FOR CONTROL OF CERTAIN BROADLEAF WEEDS
IN WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE. CONSERVATION
RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) AREAS, GRASSES GROWN
FOR SEED PRODUCTION AND FLAX.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
"Octanoic acid ester of bromoxynil* (3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzonitrile) ........................... 31.7%"
"Isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl ester) ester of 2-methyl-chlorophenoxyacetic acid** .................... 34.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS: ........................... 34.3%
TOTAL 100.0%

* Bromoxynil octanoate equivalent to 21.8% of bromoxynil or not less than 2.0 pounds of bromoxynil per gallon.
**Equivalent to 21.8% 2-methyl-chlorophenoxyacetic acid or not less than 2.0 pounds MCPA per gallon.

Contains Petroleum Distillate

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
AVISO WARNING

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

EPA REG. NO. 34704-886
EPA EST. NO. 37507-MT-1
NET CONTENTS 2½ GALS. (9.46 L)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category F on an EPA chemical resistant category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Coveralls over a long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, or viton gloves, chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, protective eyewear, chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure, and chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.

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

If you will handle a total of 60 gallons or more of this product per day, you must use a mechanical transfer system for all mixing and loading operations. If this product is packaged in a 30 gallon drum, you must use a mechanical transfer system which terminates in a drip-free hard coupling which may be used only with a spray or mix tank which has been fitted with a compatible coupling. If you do not presently own or have access to a mechanical transfer system with this type of coupling, contact your dealer for information on how to obtain such a system or to modify your present tank. When using a mechanical transfer system, do not remove or disconnect the pump or probe from the container until the container has been emptied and rinsed. The pump or probe system must be used to rinse the empty container and to transfer the rinsate directly to the mixing or spray tank. Application from a tractor with a completely enclosed cab or aerial application is required whenever this product is applied to 360 or more acres in a day.

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

APPLICATION BY CHEMIGATION must be done by fixed pipe, overhead sprinkler systems or hand moved pipe. If hand moved pipe is used for chemigation, the pipe must not be handled in any way until 24 hours after chemigation has been completed and residues have been flushed from the system. When applying by chemigation, no person may enter the application site unless in an enclosed vehicle.

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

Apply to non-residential turf only. Do not apply to residential, playground, or schoolyard turf.

Do not apply with backpack or hand-held application equipment.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.

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 immediate advice.

IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-800-301-7976.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to wildlife and fish. Use with care when applying to areas frequented by wildlife or adjacent to any body of water. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target areas. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

NOTICE

BROMAC Herbicide contains low volatile isoctyl (2-ethylhexyl ester) ester of MCPA. At high air or ground surface temperatures, vapors from this product may cause injury to susceptible plants. This fact should be considered when applying BROMAC.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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 greenhouse, 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 intervals. 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 crops during the restricted entry interval. For all crops except turf, the REI is 24 hours. For turf, the REI is 12 days.

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 footwear plus socks, chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure and protective eyewear.

GENERAL INFORMATION

BROMAC is formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate containing the equivalent of 2 lbs. per gallon of octanoic acid ester of bromoxynil and 2 pounds per gallon of isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl ester) of MCPA. BROMAC is a selective postemergence herbicide for control of important broadleaf weeds infesting small grains (wheat, barley, oats, rye), and conservation reserve program areas, and grass grown for seed and forage. Optimum weed control is obtained when BROMAC is applied to actively growing weed seedlings. Considering BROMAC is primarily a contact herbicide, thorough coverage of the weed seedlings is essential for optimum control.

BROMAC has little residual activity. Therefore subsequent flushes of weeds will not be controlled by the initial treatment. Generally crops that form a good canopy will help shade subsequent weed flushes. However, certain crops or short-straw varieties, for example Yaccora Rojo wheat, may not develop the crop canopy fast enough to shade the subsequent flushes of weeds.

Occasional transitory leaf burn may occur. The temporary leaf burn is similar to that seen with liquid fertilizer. Because the activity of BROMAC is mainly contact, recovery of the crop is generally rapid with no lasting effect. Frequency and amount of leaf burn may be greater when crops are stressed by abrasive winds, cool to cold evening temperatures or mechanical injury, such as that caused by hail, sleet, or insect feeding. To reduce the potential for temporary leaf burn, applications should be made to dry foliage in the recommended spray volumes per acre when weather or conditions are not extreme.

MIXING, LOADING AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

It is strongly recommended that special care be taken in mixing and loading this product.

WARNING

Hands should be placed on the container in such a way as to avoid possible drip or splash.

