READ THE ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

USE ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

AMPLE 75 DF

INGREDIENTS

Tribenuron Methyl …….....75%
Other ingredients ……...25%

AMPLE herbicide is a Dry Flowable that is used for selective post-emergence weed control in wheat (including durum), barley and fallow. The best control is obtained when AMPLE is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weed at time of application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment

AMPLE is non-corrosive, non flammable, non-volatile, and does not freeze. AMPLE should be mixed, and completely dissolved in water and applied as a uniform broad cast spray.

Key Benefits of AMPLE 75 DF:

1. Fast and effective
2. Environmental friendly, safe
3. Preventive treatments

PRECAUTIONS

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or vapor. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep children or pets away from treated area until dry.

SYMPTOMS OF POISONING

Irritation on skin or eyes.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

Treatment is symptomatic.

FIRST AID

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air and keep warm and at rest. Seek medical advice as above immediately.
Skin contact: Carefully remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected areas with soap and water. Seek medical advice if at all worried.
Eye contact: Rinse eyes immediately with clean water for at least 15 minutes, holding eyes open. Consult an eye specialist.
Ingestion: Obtain immediate medical advice as above. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth and give a glass of water.
First aid facilities: Provide eye wash and safety shower in the workplace.

DIRECTIONS OF USE

Apply 1/6 or 1/3 oz AMPLE per acre to wheat (including durum), barley, triticale, fallow and pre-plant burn down. Two applications of AMPLE may be made per sea son pro vided the total amount applied does not exceed 1/3 oz per acre.

AMPLE provides the best control in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not be as satisfactory. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

Weed control may be reduced if rain fall or snow fall occurs soon after application. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow AMPLE to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

SPRINKLER IRRIGATION APPLICATION
Apply this tank mix through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, side (wheel) roll, solid set or hand move irrigation systems only. Do not apply these herbicides through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

GROUND APPLI CA TION
For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles. For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gal per acre (GPA). For flood nozzles on 30" spacing, use flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), a pressure of at least 30 psi and a spray volume of at least 10 GPA only. For 40" nozzle spacing, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacing use at least 20 GPA. It is

essential to over lap the nozzles 100% for all spacing.

DISPOSAL METHODS

Waste Disposal

Do not contaminate water supply, food or feed by storage or disposal. Waste resulting from the use this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal must be in accordance with applicable Federal, State/ Provincial, and Local regulations.

Container Disposal

Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and disposal off in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

STORAGE CONDITION

Storage: Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep dry. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

For More Details including effects on environment email contact@ivorychem.com with Subject "AMPLE 75 DF DETAILS"

TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Acute Testing

- Acute Oral Toxicity-Rat: > 5000 milligrams/kilogram/day (mg/kg/day) (males and females); Toxicity Category IV
- Acute Dermal Toxicity-Rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg both sexes; Toxicity Category IV
- Primary Dermal Irritation-Rabbit: Irritation cleared by 72 hours; Toxicity Category III
- Primary Eye Irritation-Rabbit: Opacity and irritation cleared within 72 hours; Toxicity Category III
- Dermal Sensitization-Guinea Pig: Nonsensitizing
- Acute Inhalation: > 6.7 mg/L both sexes; Toxicity Category III

Acute Studies

- Acute Oral Toxicity-Rat: 5700 mg/kg for males, 4800mg/kg for females; Toxicity Category IV males; III females
- Acute Dermal Toxicity-Rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg both sexes; Toxicity Category III
- Primary Eye Irritation: Moderately irritating; Toxicity Category III
- Primary Dermal Irritation: Score O; Toxicity Category IV

Subchronic Toxicity

Data are available to satisfy the requirements for subchronic feeding studies. These data are discussed below.

