Storm™

Herbicide

For use on peanuts, rice and soybeans

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS*:

Sodium salt of bentazon: 3-(isopropyl)-1*H*-2,1,3-benzothiadiazin-4(3H)-one 2,2-dioxide:	29.2%
Sodium salt of acifluorfen: sodium (5-[2-chloro-4-(trifluromethyl)phenoxy]-2-nitrobenzoate)	13.4%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	57.4%
TOTAL	100.0%

* Equivalent to 2.67 pounds of bentazon and 1.33 pounds of sodium acifluorfen per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 70506-59

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 the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

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.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF 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 INHALED:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency medical assistance, call The National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378.	
Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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

Engineering Controls Statement

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 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

User should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using toilet.
- Remove clothing 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

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, except as specified on this label for application to rice. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

Bentazon and acifluorfen are present in this product. These chemicals are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions a result of agricultural use. Use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, such as sand and soils with loamy sand textures, and where water tables are shallow could result in contamination of groundwater. The utilization of irrigated water in these areas will increase the likelihood of contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product 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.

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of Sale and Warranty are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during 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, 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 **48 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:

(continued)

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS *(continued)*

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Do not store below 40°F or above 100°F. Store in a dry place away from heat or open flame.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal:

- **Plastic Containers:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.
- **Bulk/Mini-bulk Containers:** Refillable/re-usable containers should be returned to the point of purchase for cleaning and refilling because the container must be thoroughly cleaned before refilling.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:
Dike and contain the spill with inert materials (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Storm herbicide is intended for selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in peanuts, rice, and soybeans. In addition, **Storm** may provide partial control of some grasses.

Crop Tolerance
Soybeans and peanuts are tolerant to **Storm** at the stages of growth listed. Leaf speckling, yellowing, bronzing, or burning may occur, but plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days. New growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced. **Storm** has no adverse effect on rice when used according to directions and may be used on first and second (ratoon) crops.

Cleaning Spray Equipment
Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial spray cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

II. APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply 1.5 pints of **Storm** per acre as follows unless instructed differently in **Section VI. Crop-Specific Information**. Applications can be made to actively growing weeds as aerial or broadcast applications at the rates and growth stages listed. The most effective control will result from making postemergence applications of **Storm** early, when weeds are small. Early application to weeds results in improved weed control and makes thorough spray coverage easier to obtain. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control.

Avoid drift to all other crops and nontarget areas. Do not apply when conditions favor drift from target area or when windspeed is greater than 10 mph.

Irrigation
In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth. Weeds growing under drought conditions usually are not adequately controlled.

Spray Coverage
Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Always use an adequate volume of spray solution to ensure thorough coverage. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

Cultivation
Do not cultivate within 5 days before or 7 days after applying **Storm**. Cultivating 7 days after treatment may help provide season-long control.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment
Water Volume: Use 5-10 gallons of water per acre.

Spray Pressure: Use up to 40 psi when using flat fan nozzles and use 40-60 psi when using hollow cone nozzles.

Application Equipment: Use only diaphragm-type nozzles to produce cone or fan-spray spray patterns. Nozzles must be oriented to discharge straight back with the air stream (opposite the direction of travel of the aircraft) and not more than 20° downward. Nozzles must be positioned 6-10 feet above crop.

Special Directions for Aerial Application
To obtain uniform coverage and to avoid drift hazards, follow these guidelines:

- Use coarse sprays (larger droplets) as they are less likely to drift.
- Do not apply **Storm** by air if ornamentals or sensitive nontarget crops such as cotton, sugar beets, sunflowers, or okra are within 200 feet downwind.

The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances. A drift control agent may reduce drift, however, it may also decrease weed control.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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 and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift 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 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
3. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.
4. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

Importance of 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 rate flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy protection. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles – Use minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the air stream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

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

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

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind

edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 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 the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if no fog is 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: This product 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).

Table 1 – Application Timing – Peanuts and Soybeans

Weeds Controlled (including triazine and ALS-resistant biotypes)	Weed Growth Stages	
	Leaf Stage (up to)	Maximum Height[a]
Anoda, Spurred[b]	4	2”
Carpetweed	3” diam.	2”
Cocklebur[c]	6	6”
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	4	4”
Crotalaria	6	6”
Croton, Tropic	2	<2”
, Wooly	2	<2”
Eclipta	6	<2”
Jimsonweed	6	6”
Ladysthumb	6	6”
Lambsquarters[b]	6	2”
Mallow, Venice	6	2”
Morningglories	4	2”
Mustard, Wild	6	4”
Nightshade, Black	6	2”
, Eastern Black	6	2”
Pigweed, Redroot	6	2”
, Smooth	6	3”
Ragweed, Common	6	3”
, Giant	4	6”
Redweed	4	3”
Sesbania, Hemp	4	6”
Sida, Prickly or Teaweed[b]	4	2”
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	6	6”
Starbur, Bristly	6	3”
Texasweed	3	3”
Velvetleaf[b]	4	2”
Waterhemp, Common	6	3”
, Tall	6	3”

[a]A second application of 1.5 pints of **Storm** per acre can be made for controlling subsequent weed flushes or escaped weeds before they reach the maximum weed size listed. Refer to **Table 4** for the maximum application rate per year.