If you will handle a total of 60 gallons or more of this product per day, you must use a mechanical transfer system for all mixing and loading operations. If this product is packaged in a 30 gallon drum, you must use a mechanical transfer system which terminates in a drip-free hard coupling which may be used only with a spray or mix tank which has been fitted with a compatible coupling. If you do not presently own or have access to a mechanical transfer system with this type of coupling, contact your local dealer to inform him or her of your need for such a system. When using a mechanical transfer system, do not remove or disconnect the pump or probe from the container until the container has been emptied and rinsed. The pump or probe system must be used to rinse the empty container and to transfer the rinsate directly to the mixing or spray tank.

BROMAC ALONE: Fill the spray tank to ¼ full with clean water. Begin agitation and add the recommended amount of BROMAC. Add water to the spray tank to the desired level. Maintain sufficient agitation to ensure a uniform spray mixture during application.

TANK MIXTURES: BROMAC may be tank-mixed with other pesticide products provided that these other products are registered for use on the crop/pest to be treated. The tank mix must be used in accordance with the more restrictive pesticide label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. BROMAC cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. BROMAC can be applied in tank mixture with many other herbicides and insecticides registered for use on approved crops. Refer to the specific crop section for rate recommendations and other restrictions. To apply BROMAC in mixture with another product, fill the spray tank ¼ to ½ full with clean water and begin agitation. If tankmixing with wettable powder, soluble powder, flammable or dry-flammable products, add the powder or flowable product first. After the other herbicide is thoroughly mixed with water add the recommended amount of BROMAC and add water to the spray tank to the desired level. If tankmixing with other product types, add the BROMAC first before adding the other product. Always mix one product in water thoroughly before adding another product or compatibility problems may occur. Never mix two products together without first mixing in water.

Maintain sufficient agitation while mixing and during application to ensure a uniform spray mixture. If spray mixture is allowed to remain without agitation for short periods of time, be sure to agitate until uniformly mixed before application.

If tank mixing with products other than those listed within each crop section, a compatibility test is recommended to ensure satisfactory spray preparation. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 quart) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually will appear within 5 to 15 minutes after mixing. To ensure maximum crop safety and weed control, follow all cautions and limitations on this label and the labels of products used in the tank mixture with BROMAC.

SPRAYABLE LIQUID FERTILIZERS AND SPRAY ADDITIVES

BROMAC can be applied in combination with sprayable liquid fertilizer or spray additives such as surfactants or crop oil concentrate. When tankmixing with liquid fertilizer always add the fertilizer to the spray tank first and agitate thoroughly before adding BROMAC. Always predetermine the compatibility with liquid fertilizer by mixing small proportional quantities in advance. Agitation must be maintained during filling and application operations to ensure that BROMAC is evenly mixed with the fertilizer. Leaf burn may occur when BROMAC is applied with liquid fertilizer, but new leaves are not adversely affected.

NOTICE: Fertilizers and spray additives can increase foliage leaf burn when applied with BROMAC. Do not apply fertilizers or spray additives with BROMAC if leaf burn is a major concern due to environmental conditions, crop or variety sensitivity to BROMAC.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

BROMAC can be applied to registered use areas by ground, aerial and sprinkler irrigation equipment.

GROUND APPLICATION

Use a standard herbicide boom sprayer that provides uniform and accurate application. Sprayer should be equipped with screens no finer than 50 mesh in the nozzle tips and in-line strainers. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough and uniform spray coverage. For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage use of flat fan nozzles (maximum tip size 8008) with a spray pressure of 40-60 psi are recommended. Other nozzle types and lower spray pressures that produce course sprays droplets may not provide adequate coverage of the weeds to ensure optimum control. Raindrop nozzles and flood nozzles are not recommended as weed control with BROMAC may be reduced. In general a spray volume of 10 to 20 gallons per acre (GPA) is recommended for optimum spray coverage. A minimum of 5 GPA with a minimum spray pressure of 60 psi and a maximum ground speed of 10 mph may be used with higher speed, low volume ground application if ground terrain, crop and weed density allow effective spray distribution. When using higher speed equipment a maximum ground speed of 10 mph is suggested if field conditions cause excessive boom movement during application which results in poor spray coverage.

Ground applications made when dry, dusty field conditions exist may provide reduced weed control in wheel track areas. Applications using less than 10 gallons per acre may result in reduced weed control.

When weed infestations are heavy, use of higher spray volumes and spray pressure will be helpful in obtaining uniform weed coverage.

