TIAFENACIL	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE
GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM	GROUP	10	HERBICIDE

HELM

CROP SOLUTIONS

REVITON® ULTRA

A nonselective burndown herbicide with the active ingredients Tiafenacil (TERGEO®) and Glufosinate-Ammonium. For use in Field Corn, Cotton, Grape, Soybean, Fallow, and Non-Agricultural Uses Around Farmsteads.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	**% BY WT**
TIAFENACIL (CAS No. 1220411-29-9)	0.88%
GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM (CAS No. 77182-82-2)	22.00%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	77.12%
TOTAL:	100.00%

REVITON ULTRA is formulated as a soluble concentrate (SC) and contains 0.083 pounds of active ingredient Tiafenacil per gallon of formulated product and 2.07 pounds of active ingredient Glufosinate-ammonium per gallon of formulated product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO

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

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE INCLUDING STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
READ ENTIRE LABEL CAREFULLY AND USE ONLY AS DIRECTED.

FIRST AID: If in eyes: • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **If swallowed:** • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **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.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: If this product is ingested, endotracheal intubation and gastric lavage should be performed as soon as possible, followed by charcoal and sodium sulfate administration. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.
HOT LINE NUMBER: For **24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance** call National Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222. For **Chemical Emergency**, Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident, call **CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300**.

EPA Reg. No.71512-55-74530

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PREVIEW

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER: Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear protective eye wear, chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils, long-sleeved shirt and long pants and shoes plus socks.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.607(d-f)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications to corn, cotton, and soybean must use closed mixing/loading systems.

User Safety Requirements

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables 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.
- 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

This pesticide is toxic to estuarine/marine invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift and runoff.

This product is moderately toxic to bees on a chronic basis, and may cause chronic risk to pollinators or other terrestrial invertebrates. Do not apply this product to blooming vegetation or if bees or other pollinating insects are visiting the treatment area.

Ground Water Advisory

This product has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This product may leach into ground water if used in areas where soil is permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several days after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this chemical is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of this product from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding application when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours.

Under some conditions, this product may have a potential to run off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, including no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide runoff. Use vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands, etc. or on the downhill side of fields where runoff could occur to minimize water runoff.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

DO NOT mix or allow this product to come in contact with an oxidizing agent. A hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

In the State of New York Only: Not For Use In Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the Restricted Entry Interval (REI) of 12 hours with the following exceptions:

- REI for workers engaged in scouting activities in corn and soybeans is 4 days.
- REI for workers to move irrigation piping is 7 days for all crops.

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, protective eyewear, chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils, and shoes plus socks.

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Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

Reviton Ultra must be used only in accordance with directions on this label. To the extent consistent with applicable law, HELM Agro US, Inc. will not be responsible for losses or damage resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by HELM Agro US, Inc.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Rainfastness:

Reviton Ultra is rainfast 4 hours after application.

Weed Efficacy Information:

Burndown Activity. Reviton Ultra is a nonselective contact (burndown) herbicide used to control or suppress a broad spectrum of emerged broadleaf and grass weeds. Reviton Ultra has burndown activity on most young (generally less than 5 inches tall) annual weeds and suppresses the growth of perennial weeds by desiccating green foliage.

- It is essential to obtain complete coverage of target weeds for adequate weed control. Ensure adequate coverage of target weeds, proper application technique, and/or application at the appropriate timing. Application to mature, large (taller than 5 inches), stressed, grazed, or mown weeds will usually result in incomplete weed control.
- Burndown activity may be slowed or reduced under cloudy and/or foggy or cooler weather conditions, or when weeds are growing under drought or other stress conditions.

Residual Activity. Reviton Ultra rapidly degrades following application and as a result, Reviton Ultra has minimal residual activity against weeds. If residual activity is desired, tank mix with an herbicide with residual activity.

PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP INFORMATION

Weed Resistance Management

Reviton Ultra is a combination product containing two contact herbicides: Tiafenacil and Glufosinate-ammonium. Tiafenacil is a Group 14 herbicide that inhibits the protoporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO) enzyme in plants. Glufosinate-ammonium is a Group 10 herbicide in which the mode of action is the inhibition of the enzyme glutamine synthetase which results in rapid collapse and death of plant tissue.

Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Reviton Ultra. The repeated use of herbicides with the same modes of action allows resistant weeds to be selected and spread.

To help delay the development and spread of resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Reviton Ultra 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.
- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- 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, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- If a weed 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 HELM Agro US, Inc. at 813.621.8846.

