GROUP	2	4	HERBICIDE

Boomer® PRX

Herbicide

TENKŌZ

For postemergent control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds plus certain perennial broadleaf weeds in spring wheat (including durum), winter wheat, and triticale.

Active Ingredient:	
clopyralid MEA salt: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, monoethanolamine salt	11.3%
fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester	12.4%
pyroxsulam: N-(5,7-dimethoxy[1,2,4]triazolo [1,5-a]pyrimidin-2-yl)-2-methoxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3-pyridinesulfonamide	1.2%
Other Ingredients	75.1%
Total	100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates

Acid Equivalents:
clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid - 8.6% (0.75 lb/gal)
fluroxypyr: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy) acetic acid - 8.6% (0.75 lb/gal)

Contains 0.75 lb of clopyralid acid equivalent per gallon, 0.75 lb fluroxypyr acid equivalent per gallon, and 0.11 lb pyroxsulam per gallon.

Keep Out of Reach of Children

WARNING AVISO

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.)

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-424-9300.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-685-55467 EPA Est. 11773-IA-001

Produced for
Tenkoz, Inc.
1725 Windward Concourse, Suite 410
Alpharetta, GA 30005

NET CONTENTS 2.5 GAL

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury • 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 • 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)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Protective eyewear
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves

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.

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

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 on skin	Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Note to physician: May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. May contain petroleum distillates. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to aquatic organisms and non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or wastes. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

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

Clopyralid is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and under certain conditions contaminate groundwater which may be used for irrigation or drinking purposes. Users are advised not to apply clopyralid where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability throughout the profile (such as loamy sand to sand) and the water table of an underlying aquifer is shallow, or to soils containing sinkholes over limestone bedrock, severely fractured surfaces, and substrates which would allow direct introduction into an aquifer. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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 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

Agricultural Use Requirements (Cont.)

statements on the label about personal protective equipment, restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers (as applicable). The requirements in this box 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 24 hours.

For early entry into 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, wear:

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site according to label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Product Information

Use Boomer® PRX herbicide as a postemergence herbicide for the control of annual grass and annual or perennial broadleaf weeds in spring wheat (including durum), winter wheat, and triticale.

Boomer PRX rapidly stops growth of susceptible weeds. However, typical symptoms (discoloration) of controlled or suppressed weeds may not be noticeable for 1 to 2 weeks after application, depending upon growing conditions and weed susceptibility. Degree of control and duration of effect are dependent upon weed sensitivity, weed size, crop competition, growing conditions at and following treatment, and spray coverage.

Use Restrictions

- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply Boomer PRX directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with, susceptible crops or desirable plants including alfalfa, barley, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, oats, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants. Do not permit spray mists containing Boomer PRX to drift onto such plants.
- Do not apply to crops underseeded with legumes.

Spray Drift Management

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product. 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.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Controlling Droplet Size

Pressure: Use the lower spray pressures specified for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. 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 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.

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind 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 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 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. A temperature

inversion is characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and commonly develops at night when there is limited cloud cover and calm conditions. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Presence of a temperature inversion is indicated by ground fog; however, if ground fog is not present, a temperature inversion can also be indicated by movement of smoke from a ground or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that forms a layer and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) is an indication of inversion conditions, while smoke that moves upward and dissipates rapidly is an indication of 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).

Equipment
All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's directions for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing, and operating height and pressure. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles.

Ground Applications:
Volume: Apply this product in a total spray volume of 10 or more gallons per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Spot treatments should be applied only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

Additional requirements for Aerial Applications:
Volume: Apply this product in a total spray volume of 5 gallons or more per acre.
Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 75% of the wingspan or 90% of rotor width may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Nozzle Orientation: Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Application: 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 a 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.).

Crop Rotation Intervals

The following rotational crops may be planted at the indicated interval following application of Boomer PRX.

Crop Rotation Intervals for All States Except: Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington

Superscripted numbers refer to Crop Specific Rotation Information.

