

Confidential: Proprietary information of Ivorychem Pte Ltd. Not to be disclosed to third parties without prior consent of Ivorychem Pte Ltd

READ THE ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

USE ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

SLICE 960 EC



INGREDIENTS

Metalochlor.....96%
Other ingredients4%

SLICE 960 EC is an effective herbicide and contains as its active ingredient, Metalochlor.

SLICE 960 EC is used against a variety of weeds in corn, soyabean, pod crops and an array of rotational crops.

What is SLICE 960 EC and how does it work?

SLICE 960 EC belongs in the amide family of herbicides. Herbicides of the amide family are not mobile within the plant and affect only treated leaves. Symptoms include speckling, spotting, and yellowing or bronzing that may kill affected tissue. They inhibit photosynthesis, the process by which all green plants convert light energy from the sun into sugars (food). Photosynthesis inhibitors are broadleaf herbicides, but also control annual grasses to some extent.

Key Benefits of SLICE 960 EC:

1. Quick effectiveness against target weeds
2. Recommended as a preplant surface applied, preplant incorporated or preemergence treatment

PRECAUTIONS

STABOR 480 is an acetanilide herbicide of low acute toxicity but is considered a possible human carcinogen. It has the potential to be absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and across intact skin. It is important that contamination be washed from the skin as STABOR 480 is a sensitizer following repeated dermal exposure. 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

No reported cases but symptoms of poisoning would probably include nausea, vomiting, dizziness. Collapse and coma may occur in severe poisoning. Dermal irritancy and allergic dermatitis may be seen in susceptible individuals following exposure to spray-mists, liquids or particulates.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

Treatment is symptomatic.

FIRST AID

Treatment before person is seen by physician if symptoms appear following exposure: The person should stop work immediately, remove contaminated clothing and wash the affected skin with water (and soap if available) and flush the area with large volumes of water. If the eyes are affected they should be thoroughly washed with large volumes of clean water. Vomiting should not be induced following ingestion of emulsifiable concentrate formulations, but may be induced in a fully conscious person, if granule formulations have been ingested. In the event of collapse, artificial respiration should be given.

Following dermal or oral exposure treatment is symptomatic. Vomiting should not be induced following ingestion of emulsifiable concentrate formulations unless the risk of pulmonary complications from the accompanying solvents can be avoided. Activated charcoal may be given to reduce the extent of absorption. Residues must be thoroughly washed from skin and eyes. Treatment is symptomatic for irritation or allergic dermatitis.

DIRECTIONS OF USE

GENERAL INFORMATION

Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of each product used in tank mixtures. Tank mixtures are permitted only in those states where the tank mix partner is registered. Refer to

and follow the label for each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, geographic and other restrictions. SLICE 960 EC is a selective herbicide recommended as a preplant surface applied, preplant incorporated, or preemergence treatment in water or fluid fertilizer for control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in corn (all types), cotton, grasses grown for seed, peanuts, pod crops, potatoes, safflowers, sugar beets, sunflowers, grain or forage sorghum, soybeans, and tomatoes.

Note: Do not use in nurseries, turf, or landscape plantings. Do not apply under conditions, which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to non-target areas.

To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:

- Avoid treating powdery dry or light sand soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.
- Do not apply to impervious substrates, such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.
- Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat nontarget crops, unless at least 1/2 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.

Where directions specify a SLICE 960 EC tank mixture with AAtrex® formulations, other brands of atrazine may be used. Follow the rates, recommendations, and limitations on the AAtrex or respective atrazine product label if other brands of atrazine are used.

Note: Certain states may have established rate limitations for atrazine within specific geographical areas. Consult your state lead pesticide control agency for additional information. It is a violation of this label to deviate from state use regulations.

If SLICE 960 EC is incorporated, any supplemental tillage before planting must not exceed the depth of incorporation. Dry weather following preemergence application of SLICE 960 EC or a tank mixture may reduce effectiveness. Cultivate if weeds develop.

Where reference is made to weeds partially controlled, partial control can either mean erratic control from good to poor, or consistent control at a level below that generally considered acceptable for commercial weed control.