[b]For regrowth or new germination, a follow-up application of Basagran herbicide may be necessary (refer to Basagran label).

[c]Do not treat earlier than the two true leaf stage. Do not count cotyledon leaves.

Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use 10-20 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Increase water volume up to 50 gallons if crop or weed foliage is dense.

Spray Pressure: Use a minimum of 40 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line).

Note: When using the lower water volume (i.e. 10 gallons per acre) or when crop and weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 60 psi for best results.

Application Equipment

Use standard high-pressure pesticide flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced up to 20” apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles as erratic coverage can cause inconsistent weed control. Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers or wiper applicators.

III. ADDITIVES

To achieve consistent weed control, one of the following additives is needed: ammonium sulfate, crop oil concentrate, nonionic surfactant, or urea ammonium nitrate. AMS (or UAN) should be used when velvetleaf is a target weed. Additives may cause some leaf burn, but new growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced. The potential for leaf burn is increased when relative humidity and temperature are high. See **Table 2 – Additive Rate Per Acre** for additive rates and **Table 3 – Additive Options for Storm Tank Mixes**.

Ammonium Sulfate (AMS)

AMS is a dry, granular nitrogen-source fertilizer. Use only fine feed-grade or spray-grade AMS because inferior grades of AMS do not dissolve adequately and can plug spray nozzles. United Phosphorus, Inc. does not recommend applying AMS if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label recommendation is 1-2 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water.

Oil Concentrate

The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- be nonphytotoxic,
- contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- provide good mixing quality in the compatibility test, and
- be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see **Compatibility Test for Mix Components**.

Some oil concentrates cause excessive leaf burn. Refer to your supplier for information concerning successful local experience before purchasing any oil concentrate.

Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN)

Commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution, UAN may be added in place of other spray additives to improve weed control. Because most nitrogen solutions are mildly corrosive to galvanized, mild steel, and brass spray equipment, rinse the entire spray system with water soon after use. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.

Temperature and Relative Humidity Effects

The following standard will help determine the optimum additive rate to use. If the temperature and relative humidity exceed 150 (e.g. temperature of 85°F plus 70% relative humidity = 155), use the lower additive rates.

Table 2 – Additive Rate Per Acre

Additive	Ground Application	Air Application
AMS	2.5 pounds	2.5 pounds
Oil Concentrate	1-2 pints	1 pint
UAN Solution	4-8 pints	4 pints
Nonionic Surfactant	1-2 pints per 100 gallons	1-2 pints per 100 gallons

Table 3 – Additive Options for Storm Tank Mixes

Additive Options	Nonionic Surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons)	AMS (2.5 pounds) or UAN (4-8 pints per acre)	Crop Oil Concentrate (1-2 pints per acre)	Nonionic Surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons) + AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) or UAN (2-4 pints per acre)	Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre) + AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) or UAN (2-4 pints per acre)
Option A	✓				
Option B		✓			
Option C			✓		
Option D				✓	
Option E					✓

IV. GENERAL MIXING INFORMATION

Additives and/or other pesticides may be mixed in the spray tank with **Storm** using the information in this section.

Tank Mix Partners/Components

The following products may be tank mixed with **Storm** according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels.

- Assure® II (quizalofop)
- Basagran® (bentazon)
- Classic® (chlorimuron ethyl)
- Concert® SP (thifensulfuron methyl+chlorimuron ethyl)
- Facet 75 DF® (quinclorac)
- FirstRate® (chloransulam-methyl)
- Frontier® 6.0 (dimethenamid)
- Fusilade® DX (fluazifop-p-butyl)
- Fusion® (fluazifop-p-butyl + fenoxaprop-p-ethyl)
- Glyphosate
- Matador® (quizalofop)
- Pinnacle® (thifensulfuron methyl)
- Poast® (sethoxydim)
- Poast® HC (sethoxydim)
- Propanil
- Pursuit® (imazethapyr)
- Raptor® (imazamox)
- Reliance® STS (thifensulfuron methyl + chlorimuron ethyl)
- Resource® (flumiclorac)
- Scepter® (imazaquin)
- Select® (clethodim)
- Skirmish® (chlorimuron ethyl)
- Starfire® (paraquat)
- Synchrony® STS (thifensulfuron methyl + clorimuron ethyl)
- 2,4-DB