Always apply the full labeled rate and at the specified application timing listed on the label. Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to determine if there is suspected resistant weeds in your region.

To manage a known herbicide resistant weed population, it is important to use herbicides with varying effective modes of action as tank mix partners, in sequential applications within a growing season, and/or in a multi-year weed management plan.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Reviton Ultra should be used as part of an integrated pest management strategy. Consult with local university extension and agricultural professionals for IPM strategies specific for your area.

Crop Tolerance Information:

Crops listed on this label are tolerant to Reviton Ultra when applied according to the labeled directions and under normal environmental conditions.

- Crop injury may occur under stressful growing conditions.
- Crop injury will occur if Reviton Ultra is applied postemergence (over the top) to the crop.
- In fields where poor row closure (during planting) and/or soil cracking is common, applicators should be watchful for cases where the crop emergence within the open planting row or within soil cracks. If Reviton Ultra is applied when the crop has emerged within open planting rows or within soil cracks (between the soil walls), Reviton Ultra will likely contact and injure the crop.
- In directed-postemergence (perennial crop) uses, Reviton Ultra will cause crop injury if the spray solution drifts into the crop canopy.

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Rotational Crop Information:

Table 1 indicates the interval between application of Reviton Ultra and planting of rotational crops or replanting after crop failures. In the case of tank mix, use the most restrictive interval of all products applied.

Table 1 *Rotational crop and replanting intervals by Reviton Ultra application rate*

Crop:	**Rotational Crop Interval (Days After Application):**
Barley	70
Brassica Leafy Vegetables	70
Buckwheat	70
Canola	21
Corn, field	0
Cotton	0 – 7*
Leafy Vegetables	70
Oats	70
Root and Tuber Vegetables	70
Rye	90
Soybean	0 – 7*
Teosinte	90
Triticale	70
Wheat	70
All Other Crops	180
* The replanting intervals are further defined in the use directions section.	

PRODUCT CROP USE & APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Reviton Ultra is registered for use on the crops listed in Table 2 for the use patterns indicated including:

Table 2.

Preplant and Preemergence
Corn, field
Preplant
Cotton Soybean
Postemergence (Directed)
Grapes
Postemergence (Burndown)
Fallow and non-crop areas

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply this product to residential areas.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- For any combination of cropping systems, **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 0.223 lb ai Tiafenacil per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply when winds are gusty or when conditions will favor movement of spray particles off the desired spray target. See the Spray Drift Management section of this label for additional information on proper application.
- A 50-foot buffer for ground applications and a 150-foot buffer for aerial applications must be maintained between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (including grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas, shrub lands, crop lands), semi-aquatic, and estuarine/marine habitats.
- To prevent potential for run-off, maintain a 25-foot vegetative filter strip between the treated field and any sensitive aquatic habitat such as but not limited to; lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, natural ponds, estuaries and commercial fish ponds.

Spray Carrier:

Spray carrier selection is very important to maximize effectiveness of Reviton Ultra. Always use clean water (no mud or clay), clear liquid nitrogen, or complete clear liquid fertilizers with Reviton Ultra water containing clay can reduce the efficacy of Reviton Ultra. It is important to never use muddy water or suspension type fertilizers containing clay as the spray carrier. When mixing Reviton Ultra in liquid fertilizer carrier conduct a jar test with all desired products to be in the tank at the appropriate ratios (see compatibility test instructions).

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Spray Volume – Ground Application:

The minimum spray volume for applications of Reviton Ultra is 15 gallons of final spray solution per acre. Adequate spray coverage is essential for optimal weed control. When targeting dense weed populations and/or larger weeds, and/or no-till fields where crop stubble/stover is present, use higher spray volumes (e.g. 20 gallons of final spray solution per acre).

Spray Volume – Aerial Application:

The minimum spray volume for aerial applications is 10 or more gallons of final spray solution per acre. Adequate spray coverage is essential for optimal weed control.

Application Timing and Rates:

For Reviton Ultra application timing and rates, see instructions listed for each use.

Table 3. Broadleaf and grass weeds controlled (C) or suppressed (S) by applications of Reviton Ultra applied to actively growing weeds at 24 to 48 fl oz per acre. Target actively growing weeds less than 5 inches. Avoid application under stress conditions such as drought, etc to maximize effectiveness. Application to mature, large (taller than 5 inches), stressed, grazed, or mown weeds will usually result in incomplete weed control.