A 90-day rat subchronic feeding study conducted at dose levels of 0, 5, 87.5, and 250 mg/kg/day with a no-observable effect level (NOEL) of 5 mg/kg/day and an lowest-observable effect level (LOEL) of 87.5 mg/kg/day

A 9O-day dog subchronic feeding study conducted at dose levels of 0, 1.25, 12.5, and 62.5 mg/kg/day with a NOEL of > 62.5 mg/kg/day (highest dose tested [HDT])

ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Acceptable data are available to satisfy the requirements for an avian single dose acute oral toxicity study on one species; two subacute dietary toxicity studies on one species of waterfowl and one species of upland game bird; two 96-hour fish acute toxicity studies on two species of freshwater fish, preferably one coldwater species and one warmwater species; and a 8-hour acute toxicity study with freshwater invertebrates. Studies that satisfy these requirements are listed below.

- Avian Acute Oral Toxicity: Bobwhite Quail LD50> 2250 mg/kg;
- Avian Acute Dietary Toxicity: Mallard Duck LD50> 5620 ppm and
  Bobwhite Quail > 5620 ppm;
- Freshwater Fish Acute Toxicity: Bluegill Sunfish LC50 > 1000 ppm and Rainbow Trout LC50 > 1000 ppm; and Freshwater Invertebrate Toxicity: Daphnia magna LC50 720ppm.

Based on the above data, AMPLE is practically nontoxic to birds on an acute and dietary basis, practically nontoxic to both warm water and coldwater fish, and practically nontoxic to aquatic invertebrates.

The following studies are required because AMPLE is to be applied by air for weed control in terrestrial food crops.

- Plant Testing:

Tier II	Seed Germination/Emergence	123-1
	Vegetative Vigor	123-1
	Aquatic Plant Growth	123-2

- Fate Testing:
  Spray Drift - droplet size spectrum 201-1
  Spray Drift - drift field evaluation 202-1

- Tolerance Assessment:

The nature of the residue in plants and animals has been adequately defined for the use on wheat and barley, and adequate analytical methods are available for enforcement purposes.

A tolerance is established for residue of the herbicide methyl 2[[[[N-(methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]amino] sulfonyl]benzoate in or on the raw agricultural commodities wheat grain at 0.05 ppm, wheat straw at 0.10 ppm, barley grain at 0.05 ppm, and barley straw at 0.10 ppm.

The acceptable daily intake (ADI) was calculated to be 0.0063 mg/kg/day. This value was based on a NOEL of 0.625 mg/kg/day from the 1-year dog feeding study. An uncertainty factor of 100 was used to calculate the ADI.

The theoretical maximum residue contribution for this tolerance is calculated to be 0.000073 mg/kg/day. The current action will occupy 1.16 percent of the ADI. There are no published tolerances for this chemical. The pesticide is useful for the purposes of this tolerance rule.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND GUIDELINES

Physical Properties:
Molecular Weight: 395.40
Molecular Formula: C15H17N5O6S
Color: Off White
Physical State: White crystalline Solid
Odor: Slightly Pungent
Melting Point: 141 degrees C
Density: 1.54 g/cc
Solubility:

- Organic solvents at 25ºC (acetone) 43.8 mg/L, (acetonitrile), 54.2 mg/L g/, (Carbon Tetrachloride), 3.12 mg/L (Ethyl Acetate) 17.5mg/L, (Hexane) 0.028 mg/L (Methanol), 3.39 mg/L
- In water and aqueous buffer at 25 ºC; 28 mg/L (pH-4.0 buffer); 50 mg/L (pH-5.0 buffer); *280 mg/L (pH-6.0 buffer); 49 mg/L @ 20ºC (pH-5.0 buffer); 2.04 g/L @ 20 ºC (pH-7.0buffer); 18.3 g/L @ 20 ºC (pH9.0 buffer).

Vapor Pressure: 4.0 x 10 to the minus 10 millimeter Of Mercury
Dissociation Constant pKa: pKa value = 4.7
pH: 4.27 (slurry in water)
Stability: Relatively unstable in most solvents, especially aqueous solvents. Stable to metals. Relatively stable to sunlight
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: 0.30 @ pH - 7.0

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