See **Section VI. Crop-Specific Information** for more details. Read and follow the applicable **Restrictions** and **Limitations and Directions for Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes. Separate applications should be made if all target weeds are not at the labeled growth stage for treatment at the same time.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Storm** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. United Phosphorus, Inc. does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on United Phosphorus, Inc. labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than United Phosphorus, Inc. recommended tank mixes.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing additives and/or other pesticides, always perform a compatibility jar test. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in the **Mixing Order** using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

When mixing additives and/or other pesticides in a spray tank, add the products to be used in the following sequence.

1. **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
2. **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Products in PVA Bags.** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
5. **Water-soluble products** (such as **Storm**). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
6. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
7. **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
8. **Remaining quantity of water.**

Maintain constant agitation during application.

V. RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- **Maximum Seasonal Use Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 3 pints of **Storm** per acre, per season for peanuts and soybeans. Do not apply more than a total of 1.5 pints of Storm per acre, per season for rice. Refer to **Table 4** for the maximum rate per acre, per application.
- Do not apply more than a total of 2.0 pounds of bentazon a.i. (from all sources) per acre, per calendar year.
- Do not apply **sequential** applications of **Blazer** or **Storm** within **15 days** following the initial application of **Storm**.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply **Storm** within **50 days** of soybean or rice harvest, or **75 days** of peanut harvest.
- **Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 48 hours**
- **Crop Rotation Restriction:** Root crops (such as carrots, turnips, sweet potatoes, etc.) must not be planted in fields treated with **Storm** for **18 months** following treatment.
- In case of crop failure, only peanuts, rice, or soybeans may be immediately replanted. Do not reapply **Storm** if the application will exceed the maximum rate allowed per acre, per season.
- Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.
- **Stress:** Do not apply to weeds or crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control may result.

- Do not apply **Storm** to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged. In the Southeast, in-furrow treatments of insecticides/nematocides may predispose peanuts to injury from **Storm**.
- **Rainfast Period:** Rainfall or overhead irrigation within 4 hours after application may reduce the effectiveness of **Storm**.
- Do not apply through any type of **irrigation** system.

Table 4 – Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

Crop	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application
Peanuts	75 days	1.5 pints	3 pints	No	Yes
Rice	50 days	1.5 pints	1.5 pints	No	Yes
Soybeans	50 days	1.5 pints	3 pints	No	Yes

VI. SPECIFIC CROP INFORMATION

PEANUTS

Apply 1.5 pints of **Storm** per acre to peanuts preemergence at cracking stage (initiation of soil cracking, but before peanut emergence from the soil), or postemergence to peanuts to control susceptible weeds but no more than 75 days before harvest.

An additional 2 pints of **Basagran herbicide** may be applied per acre following an application of 3 pints of **Storm** per acre, per season, but no additional **Blazer herbicide** should be applied. An additional 3 pints of **Basagran** or 1 pint of **Blazer** may be applied following an application of 1.5 pints of **Storm** per acre per season.

Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations:
In-furrow treatments of insecticides/nematocides may predispose peanuts to injury from **Storm**.

Peanut Tank Mixes
Storm may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive Option
Frontier® 6.0	A or C
Starfire®	A
2,4-DB	A

Refer to **Table 3** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

RICE

Apply 1.5 pints of **Storm** per acre when rice is at the late tillering stage up to the early boot stage, which normally occurs in June or July. Rice must be past the 3-leaf stage.

Do not apply more than 1.5 pints of **Basagran** following an application of **Storm**.

Do not apply **Blazer** to rice treated with **Storm**.

Do not apply **Storm** to rice with ground equipment when field is flooded because splashing will wash **Storm** off weed leaf surfaces and result in ineffective control.

Do not use **Storm** on rice fields where the commercial cultivation of catfish or crayfish is practiced.

Do not use water containing residues of **Storm** from rice cultivation to irrigate crops other than soybeans or peanuts.

Do not apply more than one application of **Storm** per acre, per season.

Rice Tank Mixes
Storm may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive Option
Basagran®	A
Facet® 75 DF	A
Propanil*	A

* Do not apply this tank mix if **Blazer** has been previously applied.