BROADLEAF WEEDS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Reviton Ultra
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus Palmeri*	S-C
Anoda spurred	*Anoda cristata*	C
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*	C
Black medic	*Medicago lupulina L.*	C
Blueweed, Texas	*Helianthus ciliaris*	C
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*	C
Buffalobur	*Solanum cornutum*	C
Burcucumber	*Sicyos angulatus*	C
Buttercup spp.	*Ranunculus* spp.	S
Canola, volunteer	*Brassica rapa*	C
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	C
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	*Galium aparine*	C
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	C
Chickweed, mouse-ear	*Cerastium fontanum*	S-C
Clover, white	*Trifolium repens*	S-C
Cocklebur,common	*Xanthium strumarium*	C
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	*Acalypha ostryaefolia*	C
Cotton, volunteer +	*Gossypium* spp.	C
Croton, tropic	*Croton glandulosus*	C
Croton, woolly	*Croton capitatus*	C
Dandelion, common	*Taraxacum officinale*	S
Deadnettle, purple	*Lamium purpureum*	C
Devil's claw	*Proboscidea louisiana*	C
Dock, curly	*Rumex crispus*	S
Eclipta	*Eclipta alba*	C
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	*Oenothera laciniata*	S-C
Fleabane, annual	*Erigeron annuus*	C
Galinsoga, hairy	*Galinsoga ciliata*	C
Galinsoga, small flower	*Galinsoga parviflora*	C
Geranium, Carolina	*Geranium carolinianum*	C
Geranium, cutleaf	*Geranium dissectum*	C
Groundcherry, cutleaf	*Physalis angulata*	C
Groundsel, cressleaf	*Packera glabella*	C
Henbit, common	*Lamium amplexicaule*	C

(continued)

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BROADLEAF WEEDS *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Reviton Ultra
Hempnettle	*Galeopsis* spp.	C
Horsenettle, Carolina	*Solanum carolinense*	C
Horseweed (marestail) *	*Erigeron canadensis*	S-C
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*	C
Knotweed	*Polygonum* spp.	C
Kochia	*Bassia scoparia*	S-C
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	C
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	C
Mallow, common	*Malva* spp.	C
Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*	C
Marshelder, annual	*Iva annua*	C
Morningglory spp.	*Ipomoea* spp.	C
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*	C
Nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*	C
Nightshade, eastern black	*Solanum ptycanthum*	C
Nightshade, hairy	*Solanum sarrachoides*	C
Pennycress, field	*Thlaspi arvense*	C
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	C
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*	C
Pigweed, spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*	C
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*	C
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*	C
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*	C
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*	S
Radish, wild	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	S-C
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	C
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	C
Senna, coffee	*Cassia occidentalis*	C
Sesbania, hemp	*Sesbania herbacea*	C
Sida prickly (teaweed)	*Sida spinosa*	C
Shepherd's-purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	C
Sicklepod (java bean)	*Senna obtusifolia*	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	C
Smell melon	*Cucumis melo var. dudaim*	C
Sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceus*	C
Soybeans, volunteer +	*Glycine max*	C
Spurge, prostrate	*Euphorbia humifusa*	C
Spurge, spotted	*Euphorbia maculata*	C
Starbur, bristly	*Acanthospermum hispidum*	C
Sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*	C
Sunflower, prairie	*Corythucha pura*	C
Sunflower, volunteer	*Helianthus annuus*	C

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BROADLEAF WEEDS *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Reviton Ultra
Swinecress	*Lepidium* spp.	S-C
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola kali*	S-C
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	C
Vetch	*Vicia* spp.	S-C
Waterhemp	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*	S-C

GRASS WEEDS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Reviton Ultra
Barley, little	*Hordeum pusillum*	S
Barley, volunteer	*Hordeum vulgare*	C
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	C
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*	S-C
Corn, volunteer **	*Zea mays*	C
Crabgrass spp.	*Digitaria* spp.	C
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*	C
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*	C
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria pumila*	C
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*	C
Johnsongrass, seedling	*Sorghum halepense*	C
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*	C
Millet, wild-proso	*Milium vernale*	C
Oats, wild	*Avena fatua*	C
Panicum, fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	C
Panicum, Texas	*Panicum texanum*	C
Rice, red	*Oryza sativa*	C
Rye, volunteer	*Secale cereale*	S
Ryegrass, Italian***	*Lolium multiflorum*	S
Sandbur, field	*Cenchrus pauciflorus*	S
Shattercane	*Sorghum bicolor*	C
Signalgrass, broadleaf	*Brachiaria platyphylla*	C
Sorghum, volunteer,	*Sorghum* spp.	C
Sprangletop	*Leptochloa* spp.	C
Stinkgrass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*	C
Wheat, volunteer	*Triticum* spp.	C
Witchgrass	*Panicum virgatum*	C

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*For enhanced performance of horseweed (including glyphosate resistant populations), Reviton Ultra can be mixed with 2,4-D or dicamba based products (refer to specific labels for directions/restrictions). Tank mixtures including metribuzin have also shown to be beneficial (refer to specific labels for directions/restrictions).

