For weed control in sugar beets and red table beets

**Active ingredients**
- Pyrazon* (5-amino-4-chloro-2-phenyl-3(2H)-pyridazinone) .......................................................... 42.6%
- Inert ingredients ................................................................................................................................. 57.4%
- Total ................................................................................................................................................. 100.0%

* Pyrazon ANSI equals chloridazon BSI et al.

EPA Registration Number 7969-108   EPA Establishment Number 7969-WG-01

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**

**CAUTION**
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.)

See inside booklet for complete **Precautionary Statements, Statements of Practical Treatment, Directions For Use, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.**

**Made in Germany**

**Net contents: 2.5 gallons (9.46 liters)**

BASF Corporation
P.O. Box 13528, Research Triangle Park, NC  27709
Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals
Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. May cause eye irritation. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals.

Statement of Practical Treatment
If in eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.
If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
If swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching the back of the throat with finger. If person is unconscious, do not give anything by mouth and do not induce vomiting.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Applicators and other handlers must wear:
• Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
• Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride, or viton ≥ 14 mils
• Shoes plus socks
Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. 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
Users should:
• Wash hands 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.
• 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
Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Endangered Species Concerns
The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

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 and precautions are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

Agricultural 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 12 hours.
Exception: If the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter treated areas if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:
• Coveralls
• Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or viton ≥ 14 mils
• Shoes plus socks

Storage and Disposal
Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

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

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. 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.
In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:
CHEMTREC 800-424-9300
BASF Corporation 800-832-HELP

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:
• Your local doctor for immediate treatment.
• Your local poison control center (hospital).
• BASF Corporation (800-832-HELP)

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:
Dike and contain the spill with inert material (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

Among the weeds controlled by Pyramin® SC herbicide are fanweed, henbit, lambquarters, mustard, nettleleaf goosefoot, nightshade (black and hairy), pigweed, purslane, ragweed, shepherdspurse, smartweed, and velvetleaf (Michigan and Ohio only).

Pyramin SC will not provide acceptable control of annual grasses. Where grasses are a serious problem, follow the directions on this label for grass control. Use a subsequent postemergence herbicide treatment such as Poast® herbicide.

Crop Tolerance
Listed crops are tolerant to Pyramin SC at all stages of growth.

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

II. Application Instructions

The correct application method for Pyramin SC varies depending on area and cultural practices. Always follow the label recommendations that fit your area and cultural system. Pyramin SC can be applied pre-emergence or postemergence by broadcast or band treatments. For pre-emergence applications, spray immediately after beet seeds are planted and before beets and weeds emerge. For postemergence applications, the most effective control will result from applying Pyramin SC to actively growing weeds early, when weeds are small. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control.

Rate: Apply 5.5-6.5 pints of Pyramin SC per acre according to soil texture and organic matter content. Use the lower rate on sandy loam soils with less than 3% organic matter. Apply postemergence only if conditions are favorable for crop and weed growth. When used postemergence to the crop, Pyramin SC can extend pre-emergence weed control. Refer to section VI. Crop-Specific Information for more details.

Irrigation
Pyramin SC requires moisture to control weeds effectively. In addition, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth. Refer to section VI. Crop-Specific Information for detailed instructions.

Coverage
For postemergence applications, weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

Ground Application (Banding)
Application Equipment: Using planter-mounted band sprayers ensures that all planted beets are treated, that the band is centered over the row, and that the band width and rate of chemical are uniform. When spraying a band over the row, the amount of Pyramin SC applied per banded acre is reduced in proportion to the area actually treated.

Example: To spray a 7" band over beets in rows 28" apart, the amount recommended for broadcast application follows:

5.5 pints/acre X 1/4 of area banded = 1.38 pints/banded acre.