Refer to **Table 3** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

Table 5 – Storm herbicide – Rice

Application Rate and Timing Table for Drained or Flooded Fields

Weeds Controlled*	1.5 Pints of Storm Per Acre		
	Leaf Stage	Maximum Weed Height in Drained Fields	Maximum Weed Height Above Water Level
Cocklebur	2-10	10”	6”
Dayflower	2-10	6”	5”
Ducksalad	2-4	2”	—
Gooseweed	4-6	4”	—
Sesbania, Hemp	**	**	4”
Morningglory species	up to 4	2”	1”
Redstem	up to 6	4”	3”
Redweed	4-6	6”	—
Smartweed	2-10	6”	5”
Spikerush	2-6	6”	—
Nutsedge, Yellow***	4-6	6”	5”

* Add a nonionic surfactant at a rate (concentration) of 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution).
** Effective control can be obtained at practically all heights provided **Storm** plus a nonionic surfactant is applied before the bloom (flowering).
*** Add oil concentrate at a rate (concentration) of 1.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) instead of a nonionic surfactant. Partial control can be expected.

SOYBEANS

To ensure optimum spray coverage of weeds, apply **Storm** to small actively growing weeds. Refer to **Section II. Application Instructions** and **Table 1** for more information.

Sequential application information: An additional 2 pints of **Basagran** may be applied following applications totaling 3 pints of **Storm** per acre, per season, but no additional **Blazer** should be applied. An additional 3 pints of **Basagran** or 1 pint of **Blazer** may be applied following an application of 1.5 pints of Storm per acre, per season.

Soybean Tank Mixes
Storm may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive Option
Assure® II[1]	D or E
Basagran®	A, B, or C
Classic®	D
Concert® SP (up to 0.25 ounce)	D
FirstRate®	D
Frontier® 6.0	A, B, or C
Fusilade® DX[1]	D or E
Fusion®[1]	D or E
Glyphosate	8.5-17 pounds of AMS per 100 gallons
Matador®[1]	D or E
Pinnacle® (up to 0.25 ounce)	D
Poast®[1]	E
Poast® HC[1]	E
Pursuit®	D

(continued)

Soybean Tank Mixes *(continued)*

Tank Mix Partner	Additive Option
Raptor®	D
Reliance® STS SP[2] (up to 0.25 ounce)	D
Resource®	C
Scepter®	D
Select® 2 EC	E
Skirmish®	D
Synchrony® STS[2] (up to 0.5 ounce)	E

[1]For best results if applying as part of a weed control program with **Storm**, follow these guidelines:

- If the partner is applied prior to the **Storm** application, wait 24 hours before applying **Storm**.
- If the partner is applied following the **Storm** application, wait 7 days before applying.

[2]When applying this tank mix to soybean varieties other than those designated as STS, do not add oil concentrate.

Refer to **Table 3** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

Crops

This product can be used on the following crops:

Peanuts
Rice
Soybeans

Look inside for complete Restrictions and Limitations and Application Instructions.

Weeds Listed in this Label	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Anoda, Spurred	*Anoda cristata*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
Crotolaria	*Crotolaria spp.*
Cocklebur	*Xanthium strumarium*
Dayflower	*Commelina spp.*
Devilsclaw	*Probiscidea louisianica*
Ducksalad	*Heteranthera limosa*
Galinsoga	*Galinsoga spp.*
Gooseweed	*Sphenoclea zeylandica*
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*
Lambsquarters, Common	*Chenopodium album*
Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*
Morningglory, Common (tall) , Cypressvine , Entireleaf , Ivyleaf , Palmleaf , Pitted , Purple Moonflower , Smallflower	*Ipomoea purpurea* *Ipomoea quamoclit* *Ipomoea hederacea* *Ipomoea hederacea* *Ipomoea wrightii* *Ipomoea lacunosa* *Ipomoea muricata* *Jacquemontia tamnifolia*
Mustard, Wild	*Brassica kaber*
Nightshade, Black , Eastern Black	*Solanum nigrum* *Solanum ptycanthum*
Nutsedge, Yellow	*Cyperus esculentus*
Pigweed, Redroot , Smooth	*Amaranthus retroflexus* *Amaranthus hybridis*

Weeds Listed in this Label	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Ragweed, Common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
, Giant	*Ambrosia trifida*
Redweed	*Melochia corchorifolia*
Redstem	
Sesbania, Hemp	*Sesbania exaltata*
Sida, Prickly or Teaweed	*Sida spinosa*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Spikerush	*Eleocharis spp.*
Starbur, Bristly	*Acanthospermum hispidum*
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*
Waterhemp, Common , Tall	*Amaranthus rudis* *Amaranthus tuberculatus*

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The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with 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 use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. United Phosphorus, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above. UNITED PHOSPHORUS, INC. MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN NO CASE SHALL UNITED PHOSPHORUS, INC. OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. United Phosphorus, Inc. and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of United Phosphorus, Inc.

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