**Target application between VE-V6 stages. Add low rates of clethodim (refer to clethodim label for directions/restrictions) for more complete control.

***For enhanced control of Italian ryegrass, Reviton Ultra can be mixed with clethodim (refer to specific labels for directions/restrictions).

+Volunteer LibertyLink® crops from the previous season may show variable control.

Adjuvants:

Use of an adjuvant can enhance performance of Reviton Ultra. Refer to manufacturer's labels for recommended rates of adjuvant.

When using an MSO, always use a product that contains modified vegetable oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifier.

If using a crop oil concentrate (COC), always use a product that contains at least 80% high quality petroleum (mineral).

The addition of an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer, either a 28% or 32% N urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) or a spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS), to the final spray solution is allowed. If UAN or AMS is added to the spray mixture, add UAN at a concentration of 2.5% v/v (2.5 gallons per 100 gallons of spray volume) and add AMS at a concentration of 8.5 lbs product per 100 gallons of the final spray volume.

Adjuvant Mixtures – Combinations of adjuvant products may be used at doses that are relative to the adjuvant recommendations above. It is the user's responsibility to understand whether or not the adjuvant mixture quality is equal to or better than the addition of MSO/COC, NIS, and/or fertilizer at the recommended rates above.

Tank Mixture Information:

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

For tank mixtures, add individual components to the spray tank in the following sequence: water, dry formulated products, liquid formulated products (except in the case of glyphosate or Reviton Ultra which should be added after liquid fertilizer or ammonium sulfate is dispersed), fertilizer (dry and/or liquid), and then adjuvants.

Reviton Ultra is generally compatible with fertilizers and micronutrient products, provided sufficient free water is available for dispersion of all the tank mixture products. Use tank mixture combinations only when applicator experience indicates that the tank mixture will not result in objectionable crop injury. However, the physical compatibility of Reviton Ultra partners should be evaluated before use with a jar test (see compatibility test instructions).

Compatibility Test

Additives and tank mixtures should be tested for compatibility by mixing in a small container prior to mixing in spray tank.

In a glass jar (~1 quart size), add all mix partners, in their relative proportions. Invert, shake or mix the jar thoroughly. If mixture forms precipitates (flakes or sludge), gels, balls up or forms oily films or layers, this indicates incompatibility. Though signs of incompatibility will typically be seen within 5 minutes of mixing, mixture should be observed for approximately 30 minutes.

Compatibility agents can be used to facilitate mixing. Add ¼ teaspoon of the compatibility agent to the mix (assuming a mixing rate of 2 pints compatibility agent per 100 gallons spray mix). If compatibility agents do not facilitate mixing, the mixture is incompatible and should not be used.

Sprayer Mixing:

Mixing and Loading Instructions. Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate application and avoid overnight storage of Reviton Ultra in spray mixtures.

1. Ensure the spray system is free of residues from previous applications.
2. Fill the tank 1/2 full of clean water.
3. Turn on the tank agitation system.
4. Add the required amount of Reviton Ultra and continue agitation until the product is dispersed.
5. If foaming occurs, use a silicone-based anti-foam agent.
6. As the tank is filling, add the required spray adjuvants.

Agitation should be maintained during mixing and application.

Sprayer Calibration

Equipment should be calibrated regularly according to the manufacturer's specifications. Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section.

Spray Tank Cleaning

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial spray cleaner according to the Manufacturer's direction, followed by triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Applicators are required to select the nozzle and pressure that delivers medium to coarse droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with ASABE Standard 572.1 for all applications.
- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 mph at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.
- A 150-foot buffer for aerial applications must be maintained between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (including grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas, shrub lands, crop lands), semi-aquatic, and estuarine/marine habitats.

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MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

Ground Boom Applications:

- Applicators are required to select the nozzles and pressure that deliver medium to coarser droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with ASABE Standard 572.1 for all applications.
- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 2 feet above target pest or crop canopy. Set boom to lowest effective height over the target pest or crop canopy based on equipment manufacturer's directions. Automated boom height controllers are recommended with large booms to better maintain optimum nozzle to canopy height. Excessive boom height will increase the potential for spray drift.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.
- A 50-foot buffer for ground applications must be maintained between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (including grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas, shrub lands, crop lands), semi-aquatic, and estuarine/marine habitats.