Precaution: Injury may occur following the use of SLICE 960 EC under abnormally high soil moisture conditions during early development of the crop.

SOIL TEXTURES AND HERBICIDE RATES

Where rates are based on coarse-, medium-, or fine-textured soils, it is understood that soil textural classes are generally categorized as follows:

Coarse	Medium	Fine	
Sand	Loam	Sandy clay loam	Sandy clay
Loamy sand	Silt loam	Silty clay loam	Silty clay
Sandy loam	Silt	Clay loam	Clay

Within rate ranges in the rate tables and elsewhere on this label, use the lower rate on soils relatively coarse-textured or low in organic matter; use the higher rate on soils relatively fine-textured or high in organic matter.

Note: SLICE 960 EC may be applied preemergence alone, or in combination with tank mix partners specified on this label, following preplant incorporated herbicides when used according to their label recommendations, provided that such use is not prohibited on the respective labels.

Thoroughly clean sprayer or other application device before using. Dispose of cleaning solution in a responsible manner. Do not use a sprayer or applicator contaminated with any other materials, or crop damage or clogging of the application device may result.

SLICE 960 EC APPLIED ALONE WEEDS CONTROLLED

Grasses		Sedges	Broadleaves
barnyardgrass (watergrass)	red rice	yellow nutsedge	carpetweed
bristly foxtail	robust foxtails		common waterhemp
crabgrass	(purple, white)		Eastern black
crowfootgrass	signalgrass (<i>Brachiaria</i>)		nightshade
fall panicum	southwestern		Florida pusley
foxtail millet	cupgrass		galinsoga
giant foxtail	wild proso		pigweed
goosegrass	millet*		Powell
green foxtail	witchgrass		amaranth
prairie	woolly		Palmer
cupgrass	cupgrass*		pigweed
	yellow foxtail		tall waterhemp
			tropical spiderwort

- For control of these weeds in corn only, refer to the **Corn—Woolly Cupgrass and Wild Proso Millet Control Program** section of this label.
- **Weeds Partially Controlled*:** common purslane, eclipta, Florida beggarweed**, hairy nightshade, sandbur, seedling

- johnsongrass, shattercane, Texas panicum***, volunteer sorghum, wild proso millet, and woolly cupgrass.
- See **General Information** section. Control of these weeds can be erratic, due partially to variable weather conditions. Control may be improved by following these suggested procedures:
- **Thoroughly till moist soil** to destroy germinating and emerged weeds. If SLICE 960 EC is to be applied preplant incorporated, this tillage may be used to incorporate SLICE 960 EC if uniform 2-inch incorporation is achieved as recommended under

Application Procedures.

- Plant crop into moist soil **immediately after tillage**. If SLICE 960 EC is to be used preemergence, apply at planting or immediately after planting.
- If available, **sprinkler irrigate** within 2 days after application. Apply 1/2-1 inch of water. Use lower water volume (1/2 inch) on *coarse-textured soils* and higher volume (1 inch) on *fine-textured soils*. Also, refer to the section on **Center Pivot Irrigation Application** for this method of applying SLICE 960 EC.
- If irrigation is not possible and rain does not occur within 2 days after planting and application, weed control may be decreased. Under these conditions, a uniform, shallow cultivation is recommended as soon as weeds emerge.

**For partial control of this weed, use a minimum of 1.33 pts./A and apply preemergence.

***For partial control of this weed, use a minimum of 1.33 pts./A and apply through a center pivot irrigation system.

ROTATIONAL CROPS

Do not rotate to food or feed crops other than those listed below.

SLICE 960 EC Alone: (1) If crop treated with SLICE 960 EC alone is lost, any crop on this label may be replanted immediately. Do not make a second broadcast application of SLICE 960 EC. If the original application was banded and the second crop is planted in the untreated row middles, a second banded treatment may be applied. (2) Barley, oats, rye, or wheat may be planted 4 1/2 months following treatment; alfalfa may be planted 4 months following application. (3) Any crop on this label, in addition to root crops, tobacco, barley, buckwheat, milo, oats, rice, rye, wheat, cabbage, or peppers, may be planted in the spring following treatment. Clover may be seeded 9 months following application. Do not graze or feed forage or fodder from cotton

to livestock. (4) Following a lay-by treatment or multiple treatments applied the previous season, any crop on this label, in addition to tobacco, cabbage, or peppers, may be planted in the spring.