Crop (1)	Rotation Interval (Months)†
wheat, triticale	1 month
barley, camelina, canola (rapeseed), cotton, field corn, flax, grasses, millet, mustard, oats, popcorn, seed corn, sugar beet, sweet corn	9 months
alfalfa, dry beans, peas (dry and succulent[2]), grain sorghum, safflower, soybeans, sunflower	10.5 months
chickpeas, cole crops (*Brassica* species) lentils, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), and broadleaf crops grown for seed	18 months
other crops not listed	18 months

1. A field bioassay is recommended prior to planting any crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 18 months following application.
2. For rotation to peas (dry and succulent) in 10.5 months, precipitation must be greater than 7.0 inches during the 10.5 months following application of Boomer PRX and greater than 5.5 inches during the June 1 through August 31 time period following application. Otherwise, rotation to field peas is recommended 18 months following application.

Crop Rotation Intervals for Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington Only

Rotation Crops (1)	Rotation Interval†
wheat, triticale	1 month
barley, camelina, canola (rapeseed), cotton, field corn, flax, grasses, millet, mustard, oats, popcorn, seed corn, sugar beet, sweet corn	10 months
alfalfa, dry beans, grain sorghum, soybeans, sunflower	12 months
broadleaf crops grown for seed, carrots, celery, chickpeas, cole crops (*Brassica* species), cotton, field peas, lentils, lettuce, melons, mint, onion, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), safflower, and tomatoes	18 months
other crops not listed	18 months

1. A field bioassay is recommended prior to planting any crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 18 months following application.

† **Note: Boomer PRX** is degraded primarily by microbial activity and breaks down more rapidly under favorable soil moisture and temperature conditions. Correspondingly, the rate of degradation may be slower under extreme conditions of drought or cold temperatures. The above

crop rotation intervals are based on average annual precipitation, regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of recommended crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, the rate of microbial activity is dependent on several interrelating factors including soil moisture, temperature and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2.0%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of plant residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop. When soil moisture conditions are abnormally dry during the interval between an application of Boomer PRX and planting the next crop, conduct a field bioassay by planting test strips of the desired rotational crop. Monitor the test strips during germination and emergence for any abnormal growth to determine if the rotational crop can be grown successfully.

Mixing Directions

Boomer PRX - Alone

1. Fill the tank with 1/2 of the total amount of water.
2. Start agitation.
3. Add the required amount of Boomer PRX.
4. Add the required amount of adjuvant (refer to Adjuvants section).
5. Continue agitation while filling the spray tank to the required volume.
6. To ensure a uniform spray mixture, continuous agitation is required during application. If product is allowed to settle, thoroughly agitate to resuspend the mixture before spraying. Apply mixture immediately after it is prepared.

Boomer PRX - Tank Mix

If a broader spectrum of weed control is needed, Boomer PRX may be tank mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.

Tank Mixing Restrictions:

- Do not mix with products containing dicamba or amine formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA as these products may reduce grass control provided by Boomer PRX.
- Do not tank mix with organophosphate insecticides as these mixtures may result in unacceptable crop injury.
- Do not exceed specified application rates for respective products or maximum allowable application rates for any active ingredient in the tank mix.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Always perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of Boomer PRX and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used. Vigorous, continuous agitation during mixing, filling and throughout application is required for all tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the most effective agitation in spray tanks. To prevent foaming in the spray tank, avoid stirring or splashing air into the spray mixture.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixes:

1. Fill the spray tank to 3/4 of the total spray volume required with water.
2. Start agitation.
3. Add Boomer PRX and agitate for 2 to 3 minutes
4. After adding Boomer PRX, add different formulation types in the following order: (1) dry flowables; (2) wettable powders; (3) aqueous suspensions, flowables and liquids. Maintain agitation and add: (4) emulsifiable concentrates; (5) solutions; and (6) adjuvants. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after each addition.
5. Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing and throughout application. If product is allowed to settle, thoroughly agitate to resuspend the mixture before spraying. Apply mixture immediately after it is prepared.

If application or agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

Clean-Out Procedures for Spray Equipment

1. Drain any remaining spray mixture from the application equipment.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank while filling the tank 1/2 full of water.
3. Add household ammonia at a rate of 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water. Recirculate for 5 minutes and spray out part of this mixture for 5 minutes through the boom. Drain tank.
4. Remove all spray nozzles and screens and clean separately.
5. If spray equipment will be used for pesticide application to crops sensitive to Boomer PRX, repeat steps 1 through 3. Thoroughly clean exterior surfaces of spray equipment.

