn and Corn Grown for Silage)

CORVUS Herbicide may be used in either conventional, conservation tillage, or no-till crop management systems and may be applied either preplant, preplant incorporated (less than 2" deep), preemergence or early postemergence.

CORVUS Herbicide treatments are most effective in controlling weeds when adequate rainfall is received within 14 days after application. If cultivation is necessary because of soil crusting, soil compaction or weed germination before rain occurs, use shallow tillage including rotary hoe to lightly incorporate CORVUS Herbicide. Make certain corn seeds are below the tilled area. If treated soil is moved during tillage practices in such a way that the herbicide barrier is no longer intact, weeds may emerge from areas where treated soil has been removed. **DO NOT** incorporate with a drag harrow after planting.

APPLICATION RATES

Application Timing	Maximum Fluid oz of CORVUS Herbicide per Acre[1] for Soil Type			
	Soil Texture			
	Coarse Soils 2.0% O.M.[2] or less Sand, Loamy sand, Sandy loam	**Coarse Soils greater than 2.0% O.M. [2]** Sand, Loamy sand, Sandy loam	**Medium Soils** Loam, Silt loam, Silt, Sandy clay loam	**Fine Soils** Silty clay loam, Clay loam, Sandy clay, Silty clay, Clay
Preplant[3] (Surface Applied or Incorporated) Preemergence Early postemergence	3.33	5.6[4]	5.6[4]	5.6[4]

[1] If soils are 2.0% or less in O.M. and have a pH of 7.5 or greater, the rate selected from the table above can be reduced by 0.5 fluid oz.
[2] O.M. = Organic Matter by weight.
[3] CORVUS Herbicide may be applied alone or in specified tank-mixes up to 21 days prior to planting. CORVUS Herbicide may be applied up to 30 days prior to planting when used in a planned sequential application program followed by postemergence applied herbicides appropriate for control of the target weeds.
[4] For coarse textured soils with greater than 2.0% O.M. or medium textured soils with 2.0% O.M. or less, and where densities of weeds controlled by CORVUS Herbicide are light to moderate, an appropriate rate down to 4.5 fluid oz per acre may be selected.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE

- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.6 fluid ounces (0.082lbs of isoxaflutole, 0.033lbs of thiencarabzone-methyl) of Corvus Herbicide per acre in a single application or exceed the maximum labeled rate for any given soil type.
- Application: **DO NOT** exceed maximum labeled rate for soil type. Spray overlaps produce areas of over application which increase the potential for crop damage.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.6 fluid ounces (0.082lbs of isoxaflutole, 0.033lbs of thiencarabzone-methyl) per acre of Corvus Herbicide per 365 day period or exceed the maximum labeled rate for any given soil type.
- **DO NOT** apply more than two applications of CORVUS Herbicide per acre per 365 day period at reduced rates.
- **DO NOT** exceed from all sources 0.094 pounds per acre of isoxaflutole per and 0.04 pounds per acre of thiencarbazone-methyl per year in corn.
- **DO NOT** exceed from all sources 0.20 pounds per acre per of cyprosulfamide per year in corn.
- **DO NOT** use CORVUS Herbicide in the same season as certain soil-applied organophosphate or carbamate insecticides (refer to the 'SEED/SOIL-APPLIED INSECTICIDE INTERACTIONS section of the label).
- **DO NOT** use CORVUS Herbicide on popcorn, or sweet corn.
- **DO NOT** irrigate CORVUS Herbicide into coarse soils at planting time when soils are saturated.
- **DO NOT** harvest field corn forage within 45 days of application of CORVUS Herbicide.
- **DO NOT** use COC or MSO with CORVUS Herbicide applied to emerged field corn.
- **DO NOT** apply tank mixtures of CORVUS Herbicide with organophosate or carbamate insecticides to emerged corn.
- **DO NOT** apply solo HPPD inhibitor Postemergence herbicides to corn that has been treated with CORVUS Herbicide in the same growing season.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

- **Planting depth:** Corn seed must be planted a minimum of 1-1/2 inches deep and must be completely covered with soil and furrow firmed or reduced crop stand or injury may occur.
- **Effect of variable soils on use rate:** The proper use rate of CORVUS Herbicide is affected by several soil factors, including soil texture, organic matter, and soil pH. Soils which contain variations in one or more of these factors in a given area are termed variable soils and may be more likely to incur localized corn injury symptoms from an application of CORVUS Herbicide, especially in those localized areas containing a more coarse soil texture, a lower organic matter and/or a higher pH (alkaline/calcareous soil) than other areas of the same field. The user is responsible for selecting the appropriate rate of CORVUS Herbicide as specified in the table above that corresponds to all soils in the area of application.
- **Effect of adverse weather:** Following an application of CORVUS Herbicide, extended periods of cool/cold, wet conditions (cool/cold daytime/nighttime temperatures, saturated soil conditions, recurring rainfall events, etc.) during corn seed germination and/or early crop development period may result in temporary crop injury. Injury symptoms may appear as leaf tissue bleaching (whitening) and/or crop stunting. Corn plants usually recover from this injury without affecting yield.
- **Corn hybrids and certain male pollinators:** Corn hybrids and certain male pollinators within blended corn varieties vary in their response to CORVUS Herbicide. Not all hybrids or male pollinators within blended corn varieties have been tested for sensitivity to CORVUS Herbicide. You need to consult with your seed provider, your local Bayer CropScience representative and/or other knowledgeable agricultural professionals for advice on sensitivity of hybrids or varieties containing male pollinator lines before applying CORVUS Herbicide. If the sensitivity of a hybrid or variety containing male pollinator lines is not known, you must apply CORVUS Herbicide to a small area to first determine if the hybrid is sensitive prior to spraying large acreages of that hybrid.