SLICE 960 EC Tank Mixtures: For **Rotational Crops** restrictions for SLICE 960 EC used in tank mixtures, refer to the statements/restrictions above for SLICE 960 EC and to the respective product labels of any mixing partner(s) for additional statements/restrictions.

Important Notes: To avoid injury to rotational alfalfa or clover, (1) Do not apply more than 1.9 lbs. active ingredient per acre (2.0 pts. of SLICE 960 EC) preemergence (including preplant surface incorporated, postplant incorporated, etc.), and (2) Do not make lay-by or other postemergent applications of SLICE 960 EC.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Application Timing

SLICE 960 EC alone or in some tank mixtures with other labeled herbicides may be applied for weed control in certain crops at various times. Refer to the given crop section of the label to determine if application timings listed below are recommended.

- **Preplant Surface-Applied:** For minimum-tillage or no-tillage systems only, SLICE 960 EC alone and some SLICE 960 EC tank mixtures may be applied up to 45 days before planting certain crops. Use only split applications for treatments made 30-45 days before planting, with 2/3 the recommended broadcast rate for the crop and soil texture applied initially and the remaining 1/3 at planting. Treatments less than 30 days before planting may be made either as a split or a single application. Refer to individual crop to determine if early preplant surface application is recommended. If weeds are present at the time of treatment, apply in a tank mixture combination with a contact herbicide (for example, Gramoxone® MAX or Roundup®). Observe directions for use, precautions, and restrictions on the label of the contact herbicide. To the extent possible, do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.
- **Preplant Incorporated:** Apply SLICE 960 EC to the soil and incorporate into the top 2 inches of soil within 14 days before planting, using a finishing disk, harrow, rolling cultivator, or similar implement capable of providing uniform 2-inch incorporation. Use a preplant

incorporated application if furrow irrigation is used or when a period of dry weather after application is expected. If crop will be planted on beds, apply and incorporate SLICE 960 EC after bed formation, unless specified otherwise.

- **Preemergence:** Apply SLICE 960 EC during planting (behind the planter) or after planting, but before weeds or crops emerge.
- **Postemergence:** SLICE 960 EC may be applied postemergence to corn, up to 40 inches tall. SLICE 960 EC will not provide postemergence weed control so it must be applied to a weed-free soil surface or in combination with products that provide postemergence control of weed species present at the time of application. Use only where allowed in crop specific directions for use.

Special Application Procedures (Corn, Safflowers, Pod Crops): Preplant

Incorporated: Broadcast SLICE 960 EC alone or with tank mix partners listed on this label to the soil and thoroughly incorporate with a disk or similar implement set to till 4-6 inches deep. For more thorough incorporation, till the soil in 2 different directions (cross-till). Crops may be planted on flat surface or on beds. Caution should be used when forming the beds that only soil from the SLICE 960 EC treated zone is used (i.e., untreated soil should not be brought to soil surface). If the application is made to preformed beds, incorporate SLICE 960 EC with a tillage implement set to till 2-4 inches deep. Care should be taken during tilling to keep the tilled (SLICE 960 EC treated) soil on the beds.

Preemergence: Apply SLICE 960 EC after planting. Water with sprinkler or flood irrigation within 7-10 days.

• **Fall Application (See specific instructions in the Corn, Soybeans, and Pod Crops sections of this label for timing of application and other information):** Do not apply to frozen ground. Use on medium and fine soils with greater than 2.5% organic matter that will be planted to corn or soybeans the next spring. Ground may be tilled before or after application. Do not exceed a 2 to 3-inch incorporation depth if tilled after treatment.

Note: If a spring application is made, the total rate of the fall plus spring applications must not exceed the maximum total rate for the specific crop, or illegal residues may result.