Note: Rinsate may be disposed of on site according to label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Weeds Controlled (C) or Suppressed (S)

Best results are obtained when grass weeds are treated at the 2-leaf to 2-tiller stage of growth and before broadleaf weeds are larger than 2 inches tall or 2 inches in diameter. Best control is achieved when applications are made to actively growing weeds. Control may be reduced when weeds are exposed to drought or extreme temperatures. Except for weeds controlled by fluroxypyr or clopyralid, Boomer PRX will not control known ALS (Group 2) resistant biotypes of labeled weeds.

Common name	Scientific Name	
Grass Weeds		
barley, foxtail	*Hordeum jubatum*	S
barnyardgrass	*Echinocloa crus-galli*	C
blackgrass	*Alopecurus myosuroides*	C
bluegrass, bulbous	*Poa bulbosa*	C
brome, downy	*Bromus tectorum*	S
brome, Japanese	*Bromus japonicus*	C
brome, ripgut	*Bromus diandrus*	C
canarygrass, hood	*Phalaris paradoxa*	S
canarygrass, littleseed	*Phalaris minor*	S
cheat	*Bromus secalinus*	C
chess, hairy	*Bromus commutatus*	C
corn, volunteer	*Zea mays*	C
darnel, Persian	*Lolium persicum*	C[1]
foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*	S
foxtail, yellow	*Setaria pumila*	C[1]
oat, wild	*Avena fatua*	C
quackgrass	*Elymus repens*	S
rescuegrass	*Bromus catharticus*	S
ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium perenne*	C
windgrass	*Apera spica-venti*	C
Broadleaf Weeds		
alfalfa, volunteer from seed	*Medicago sativa*	C
alfalfa, volunteer from perennial plants	*Medicago sativa*	S
artichoke, Jerusalem	*Helianthus tuberosus*	C[2]
beans, volunteer	*Phaseolis* sp.	C
bedstraw, catchweed (cleavers)	*Galium aparine*	C
bindweed, field	*Convolvulus arvensis*	S
bittercress, hairy	*Cardamine hirsuta*	C
buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*	C
buffalobur	*Solanum rostratis*	S
burclover, spotted	*Medicago arabica*	C
burdock, common	*Articum minus*	C
buttercup, smallflower	*Ranunculus abortivus*	C
canola, volunteer (wild turnip)	*Rapistrum rugosum*	C[3]
chamomile, false (scentless)	*Tripleurospermum perforata*	C
chamomile, mayweed (dogfennel)	*Anthemis cotula*	C
chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	C
chickweed, mouseear	*Cerastium fontanum*	C
clover, black medic	*Medicago lupulina*	C
clover, hop	*Trifolium aureum*	C
clover, red	*Trifolium pratense*	C
clover, white	*Trifolium repens*	C
cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*	C
coffeeweed	*Senna occidentalis*	C
coreopsis, plains	*Coreopsis tinctoria*	S
cornflower (bachelor button)	*Centaurea cyanus*	C
daisy, oxeye	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	S
dandelion	*Taraxicum officinalis*	C
dock, curly	*Rumex crispus*	C
dogbane, hemp	*Apocynum cannabinum*	C
evening-primrose, cutleaf	*Oenothera laciniata*	S