APPLICATION TIMING

Preplant Surface-Applied

CORVUS Herbicide may be applied up to 21 days before planting corn. CORVUS Herbicide may be applied up to 30 days prior to planting when used in a planned sequential application program including CORVUS Herbicide followed by postemergence applied herbicides appropriate for control of the target weeds. Refer to all parts of the label of the respective sequential partner for specific use directions and restrictions. Split applications of CORVUS Herbicide can be made. It is specified that 60% of the listed broadcast rate (refer to Application Rate Table) be applied 15 – 30 days prior to planting and the remaining 40% applied at planting. Total CORVUS Herbicide applied may not exceed the listed rate for a preplant treatment on the predominant soil type in the field. Moving treated soil out of the row or moving untreated soil to the surface during planting may result in reduced weed control.

Preplant Incorporated

CORVUS Herbicide may be applied up to 21 days before planting corn. CORVUS Herbicide may be applied up to 30 days prior to planting when used in a planned sequential application program including CORVUS Herbicide followed by postemergence applied herbicides appropriate for control of the target weeds. Refer to all parts of the label of the respective sequential partner for specific use directions and restrictions. Apply to the soil and uniformly incorporate in the top two inches of soil before planting using a finishing disc, field cultivator or similar implement capable of providing uniform two inch incorporation. **DO NOT** incorporate CORVUS Herbicide deeper than 2" or weed control may be reduced.

Preplant/Preemergence Burndown

When weeds are present at the time of treatment and prior to corn emergence, a tank mixture of CORVUS Herbicide (+/- DiFlexx® Herbicide - dicamba, EPA# 264-1173) with COC or MSO is advised for burndown of labeled weeds 6" or less in height. When weeds are greater than 6" in height or weeds not controlled by CORVUS Herbicide are present, the addition of a burndown herbicide (e.g., glufosinate, paraquat, glyphosate, or 2, 4-D) is advised. If giant ragweed, common cocklebur, henbit, Pennsylvania smartweed or purple deadnettle are present at the time of application, the addition of atrazine will improve control. Observe directions for use, precautions and restrictions, and adjuvants on the label of the burndown tank-mixed herbicide. When mixing with liquid nitrogen fertilizer or certain glyphosate formulations, substitute a non-ionic surfactant for oil concentrates.

Preemergence

Apply CORVUS Herbicide during planting (behind the planter after furrow closure) or after planting, but before weeds emerge. Failure to thoroughly close and firm the seed furrow may allow herbicide to directly contact the seed which can cause injury.

Early Postemergence

CORVUS Herbicide can be applied to corn in tank mixture with atrazine from spiking through the 2-leaf collar growth stage. Tank-mixtures with other herbicides or adjuvants are not advised for early postemergence applications of CORVUS Herbicide to emerged corn as crop response symptoms including bleaching, leaf edge necrosis and stunting may result. **DO NOT** use COC or MSO with CORVUS Herbicide applied to emerged field corn.

Early postemergence applications of CORVUS Herbicide must be made in water as the carrier. Sprayable fluid fertilizer as an herbicide carrier for early postemergence applications in corn can typically cause corn injury up to and including tissue burn (necrosis). Sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier is not advised for use with CORVUS Herbicide after crop emergence unless typical fertilizer burn symptoms on the crop are acceptable.

DO NOT apply tank mixtures of CORVUS Herbicide with organophosate or carbamate insecticides to emerged corn. Foliar applications of an organophoshate or carbamate insecticides must not be made within 7 days of an application of CORVUS Herbicide or crop injury may result.

TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

It is the pesticides user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable

restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all products labels involved in tank mixing. users must follow the most restrictive

directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

CORVUS Herbicide may be used in tank mixtures with other herbicides for improved control of certain broadleaf and grass weeds in corn. Preplant/preemergence/early postemergence tank-mixes with CORVUS Herbicide include but are not limited to those listed. Refer to and follow all parts of the label of each tank-mix partner.

Tank-mix combinations may be used in either conventional, conservation tillage or no-till cropping systems and may be applied at the same timings as CORVUS Herbicide unless otherwise specified on this label or on the tank-mix partner's label.

Multiple tank mixtures are allowed unless otherwise specified by the respective product labels. Check all tank-mix product labels for proper rates and compatibilities for multiple tank-mixes.