Ground Application: Apply SLICE 960 EC alone or in tank mixtures by ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gals of spray mixture per acre, unless otherwise specified.

Use sprayers that provide accurate and uniform application. For SLICE 960 EC tank mixtures with

wettable powder or dry flowable formulations, screens and strainers should be no finer than 50-mesh. Rinse sprayer thoroughly with clean water immediately after use.

Calculate the amount of herbicide needed for band treatment by the formula:

$$\frac{\text{band width in inches}}{\text{row width in inches}} \times \frac{\text{broadcast rate}}{\text{per acre}} = \frac{\text{amount needed}}{\text{per acre of field}}$$

For information on applying in lower volumes of carrier, see **Low Carrier Application** section. For application by air or through center pivot systems, see **Aerial Drift Management** and **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information** sections.

For information on impregnating dry fertilizer, see **Dry Bulk Granular Fertilizers** section.

For information on application using variable-rate technologies, see **Variable-Rate Application** section.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

LOW CARRIER APPLICATION

For Broadcast Ground Application Only

Use sprayers, such as Ag-Chem RoGator®, Hagie, John Deere Hi-Cycle™, Melroe Spracoupe, Tyler Patriot™, or Willmar Air Ride®, that provide accurate and uniform application. **Only water may be used as a carrier.** Screens in suction and in-line strainers should be 50-mesh. Manufacturers may require that tip screens as fine as 100-mesh be used with some nozzles. Use a pump with capacity to: (1) maintain up to 35-40 psi at the nozzles, and (2) provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension. Use a minimum of 5.0 gals. of spray mixture per acre. Maximum recommended sprayer speed is 15 mph. Rinse sprayer thoroughly with clean water immediately after each use.

Note: Low pressure nozzles are recommended to reduce drift and increase application accuracy. Care should be taken when using automatic rate controlling devices to spray the material within the rated working pressure and flow ranges of the nozzles selected. Nozzle screens should be used when recommended by the manufacturer. All nozzles should be placed on 20-inch centers, except flooding types, which should be placed on 40-inch centers. When Flat Fan-type nozzles are used, angles of 80° or 110° are recommended. Always read and follow the manufacturer's directions for optimum setup and performance of their nozzles or tips.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Apply SLICE 960 EC in water alone or in tank mixtures with AAtrex®, Lexone®, Lorox®, or

Sencor® in a minimum total volume of 2.0 gals./A by aircraft. SLICE 960 EC may also be applied by air in combination with Balan®, Prowl®, or Treflan®. Avoid application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur. In order to assure that spray will be controllable within the target area when used according to label directions, make applications at a maximum height of 10 ft., using low-drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi, and restrict application to periods when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph. To assure that spray will not adversely affect adjacent sensitive nontarget plants, apply SLICE 960 EC alone or SLICE 960 EC + AAtrex by aircraft at a minimum upwind distance of 400 ft. from sensitive plants, or apply SLICE 960 EC + Lexone, Lorox, or Sencor at a minimum upwind distance of 300 ft. from sensitive plants.

Aerial Drift Management

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 offtarget 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.

- The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward 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** section below.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information 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 produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 ft. 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 downward. Therefore, on the upwind 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 2-10 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.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is greatest 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 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, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Avoid application to humans or animals. Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

CENTER PIVOT IRRIGATION APPLICATION

SLICE 960 EC alone or in tank mixture with other herbicides on this label, which are registered for center pivot application, may be applied in irrigation water preemergence (after planting, but before weeds or crop emerge) at rates recommended on this label. SLICE 960 EC also may be applied postemergence to the crop and preemergence to weeds in crops where postemergence applications are allowed on this label. Follow all restrictions (height, timing, rate, etc.) to avoid illegal residues. Apply this product only through a center pivot irrigation system. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system, unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Operating Instructions

- The system must contain a functional check-valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quickclosing check-valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump or piston pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Prepare a mixture with a minimum of 1 part water to 1 part herbicide(s) and inject this mixture into the center pivot system. Injecting a larger volume of a more dilute mixture per hour will usually provide more accurate calibration of metering equipment. Maintain sufficient agitation to keep the herbicide in suspension.
- Meter into irrigation water during entire period of water application.
- Apply in 1/2-1 inch of water. Use the lower water volume (1/2 inch) on *coarsetextured soils* and the higher volume (1 inch) on *fine-textured soils*. More than 1 inch of water at application may reduce weed control by moving the herbicide below the effective zone in the soil.