Do not apply when winds are gusty or when other conditions favor poor spray coverage such as off target spray movement.
Avoid spray drift to nearby crops as this product will cause modifications in plant growth. Plant injury or reduced yields will result.

**SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**

**AIRDRIFF**

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator.

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

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

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

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the "Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information".

**SPRAY DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY**

Information on droplet size:

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

Controlling droplet size:

- **Volume**: Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure**: Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles**: Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation**: Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type**: Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produces larger droplets.

Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produces the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

**BOOM LENGTH**

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

**APPLICATION HEIGHT**

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

**SWATH ADJUSTMENT**

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

**WIND**

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

**TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

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

**TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

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

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

GENERAL WEED LIST
Post-emergence application of BROMAC Herbicide will control the following weeds when sprayed in the seedling stage. Maximum weed stage of growth is listed under BROMAC RECOMMENDATIONS.

MOST SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES

Annual sow thistle (Sonchus arvensis)
Black mustard (Brassica nigra)
Black nightshade (Solanum nigrum)
Common cocklebur (Xanthium strumarium)
Common lambsquarters (Chenopodium album)
Common tarweed (Hemizonia congesta)
Cow cockle (Saponaria vaccaria)
Cutleaf nightshade (Solana tram triflorum)
Eastern black nightshade (Solana tram pycanatum)
Coast fiddleneck (Amsinckia intermedia)
Field pennycress (Thapsi arvensis)
Green smartweed (Polygonum scabrum)
Hairy nightshade (Solanum sarcochoidea)
Hoarded Poppy (Glaisum cumulatum)
Jimsonweed (Datura stramium)
Ladysthumb (Polygonum persicaria)
Lanceleaf sage (Salvia reflexa)
London rocket (Sisymbrium irio)
Marshelder (Iva xanthifolia)
Pennsylvania smartweed (Polygonum strumarium)
Pepperweed spp. (Lepidium app.)
Redroot pigweed (Amaranthus retroflexus)
Russian thistle (Salsola kali)
Shepherdspurse (Capsella bursa-pastoris)
Silverleaf night-shade (Solana tram elaginifolium)
Smooth pigweed (Amaranthus hybridus)
Spiny pigweed (Amaranthus spinosus)
1Sunflower (Helianthus annuus)
Tall Waterhemp (Amaranthus tuberculatus)
Tartary buckweat (Fagopyrum tataricum)
Tumble mustard (Sisymbrium altissimum)
Wild buckwheat (Polygonum convolvulus)
Wild mustard (Sinapis arvensis)
Yellow rocket (Barbara vulgaris)

1 For control of sunflower, delay application until first sunflower seedlings emerging are 4 inches in height.


WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE
BROMAC RECOMMENDATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>RATE</th>
<th>CROP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BROMAC</td>
<td>1 pint/A</td>
<td>Fall seeded wheat, barley, oats and rye throughout the United States and spring seeded wheat, barley, oats and rye in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1½ - 2 pints/A</td>
<td>Fall seeded wheat, barley, oats and rye throughout the United States and spring seeded wheat, barley, oats and rye in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. Apply to wheat, barley, oats and rye from the 3 leaf stage but before the crop reaches the boot stage.</td>
</tr>
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<td>2 pints/A</td>
<td>Fall seeded wheat, barley, oats and rye throughout the United States and spring seeded wheat, barley, oats and rye in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. Apply to wheat, barley, oats and rye from the 3 leaf stage but before the crop reaches the boot stage.</td>
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<td>1-1½ pints/A</td>
<td>Spring seeded wheat and barley except Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming. Apply to wheat, barley, oats and rye from the 3 leaf stage but before the crop reaches the boot stage.</td>
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<td>2 pints/A</td>
<td>Apply to wheat, barley, oats and rye from the 3 leaf stage but before the crop reaches the boot stage. Apply through automated sprinkler irrigation systems with mechanical transfer loading system only. See MIXING, LOADING AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS section for complete details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post-harvest</td>
<td>Apply to wheat, barley, oats and rye from the 3 leaf stage but before the boot stage. Apply to wheat, barley, oats and rye from the 3 leaf stage but before the crop reaches the boot stage. Apply to wheat, barley, oats and rye from the 3 leaf stage but before the crop reaches the boot stage.</td>
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<td>Apply to wheat, barley, oats and rye from the 3 leaf stage but before the boot stage. Apply through automated sprinkler irrigation systems with mechanical transfer loading system only. See MIXING, LOADING AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS section for complete details.</td>
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<td>1 pint/A</td>
<td>Most susceptible broadleaf weeds up to 4 inches in height.</td>
</tr>
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<td>1 pint/A</td>
<td>Apply to wheat, barley, oats and rye from the 3 leaf stage but before the boot stage. Apply through automated sprinkler irrigation systems with mechanical transfer loading system only. See MIXING, LOADING AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS section for complete details.</td>
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Weeds germinating after spraying will not be controlled.