Common name (Cont.)	Scientific Name	
Broadleaf Weeds (Cont.)		
falseflax, smallseed	*Camelina microcarpa*	C[4]
fiddleneck, coast	*Amsinckia intermedia*	C
flax, volunteer	*Linum usitatissimum*	C
flixweed	*Descurainia sophia*	C[3]
galinsoga	*Galinsoga* sp.	C
geranium, Carolina	*Geranium carolinianum*	C
grape species	*Vitis* sp.	C
gromwell, corn	*Buglossoides arvensis*	C
groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*	C
hawksbeard, narrowleaf	*Crepis tectorum*	C
hawkweed, orange	*Hieracium aurantiacum*	C
hawkweed, yellow	*Hieracium pratense*	C
hempnettle, common	*Galeopsis tetrahit*	C
henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	S
horsetail, field	*Equisetum arvense*	S
horseweed	*Conyza canadensis*	C
jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*	C
knapweed, Russian	*Acroptilon repens*	S
knotweed	*Polygonum* sp.	S
kochia	*Kochia scoparia*	C
lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	C[5]
lentils, volunteer	*Lens culinaris*	S
lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*	C
locoweed, Lambert	*Oxytropis lambertii*	C
locoweed, white	*Oxytropis servicea*	C
mallow, common	*Malva neglecta*	S
mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*	C
marshelder	*Iva annua*	C[2]
morningglory	*Ipomoea* sp	C
mustard, black	*Brassica nigra*	C
mustard, blue	*Chorispora tenella*	C[4]
mustard, tumble	*Sisymbrium altissimum*	C[4]
mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*	C
mustard, wormseed	*Erysimum cheiranthoides*	C[4]
nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*	C[7]
nightshade, cutleaf	*Solanum triflorum*	C[7]
nightshade, Eastern black	*Solanum ptychanthum*	C[7]
nightshade, hairy	*Solanum physalifolium*	C[7]
peas, volunteer	*Pisum sativum*	C
pennycress, field	*Thlaspi arvense*	C[3]
pepperweed, Virginia	*Lepidium virginicum*	C
pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	C
pineappleweed	*Matricaria discoidea*	S
potato, volunteer	*Solanum tuberosum*	S
puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*	C
purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*	C
ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	C[2]
ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	C[2]
salsify, meadow (goatsbeard)	*Tragopogon pratensis*	C
shepherd's-purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	C[4]
sicklepod	*Senna obtusifolia*	C
smartweed, annual	*Polygonum sp.*	C
smartweed, green	*Polygonum scabrum*	S[7]
speedwell, field	*Veronica agrestis*	C
speedwell, ivyleaf	*Veronica hederifolia*	C
sorrel, red	*Rumex acetosella*	C

Common name (Cont.) Broadleaf Weeds (Cont.)	Scientific Name	
sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceus*	C
sowthistle, perennial	*Sonchus arvensis*	S[6]
starthistle, yellow	*Centaurea solstitialis*	C
sunflower	*Helianthus annuus*	C
sweetclover sp.	*Melilotus* sp.	C
tansymustard, pinnate	*Descurainia pinnata*	C[4]
teasel, common	*Dipsacus fullonum*	C
thistle, bull	*Cirsium vulgare*	C
thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*	C[6]
thistle, musk	*Carduus nutans*	C
thistle, Russian	*Salsola tragus*	C[5]
velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	C
vetch	*Vicia sp.*	C
violet, field	*Viola arvensis*	C
wallflower, bushy	*Erysimum repandum*	C[4]
wormwood, biennial	*Artemisia biennis*	C

[1]One to four-leaf stage of growth.
[2]For best control, apply up to 5 leaf stage of growth.
[3]Including herbicide-tolerant canola varieties except Clearfield (imidazolinone-tolerant) canola.
[4]Control may be reduced when application is made after bolting
[5]Less than 2 inches tall. For control of lambsquarters over 2 inches tall, tank mix with 0.25 lb ae 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester. For control of Russian thistle over 2 inches tall, tank mix with 0.25 lb ae 2,4-D ester.
[6]For best control or suppression, apply at the 2 to 4 leaf stage of growth. Boomer PRX will control the initial top growth and inhibit regrowth during the season of application (season-long control).
[7]For best control or suppression, apply from rosette to bud (pre -flower) stage of growth.

Resistance Management

Pyroxsulam is an ALS mode of action (Group 2) herbicide. Fluroxypyr and clopyralid are growth regulator (Group 4) herbicides. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other ALS herbicides. ALS resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Except for weeds controlled by fluroxypyr or clopyralid, Boomer PRX will not control known ALS (Group 2) resistant biotypes of labeled weeds. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance:

- For best resistance management stewardship, do not use more than once per season.
- Where possible, rotate the use of Boomer PRX or other ALS herbicides with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from different groups when such use is permitted.
- Herbicide use should be based on an IPM program that includes scouting, historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and considers tillage (or other mechanical), cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor treated weed populations for resistance development.
- Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment and planting clean seed.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisers for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or integrated weed management requirements for specific crops and weed biotypes.