Precaution for center pivot applications: Where sprinkler distribution patterns do

not overlap sufficiently, unacceptable weed control may result. Where sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively, crop injury may result.

DRY BULK GRANULAR FERTILIZERS

Many dry bulk granular fertilizers may be impregnated or coated with SLICE 960 EC alone or selected SLICE 960 EC tank mixtures which are registered for preplant incorporated or preplant surface application which are used to control weeds in crops on the SLICE 960 EC label and are not prohibited from use on dry bulk granular fertilizers.

When applying SLICE 960 EC or SLICE 960 EC mixtures with dry bulk granular fertilizers, follow all directions for use and precautions on the respective product labels, regarding target crops, rates per acre, soil texture, application methods (including timing of application), and rotational crops. All individual state regulations relating to dry bulk granular fertilizer blending, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the herbicide/fertilizer mixture.

Prepare the herbicide/fertilizer mixtures by using any closed drum, belt, ribbon, or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender. Nozzles used to spray SLICE 960 EC and SLICE 960 EC mixtures onto the fertilizer must be placed to provide uniform spray coverage. Care should be taken to aim the spray directly onto the fertilizer only and to avoid spraying the walls of the blender. If the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is too wet, add a highly absorptive material, such as Agsorb® or Celatom MP-79®, or similar granular clay or diatomaceous earth materials, to obtain a dry, free-flowing mixture. Absorptive materials should be added only after the herbicide has been thoroughly blended into the fertilizer mixture. Best application results will be obtained by using a granule of 6/30 particle size or of a size similar to that of the fertilizer material being used. Generally, less than 2% by weight of absorptive material will be needed. Avoid using more than 5% absorptive material by weight. Calculate amounts of SLICE 960 EC, AAtrex, AAtrex + Princep®, Balance® Pro, Princep, Sencor, Lexone, or Sonalan® by the following formula:

2,000	x	pts./A of liquid or flowable product	=	pts. of liquid or flowable product per ton of fertilizer
lbs. of fertilizer per acre				

Pneumatic (Compressed Air) Application

(SLICE 960 EC Alone): High humidity, high urea concentrations, low fertilizer use rates, and dusty fertilizer may cause fertilizer mixture to build up

or plug the distributor head, air tubes, or nozzle deflector plates. To minimize buildup, premix SLICE 960 EC with Exxon Aromatic 200 at a rate of 1.0-4.0 pts./gal. of SLICE 960 EC. Aromatic 200 is a noncombustible/nonflammable petroleum product. Aromatic 200 may be used in either a fertilizer blender or through direct injection systems. Drying agents should not be used when using Aromatic 200.

Notes: (1) Mixtures of SLICE 960 EC and Aromatic 200 must be used on dry fertilizer only. Poor results or crop injury may result if these mixtures are used in water or liquid fertilizer solutions for spraying applications. (2) When impregnating SLICE 960 EC in a blender before application, a drier mixture can be attained by substituting a drying agent for Aromatic 200. The use of Agsorb FG or drying agents of 6/30 particle size are recommended. (3) Drying agents are not recommended for use with On-The-Go impregnation equipment. *Precautions: To avoid potential for explosion, (1) Do not impregnate SLICE 960 EC or SLICE 960 EC mixtures on ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate, either alone or in blends with other fertilizers. (2) Do not use SLICE 960 EC or SLICE 960 EC mixtures on straight limestone, since absorption will not be achieved. Fertilizer blends containing limestone can be impregnated.*