Ground Boom-less Applications:

- Applicators are required to select the nozzle and pressure that delivers medium to coarser droplet size as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with ASABE Standard 572.1 for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.
- A 50-foot buffer for ground applications must be maintained between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (including grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas, shrub lands, crop lands), semi-aquatic, and estuarine/marine habitats.

Non-Crop Vegetation Management:

- Apply with the nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or target vegetation, unless necessitated by the application equipment. Examples would include roadside, railroad, utility rights of way, forestry and other industrial vegetation management applications where safety or natural barriers obstruct application.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

Pollinator Advisory Statement - Follow all label directions and precautions to minimize potential off-target exposure in order to prevent effects to non-target plants adjacent to the treated site which may serve as habitat or forage for pollinators.

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

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the ground and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

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 the 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.

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WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Ground Boom-less 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.

CROP – SPECIFIC USE INSTRUCTIONS

Corn (Field Corn):
Use of Reviton Ultra for burndown use prior to planting or prior to emergence of LibertyLink or Glufosinate-resistant crops will limit the amount of herbicides containing Glufosinate-ammonium that may be used in-crop. Refer to product specific label for annual maximum use rates.

Application Timing	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Additional Information & Restrictions
Preplant through Preemergence	24 - 48	• Apply as a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment or by aerial application. • Follow manufacturer's recommendations for spraying pressure. • Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section. Use higher rate for dense and/or mature weed infestations. • **DO NOT** apply more than 48 fl oz/A (0.03 lbs ai Tiafenacil per acre and 0.78 lbs ai Glufosinate-ammonium per acre) in a single application. • **DO NOT** make more than 1 application for preplant or preemergence use. • **DO NOT** apply more than 48 fl oz/A (0.03 lbs ai Tiafenacil per acre and 0.78 lbs ai Glufosinate-ammonium per acre) per acre per year. • **DO NOT** apply within 60 days of harvesting corn forage and within 70 days of harvesting corn grain and corn fodder. • **DO NOT** use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers.

Cotton
Use of Reviton Ultra for burndown use prior to planting LibertyLink or Glufosinate-resistant crops will limit the amount of herbicides containing Glufosinate-ammonium that may be used in-crop. Refer to product specific label for annual maximum Glufosinate-ammonium use rates.

Application Timing	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Additional Information & Restrictions
Preplant	24 - 48	• Apply as a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment or by aerial application. • Follow manufacturer's recommendations for spraying pressure. • Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section. • Use higher rate for dense and/or mature weed infestations. • 32 fl oz may be applied up to the day of planting. • If applying 32 fl oz per acre, observe a minimum 7-day preplant interval for Coarse and Sandy Clay Loam Soils or Soils with < 2% Organic Matter. • **DO NOT** apply more than 48 fl oz/A (0.03 lbs ai Tiafenacil per acre and 0.78 lbs ai Glufosinate-ammonium per acre) in a single application. • **DO NOT** apply more than once per crop season for preplant application. • **DO NOT** apply more than 48 fl oz/A (0.03 lbs ai Tiafenacil per acre and 0.78 lbs ai Glufosinate-ammonium per acre) per acre per year. • **DO NOT** apply within 70 days prior to cotton harvest.

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Grape

Application Timing	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Additional Information & Restrictions
Postemergence (Directed)	24 - 48	• Apply as a directed spray using conventional low pressure ground spray equipment. • Follow manufacturer's recommendations for spraying pressure. • Review crop tolerance information section. • Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section. • Use higher rate for dense and/or mature weed infestations. • **DO NOT** apply more than 48 fl oz/A (0.03 lbs ai Tiafenacil per acre and 0.78 lbs ai Glufosinate-ammonium per acre) in a single application. • **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications. • **DO NOT** apply more than 144 fl oz/A (0.09 lbs ai Tiafenacil per acre and 2.34 lbs ai Glufosinate-ammonium per acre) per acre per year. • **DO NOT** allow spray solution to contact green stems (except suckers*) or foliage. • **DO NOT** apply to grapes established less than 2 years. • **DO NOT** reapply within 14 days. • **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest. • **DO NOT** graze, harvest, and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock. • **DO NOT** apply by air.