Possible Preplant/Preemergence Tank Mix Partners for Additional Weed Control

Diflexx® Herbicide (EPA# 264-1173, dicamba)	Roundup PowerMAX II (EPA# 524-537, glyphosate)	dicamba	saflufenacil
Degree Xtra Herbicide (EPA# 524-511, acetochlor, atrazine)	Roundup WeatherMAX (EPA# 524-537, glyphosate)	dimethenamid-P	s-metachlor
Harness® (EPA#524-473, acetochlor, atrazine)	Roundup PowerMAX 3 (EPA# 524-659, glyphosate)	glyphosate	
Harness® Xtra (EPA# 524-480, acetochlor, atrazine)	Warrant Herbicide (EPA# 524-591, acetochlor)	glufosinate	2, 4-D
Harness® Xtra 5.6L (EPA# 524-485, acetochlor, atrazine)	acetochlor	fluthiacet-methyl	
Roundup PowerMAX (EPA# 524-549, glyphosate)	atrazine	pendimethalin	

Possible Early Postemergence* Tank Mix Partners For Additional Weed Control

atrazine	Diflexx® Herbicide (EPA# 264-1173, dicamba)	dicamba	

*See instructions in APPLICATION TIMING section of this label for early postemergence tank mixtures, adjuvants and carrier solutions for directions on the use of tank mixtures with CORVUS Herbicide after crop emergence.

SEED/SOIL-APPLIED INSECTICIDE INTERACTIONS

CORVUS Herbicide can be used in conjunction with a variety of registered seed and soil-applied insecticides. Use of CORVUS Herbicide with soil and seed-applied insecticides on all corn hybrids must follow the use directions in the table below. **DO NOT** USE CORVUS Herbicide in the same year as any other organophosphate or carbamate soil-applied insecticides not specifically advised.

Seed or Soil-Applied Insecticide	Use Pattern	Use of CORVUS Herbicide in the Same Year
clothianidin, (clothianidin + bacillus firmus), (tebupirimphos + cyfluthrin), fipronil, tefluthrin, chlorpyrifos, phorate, bifenthrin, thimet	All	No use precautions
terbufos and other organophosphate or carbamate insecticides.	All	DO NOT USE

RATE CONVERSION CHART FOR CORVUS

Corvus (fl. oz)	Thiencarbazone-methyl (lbs ai) *(Conversion factor = 0.00586)*	Isoxaflutole (lbs ai) *(Conversion factor = 0.0147)*
3.33	0.019	0.048
4.5	0.026	0.066
5.6	0.033	0.082

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide storage
Store in a cool, dry secured storage area.

Pesticide disposal
Dispose of wastes resulting from the use of this product on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container handling
Non-Seed Treatment Products in Non-Refillable Containers

Rigid, Non-refillable containers (equal to or less than 5 gallons)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Rigid Non-refillable Containers that are too large to shake (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons or 50 lbs)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Refer to Bottom Discharge IBC information as follows.

Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. – Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable)

Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g.– Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums, Kegs)

Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To triple rinse the containers before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Bayer

NET CONTENTS: 2 1/2 GALLONS

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

May injure (phytotoxic) susceptible non-target plants.
For retail sale to and use only by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.
Commercial and certified applicators must ensure that all persons involved in these activities are informed of the precautionary statements.

CORVUS® Herbicide

ISOXAFLUTOLE	GROUP 27	HERBICIDE
THIENCARBAZONE-METHYL	GROUP 2	HERBICIDE

For: weed control in field corn, seed corn and corn grown for silage in the states of: AR, AL, CO, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NE, NJ, NM, NC, ND, MD, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, WI, WV and WY.

In the states of CO, KS, and MO use is only allowed under 24c registrations. A current 24c label must be in the possession of the user at the time of the pesticide application.

In the state of MN use is only allowed in accordance with the Minnesota Product Bulletin.

In the state of WI use is only allowed in accordance with the Wisconsin Product Bulletin.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS: Thiencarbazone-methyl: (Methyl 4-[[[(4,5-dihydro-3-methoxy-4-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-5-methyl-3-thiophenecarboxylate)	**7.60%**
Isoxaflutole [5-cyclopropyl-4-(2-methylsulfonyl-4-trifluoromethylbenzoyl) isoxazole]	**19.00%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	**73.40%**
TOTAL:	**100.00%**

Contains 0.75 pounds Thiencarbazone-methyl per U.S. gallon
Contains 1.88 pounds Isoxaflutole per U.S. gallon

EPA Reg. No. 264-1066

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

For **MEDICAL** and **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies **ONLY** Call 24 Hours a Day 1-800-334-7577
For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use on label.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

- Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin.
- Causes moderate eye irritation.
- Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.
- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide storage
Store in a cool, dry secured storage area.

Pesticide disposal
Dispose of wastes resulting from the use of this product on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container handling
Non-Seed Treatment Products in Non-Refillable Containers

Rigid, Non-refillable containers (equal to or less than 5 gallons)
Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Bayer CropScience LP
800 N. Lindbergh Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63167

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