Application

Apply 200-700 lbs. of the herbicide/fertilizer mixture per acre. For best results, apply the mixture uniformly to the soil with properly calibrated equipment immediately after blending. Uniform application of the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is essential to prevent possible crop injury. Nonuniform application may also result in unsatisfactory weed control. In areas where conventional tillage is practiced, a shallow incorporation of the mixture into the soil may improve weed control. On fine- or medium-textured soils in areas where soil incorporation is not planned, i.e., reduced tillage situations or in some conventional till situations, make applications approximately 30 days before planting to allow moisture to move the herbicide/fertilizer mixture into the soil. On coarse-textured soils, make applications approximately 14 days prior to planting. *Precaution: To avoid crop injury, do not use the herbicide/fertilizer mixture on crops where bedding occurs.*

VARIABLE-RATE APPLICATION

Variable-Rate Broadcast Ground Application for Corn and Soybeans

Variable-rate technologies may be used for more precise applications. Two additive factors have been determined for use in applications using variable-rate technologies. One of these factors

(A) is directly related to soil texture and the other (B) is related to percent organic matter (OM) and soil texture. When these two factors are added together, the resulting application rate will be more precise for a soil of a given soil texture and organic matter content. Use the formulas below to assure a more precise rate for any given area within a field.

Formulas* for Preplant Surface-Applied, Preplant Incorporated, Preemergence, and Early Preplant Applications

Refer to specific instructions regarding these applications in the **Application Procedures** section of this label, as well as the appropriate crop section.

Soil Texture	Rates in Pints Per Acre	
	Preplant Surface-Applied Preplant Incorporated, Preemergence	Early Preplant
	Factors	Factors
	A B	A B
COARSE	$1.0 + (0.1 \text{ } \circ\text{---} \% \text{ OM})$	$1.2 + (0.10 \text{ } \circ\text{---} \% \text{ OM})$
MEDIUM	$1.17 + (0.1 \text{ } \circ\text{---} \% \text{ OM})$	$1.4 + (0.08 \text{ } \circ\text{---} \% \text{ OM})$
FINE	$1.33 + (0.1 \text{ } \circ\text{---} \% \text{ OM})$	$1.67 + (0.067 \text{ } \circ\text{---} \% \text{ OM})$

*Do not use on soils with greater than 8% organic matter (OM).

Formulas* for Fall Applications

Refer to specific instructions and restrictions regarding fall applications in the **Corn** and **Soybeans** sections of this label.

Soil Texture	Rates in Pints Per Acre
	Fall Applications
	Factors
	A B
COARSE	DO NOT USE
MEDIUM	$1.4 + (0.113 \text{ } \circ\text{---} \% \text{ OM})$
FINE	$1.8 + (0.067 \text{ } \circ\text{---} \% \text{ OM})$

*Do not use on soils with greater than 8% organic matter (OM).

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

CORN (ALL TYPES)—SLICE 960 EC ALONE

Apply SLICE 960 EC, either preplant surface, preplant incorporated, preemergence, or lay-by, using the appropriate rate specified below.

PREPLANT SURFACE-APPLIED

Refer to instructions for use of SLICE 960 EC alone under **Application Procedures**.

Fall Application:

In all locations, apply to crop stubble after harvest when the sustained soil temperature at a 4-inch depth is less than 55°F and falling. In minimum-till or no-tillage systems on soils having greater than 2.5% organic matter, use 1.67-2.0 pts./A on *medium-textured* and 2.0 pts./A on *fine-textured soils*. Do not apply to frozen ground. A tillage operation may precede the application. A fall and/or a spring tillage may follow application, but do not exceed an incorporation depth greater than 2-3 inches. Minimize furrow and ridge formation in the tillage operations.

Note: If a spring application is made, the total rate of the fall plus spring applications must not exceed the maximum total rate for corn, or illegal residues may result.