***Directions for Sucker Control:**

Reviton Ultra is effective as an aid in the management of undesirable sucker growth from the base of vine trunks or root sprouts. Suckers must be treated when the tissue is young and not mature and/or hardened off. Care must be taken not to allow spray mist to contact desirable fruit or foliage or green stem tissue.

Apply as a split application approximately 4 weeks apart at a max rate of 48 fl oz/A (0.03 lbs ai Tiafenacil per acre and 0.78 lbs ai Glufosinate-ammonium per acre) in a broadcast (directed) application. Thorough coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control.

- Sucker must not exceed 12 inches in length.
- **DO NOT** make spot spray application to vine trunk as injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.

Soybean

Use of Reviton Ultra for burndown use prior to planting LibertyLink or Glufosinate-resistant crops will limit the amount of herbicides containing Glufosinate-ammonium that may be used in-crop. Refer to product specific label for annual maximum Glufosinate-ammonium use rates.

Application Timing	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Additional Information & Restrictions
Preplant	24 - 48	• Apply as a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment or by aerial application. • Follow manufacturer's recommendations for spraying pressure. • Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section. • Use higher rate for dense and/or mature weed infestations. • If applying ≥ 32 fl oz per acre, observe a minimum 7-day preplant interval for Coarse and Sandy Clay Loam Soils or Soils with < 2% Organic Matter. • **DO NOT** apply more than 48 fl oz/A (0.03 lbs ai Tiafenacil per acre and 0.78 lbs ai Glufosinate-ammonium per acre) in a single application. • **DO NOT** make more than 1 application for preplant use. • **DO NOT** apply more than 48 fl oz/A (0.03 lbs ai Tiafenacil per acre and 0.78 lbs ai Glufosinate-ammonium per acre) per acre per year. • **DO NOT** graze the treated crop or cut for hay. • **DO NOT** use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. • **DO NOT** apply within 70 days of harvesting soybean seed.

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ADDITIONAL USES

Fallow

Application Timing	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Additional Information & Restrictions
Fallow period between crop harvest and next crop planting	24-32	• Must be applied with ammonium sulfate or an adjuvant containing ammonium sulfate at a rate that provides 1.5 to 3 lbs ammonium sulfate/acre. • Apply as a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment or by aerial application. • Follow manufacturer's recommendations for spraying pressure. • Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section. • Use higher rate for dense and/or mature weed infestations • **DO NOT** apply more than 32 fl oz/A (0.02 lbs ai Tiafenacil per acre and 0.52 lbs ai Glufosinate-ammonium per acre) in a single application. • **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year to fallow fields. • **DO NOT** apply more than 32 fl oz/A (0.02 lbs ai Tiafenacil per acre and 0.52 lbs ai Glufosinate-ammonium per acre) per acre per year.

Non-Agricultural Uses Around Farmsteads

For use in the non-selective burndown of vegetation on farms including implement storage yards, fence rows, on-farm roadsides or laneways, barnyards, and windbreaks.

Application Timing	Rate Range (fl oz/A)	Additional Information & Restrictions
Postemergence	32 - 48	• Apply as a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment mounted to a tractor or all-terrain vehicle (ATV). • **DO NOT** apply by aerial application. • **DO NOT** use in residential areas. • Follow manufacturer's recommendations for spraying pressure. • Review and follow restrictions from the spray drift management section. • **DO NOT** apply directly to or allow drift to contact desirable green tissue or green, thin, or uncalloused bark of desirable vegetation. • **DO NOT** reapply within 14 days. • Use higher rate for dense and/or mature weed infestations. • **DO NOT** apply more than 48 fl oz/A (0.03 lbs ai Tiafenacil per acre and 0.78 lbs ai Glufosinate-ammonium per acre) in a single application. • **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications. • **DO NOT** apply more than 144 fl oz/A (0.09 lbs ai Tiafenacil per acre and 2.34 lbs ai Glufosinate-ammonium per acre) per acre per year. • **DO NOT** allow grazing of vegetation treated with this product.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame. Keep the container tightly closed and dry in a cool, well-ventilated place. Storage temperature must not exceed 125° F. If storage temperature for Reviton Ultra is below 32° F, the material must not be pumped until its temperature exceeds 32° F. Protect against direct sunlight. Store product in original container only. **DO NOT** contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling:
[if product is in plastic containers]
[Nonrefillable container (equal to or less than 5 gallons). **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple 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 ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

[Non-refillable container (greater than 5 gallons). **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Recap 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 rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

[if product is in bulk containers]
Refillable container (250 gallon & bulk containers). Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning 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 clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or return to point of sale.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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