Application Directions

Application Timing

Apply Boomer PRX postemergence to the main flush of actively growing weeds according to the target weed stage shown in the above Weeds Controlled or Suppressed table. Extreme growing conditions such as drought, temperatures near or below freezing prior to, at, or following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth.

Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of Boomer PRX by allowing maximum foliar uptake and contact activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be adequately controlled or suppressed and re-growth may occur. For best results, ensure thorough spray coverage of target weeds.

If foliage is wet at the time of application, control may be decreased. Applications of Boomer PRX are rainfast within 4 hours after application.

Spray Coverage

Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Do not broadcast apply in less than 5 gallons of total spray volume per acre. For best results and to minimize spray drift, apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre. As vegetative canopy and weed density increase, increase spray volume to obtain equivalent weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, follow precautions under Spray Drift Management.

Surfactants and Adjuvants

When Boomer PRX is applied alone, use one of the following surfactants or adjuvants:

- Non-ionic surfactant with at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25% to 0.50% v/v (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution); for best results under dry or low humidity environments, use a rate of 0.50% v/v. Addition of spray quality urea ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (28-0-0 to 32-0-0 at 1 to 2 quarts per acre) or ammonium sulfate fertilizer (21-0-0-24 at 1.5 to 3 lb per acre) may be added to non-ionic surfactant to enhance control.

Potential for crop response is increased with the use of oil adjuvants versus non-ionic surfactants. Do not use oil adjuvants with spray solutions containing nitrogen fertilizer.
When applying in tank mixture with EC formulated products at rates up to a total of 6 fluid ounces of EC product/acre include non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. If total EC product rates/acre exceeds 6 fluid ounces/acre it is not necessary to include additional adjuvant.

Do not use additives that lower the spray solution below a pH of 6.0.

Application in Fluid Fertilizer (for Winter Wheat Only)
Boomer PRX may be applied to winter wheat in spray solutions containing up to 50% liquid nitrogen fertilizer with actual nitrogen content not exceeding 30 lbs per acre. Temporary crop injury may result when liquid nitrogen fertilizer is used as the spray carrier. High application rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer applied to plant foliage may cause leaf burn, yellowing or reduced growth of the crop. When liquid nitrogen fertilizer rates exceed 2 quarts of UAN/acre or other product equivalent rate, use a non-ionic surfactant at a maximum of 0.25% v/v. Do not apply Boomer PRX to spring wheat in spray solutions containing UAN at rates greater than 2 qt/A, AMS at rates greater than 3 lbs/A, or equivalent rates of other suitable fertilizers.

Spring Wheat (including Durum), Winter Wheat, and Triticale

Apply 1 pint of Boomer PRX per acre in spring to actively growing spring or winter wheat and triticale from the 3-leaf to jointing stage (Zadoks scale 31) according to the application timings shown in the table entitled Weeds Controlled (C) or Suppressed (S). Treat after the majority of weeds have emerged. Best results are obtained when application is made to weeds that are actively growing. **Do not use if cereal crop is underseeded with a legume.**

Occasionally, slight yellowing or height reduction may be observed in the treated crop. These transient symptoms disappear within 14 days with no reduction to yield. Do not apply to crops suffering from drought, water-logged soils, nutrient deficiency or exposed to frost or other agronomic factors affecting plant growth. Do not use on wheat or triticale varieties that are sensitive to ALS herbicides.

An independent liquid ammonium nitrogen fertilizer application made within 7 days before or after an application of Boomer PRX may result in transient leaf burn or stunting. Do not make a liquid fertilizer application during this period unless the risk of crop response is acceptable.

Tank Mixtures: Boomer PRX may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products registered for postemergence application in spring and winter wheat or triticale. See Tank Mixing Restrictions under Mixing Directions. When tank mixing, do not exceed specified application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

Crop Specific Use Restrictions:
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 1 pint of Boomer PRX per acre per growing season.
- Do not allow livestock to graze the treated crop within 7 days following application.
- Do not cut the treated crop for hay within 28 days following application.
- Do not apply a product containing organophosphates for five days before or five days after an application of Boomer PRX.

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