Early Pre-plant Applications

- A. Use on medium- and fine-textured soils with minimum-tillage or no-tillage systems. Apply 2/3 the recommended rate of SLICE 960 EC (1.67 pts./A on *medium soils* and 2.0 pts./A on *fine soils*) as a split treatment 30-45 days before planting and the remainder at planting. Applications made less than 30 days prior to planting may be as either a split or single treatment. Apply 1.33 pts./A on *coarse soils* not more than 2 weeks prior to planting. **Note:** If a spring application is made, the total rate of the fall plus spring application must not exceed the maximum total rate for corn, or illegal residues may result.
- B. On medium- and fine-textured soils with minimum- or no-tillage systems, preplant surface applications may be applied following the directions for use above. If the amount of rainfall results in unsatisfactory length of weed control following the earlier treatment, a postemergence application of an appropriately labeled broadleaf and/or grass weed herbicide may be used, i.e., AAtrex, Beacon®, Bicep MAGNUM, Bicep II MAGNUM®, Exceed®, Accent®, Banvel, Basagran, bromoxynil (Brominal® or Buctril®), or 2,4-D. If the postemergence treatment includes the herbicide used preplant surfaceapplied, do not exceed the total labeled rate for corn on a given soil texture.

Observe all directions for use, precautions, and limitations on the label of the postemergent herbicide.

PREPLANT INCORPORATED OR PREEMERGENCE

Follow instructions for use of SLICE 960 EC alone under **Application Procedures**. On *coarse soils*, apply 1.0-1.33 pts./A of SLICE 960 EC if

organic matter content is less than 3%, or 1.33 pts./A if organic matter content is 3% or greater. On *medium soils*, apply 1.33-1.67 pts./A of SLICE 960 EC. On *fine soils*, apply 1.33-1.67 pts./A of SLICE 960 EC if organic matter content is less than 3%, or 1.67-2.0 pts./A if organic matter content is 3% or greater.

POSTEMERGENCE OR LAY-BY

To extend the duration of weed control in corn, a maximum rate of 2.0 pts./A of SLICE 960 EC may be applied after corn emergence until the corn plants reach 40 inches in height, following any preplant surface-applied, preplant incorporated, or preemergence herbicide application, including SLICE 960 EC. For best results, applications should be made to soil free of emerged weeds and directed toward the base of corn plants in excess of 5 inches tall. The total SLICE 960 EC rate applied on corn during any one crop year should not exceed 3.9 pts./A, depending on soil texture.

Note for all applications to corn: To avoid possible illegal residues, (1) do not graze or feed forage from treated areas for 30 days following application and (2) do not harvest sweet corn ears from treated areas for 30 days following application.

PROBLEM WEED CONTROL DIRECTIONS

Shattercane, Wild Proso Millet, Woolly Cupgrass, and Eclipta—Partial Control: For more consistent partial control of shattercane, wild proso millet, woolly cupgrass, or eclipta, apply 1.0-1.33 pts./A of SLICE 960 EC preplant incorporated followed by 1.0-1.33 pts./A of SLICE 960 EC preemergence. Make the preemergence application during or after planting, but before weeds and corn emerge. Apply the 1.33 pts./A rate of SLICE 960 EC when a heavy infestation of shattercane, wild proso millet, woolly cupgrass, or eclipta is expected. A shallow cultivation may be needed to control any late emerging weeds.

Woolly Cupgrass and Wild Proso Millet

Control Program: For control of these species, use the following 3-step program: (1) Apply SLICE 960 EC early preplant, preplant incorporated, or preemergence at 1.67 pts./A on *medium soils* and 2.0 pts./A on *fine-textured soils*, up to the maximum label rate. Lightly incorporate with a rotary hoe if rainfall does not occur within 5-7 days; (2) Apply a postemergence tank mix of Beacon at 0.38 oz./A or Exceed at 1 packet per 4 acres plus Accent SP at 0.33 oz./A plus 1.0 qt. of crop oil concentrate plus 1.0 gal./A of 28% nitrogen, or the equivalent amount of ammonium sulfate, when grasses are 2-3 inches tall and the corn is at least 4 inches tall; and (3) Cultivate 14-21 days after the postemergence application.