WEED SUPPRESSION

BROMAC Herbicide applied at 1½ pints per acre provides burn down of top growth. Regrowth may occur. Make applications when Canada thistle is 8 inches tall to the bud stage.
**PRODUCT** | **RATE** | **CROP** | **WEEDS**
--- | --- | --- | ---
**BROMAC + Rhoxa10** | 1/2–1 pint/A | Winter wheat | This tankmix will provide wild oat control in addition to broad leaves. Apply to wild oats in the 3-5 leaf stage and broadleaves that do not exceed the 4 leaf stage or rosettes of 1.5 inches in diameter. Average use rates per acre are 2½ pints (1-10 oats per sq. ft.), 3 pints (11-25 oats per sq. ft.) or 4 pints (more than 25 oats per sq. ft.).
| | | Winter wheat | This tankmix will provide wild oat control in addition to broad leaves. Apply to wild oats in the 3-5 leaf stage and broadleaves that do not exceed the 4 leaf stage or rosettes of 1.5 inches in diameter. Average use rates per acre are 2½ pints (1-10 oats per sq. ft.), 3 pints (11-25 oats per sq. ft.) or 4 pints (more than 25 oats per sq. ft.).

**RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS:**
- Do not graze treated fields within 45 days after application.
- Do not apply when crops are under moisture stress.
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- Do not apply when crops are under moisture stress.
- Do not apply more than 0.5 lbs ai of bromoxynil (2 pints of Bromac) per acre in a single growing season.

**CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS (CRP)**

**PRODUCT** | **RATE** | **CROP** | **WEEDS**
--- | --- | --- | ---
**BROMAC + Avenge** | 1-2 pints/A | Grasses for seed production | This tankmix improves control of broadleaf weeds such as henbit, tansy mustard and chickweed. Apply to weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, which ever comes first.
| | | Grasses for seed production | This tankmix improves control of broadleaf weeds such as henbit, tansy mustard and chickweed. Apply to weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, which ever comes first.

**GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED PRODUCTION**

**PRODUCT** | **RATE** | **CROP** | **WEEDS**
--- | --- | --- | ---
**BROMAC + Avenge** | 1-2 pints/A | Grasses for seed production | This tankmix improves control of broadleaf weeds such as henbit, tansy mustard and chickweed. Apply to weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, which ever comes first.
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**PRODUCT** | **RATE** | **CROP** | **WEEDS**
--- | --- | --- | ---
**BROMAC + + Avenge** | 1-2 pints/A | Winter wheat | This tankmix improves control of broadleaf weeds such as henbit, tansy mustard and chickweed. Apply to weeds up to the 8 leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, which ever comes first.
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RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED OR SOD PRODUCTION

- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated grasses, forage, hay, straw, silage, or seed to livestock.
- Do not apply BROMAC to grasses grown for seed production with backpack or hand-held application equipment.
- The Restricted Entry Interval (REI) for harvesting sod farm turf is 12 days. The REI for other turf activities is 24 hours.
- Do not plant rotational crops within 30 days following bromoxynil herbicide application.
- Do not apply more than 0.5 lbs ai of bromoxynil (2 pints of Bromac) per acre in a single growing season.

FLAX (Linum usitatissimum only)

**BROMAC APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**

**APPLICATION TIMING AND SPECIFIC COMMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BROMAC</td>
<td>0.9 pint/A</td>
<td>Apply to flax that is 2 to 8 inches in height. Do not apply BROMAC to flax during or after the bud stage.</td>
<td>Apply to MOST SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS that do not exceed the 4 leaf stage, 2 inches in height or 1 inch in diameter, whichever comes first.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESTRICIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: FLAX (Linum usitatissimum only)**

- Do not apply if temperatures are expected to exceed 85°F at or 3 days following application or crop injury may occur.
- Unacceptable crop injury may occur following BROMAC application to flax grown on high organic, peat type soils.
- Application under high humidity conditions can injure flax.
- Unless otherwise instructed, do not apply BROMAC with crop oil concentrate, surfactants or nitrogen solutions.
- Do not use on ornamental flax.
- Do not plant rotational crops within 30 days following bromoxynil herbicide application.
- Do not apply more than 0.225 lbs ai of bromoxynil (0.9 pints of Bromac) per acre in a single growing season.

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