Notes: (1) Do not apply more than the labeled application rate for a given soil texture per year, either as a single or split treatment, or illegal residues may result. (2) In corn, SLICE 960 EC may be used up to 2.6 pts./A as either a preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence treatment on soils having an organic matter content between 6% and 20%. (3) In the event of escape of annual weeds following a preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence treatment of SLICE 960 EC, follow with a postemergence application of an appropriately labeled broadleaf and/or grass weed herbicide, i.e., AAtrex, Beacon, Bicep II MAGNUM, Exceed, Accent, Banvel, Basagran, Brominal, Buctril, or 2,4-D. If the postemergence treatment includes the herbicide used in the earlier treatment, do not exceed the total labeled rate for corn on a given soil texture. (4) Brominal or Buctril may be applied postemergence alone or in tank mix combination with AAtrex. Do not exceed 1.2 lbs. a.i./A of AAtrex in tank mix combination with Brominal or Buctril postemergence. Refer to the AAtrex, Brominal, and Buctril labels for specific rates and precautions. (5) Do not use SLICE 960 EC on peat or muck soils.

COTTON—SLICE 960 EC ALONE

Application: Apply SLICE 960 EC preemergence only at the rate of 0.5-1.0 pt./A on sandy loams, 0.66-1.33 pts./A on *medium soils*, or 1.0-1.33 pts./A on *fine soils*. Or apply SLICE 960 EC preplant incorporated or preemergence at 1.0 pt./A on sandy loams, 1.0-1.33 pts./A on *medium soils*, or 1.33 pts./A on *fine soils*. Apply SLICE 960 EC postemergence to cotton and preemergence to weeds at 0.5-1.33 pts./A, according to the state rate limitations in the following **Postemergence** section. **Do not use on sands and loamy sand.**

Preplant Incorporated: Apply to the soil and incorporate into the top inch of soil immediately before planting, at planting, or after planting, but before crop or weeds emerge. Use a rolling cultivator or similar implement to uniformly incorporate not more than 1 inch deep. Use a preplant incorporated application if furrow irrigation is used or when a period of dry weather after application is expected. Where furrow irrigation is used, wet the top of the bed for best results. If the crop is to be planted on beds, apply and incorporate after bed formation. Cotton should be planted below the zone of incorporation; i.e., at least 1 inch on *fine soils* and 1.5 inches on *coarse* and *medium soils*. If incorporated prior to planting, use a planter that will result in a minimum of soil disturbance.

Note: For best control of yellow nutsedge and suppression of seedling johnsongrass, apply SLICE 960 EC preplant incorporated at the

maximum rate for the soil texture, whether applied alone or mixed with Caparol 4L.

Preemergence: Apply to the soil surface at planting or after planting, but before weeds or crop emerge.

Postemergence: Apply SLICE 960 EC broadcast over-the-top or directed to the soil surface according to the rate and cotton height limitations listed below by state. Over-the-top postemergence application may be made not later than 100 days before harvest, and directed-postemergence application may be made not later than 80 days before harvest. Application before weeds emerge or after clean cultivation to remove existing weeds is necessary since SLICE 960 EC will not control emerged weeds. SLICE 960 EC postemergence may be applied over any previous registered herbicide treatment. In sprinkler-irrigated areas, sprinkler irrigate after application with 1/2-1 inch of water (1/2 inch on *coarse-textured soils* to 1 inch on *fine-textured soils*) to incorporate SLICE 960 EC. In furrow-irrigated areas, apply SLICE 960 EC, incorporate with a rolling cultivator or similar implement that provides uniform shallow incorporation (2 inches or less), and then irrigate. In nonirrigated areas, if at least 1/2 inch of rainfall does not occur within 10 days after application, cultivate with a rolling cultivator or similar implement that provides uniform shallow incorporation of SLICE 960 EC.

DISPOSAL METHODS

Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

STORAGE CONDITION

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilizers. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsing to spray tank.

For More Details including effects on environment email contact@ivorychem.com with Subject "SLICE 960 EC DETAILS"

More Details:

TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS



IVORYCHEM PTE LIMITED
15 Beach Road #02-09
Beach Centre
Singapore 189677
Tel: +65 63377765
Fax: +65 63377730
contact@ivorychem.com
www.ivorychem.com

Company Registration No 200405572W