Table 1. Banded Application Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band and Row Width</th>
<th>Pyramin® SC Rate Per Banded Acre Based on Broadcast Rate Per Acre of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.5 pints 6.5 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6&quot; band on 24&quot; rows</td>
<td>1.38 pints 1.62 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7&quot; band on 22&quot; rows</td>
<td>1.75 pints 2.06 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7&quot; band on 28&quot; rows</td>
<td>1.38 pints 1.62 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10&quot; band on 22&quot; rows</td>
<td>2.5 pints 2.96 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10&quot; band on 28&quot; rows</td>
<td>2 pints 2.32 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10&quot; band on 30&quot; rows</td>
<td>1.82 pints 2.15 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12&quot; band on 24&quot; rows</td>
<td>2.75 pints 3.25 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30&quot; band on double rows on 30&quot; beds on 40&quot; centers California only.</td>
<td>4.12 pints 4.88 pints</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)
Water Volume: Use 20-40 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance or proportionately less for band applications.

Spray Pressure: Use 30-60 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line).

Application Equipment: Use standard high-pressure pesticide flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced up to 20" apart.
III. Additives

To achieve consistent postemergence weed control, a nonphytotoxic emulsifiable oil concentrate must be added to improve broadleaf weed control and allow greater timing flexibility for successful applications relative to size of weeds. See Table 2. Additive Rate Per Acre for additive rates.

Oil Concentrate

A crop 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 jar 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.

Table 2. Additive Rate Per Acre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additive</th>
<th>Ground Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oil Concentrate</td>
<td>2 pints</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. General Tank Mixing Information

Tank Mix Partners/Components

The following products may be tank mixed with Pyramin SC according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels.
• Betamix®
• Betanex®
• Nortron® SC

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing Pyramin SC with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. BASF does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on BASF labeling.

* Pyramin SC tank mixes with Betamix or Betanex are not for use in California.

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. Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

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

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 Pyramin SC, 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. 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.
Table 3. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)</th>
<th>Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application</th>
<th>Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season</th>
<th>Livestock Grazing or Feeding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red Table Beets</td>
<td>0 days</td>
<td>13 pints*</td>
<td>13 pints</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Beets</td>
<td>0 days</td>
<td>13.5 pints*</td>
<td>13.5 pints</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Do not exceed maximum seasonal use rate.
VI. Crop-Specific Information

Red Table Beets

Pyramin SC may be used for both pre-emergence and postemergence in the same season provided the combined rates do not exceed 6.5 quarts per acre.

Pre-Emergence Application

Apply 5.5-6.5 pints of Pyramin SC herbicide per acre after beet seeds are planted but before beets and weeds emerge. Use the lower rate on sandy loam soils. If rain does not fall within 10 days after treatment, irrigate the field to activate Pyramin SC. If irrigation is not possible, use a shallow cultivation before weeds are 2" tall.

Early Postemergence Application

Apply 6.5 pints of Pyramin SC for early postemergence application. Apply Pyramin SC after beets have 2 expanded true leaves and before any weeds have more than 2 true leaves.

Sugar Beets

Refer to section II. Application Instructions. Two applications of Pyramin SC can be used in Central and Eastern States only. The correct application method for Pyramin SC varies depending on area and cultural practices. Always follow label recommendations that fit your area and cultural system.

(All States)

Use 5.5 pints of Pyramin SC per acre on low organic matter (less than 3%) and sandy loam soils unless otherwise instructed. Apply 6.5 pints of Pyramin SC per acre on loams, silt loams, and clays unless otherwise instructed.

Preplant Incorporated and Pre-emergence Applications

• Central and Eastern States (MI, MN, ND, and OH)

Pre-emergence Use Without Irrigation: Apply 5.5-6.5 pints of Pyramin SC per acre. Use the lower rate on sandy loam soils. Spray immediately after beet seeds are planted and before beets and weeds emerge. Where dry weather follows application and weeds emerge, use a shallow cultivation before weeds are 2" tall. Otherwise, do not disturb or cover the treated band.

• Minnesota and North Dakota

Special Instructions For Soils With Organic Matter of 5-7%: Apply 13.5 pints of Pyramin SC per acre as a single pre-emergence application to control common lambsquarters, prostrate pigweed, redroot pigweed, and wild mustard in Red River Valley soils containing 5-7% organic matter. Do not follow with a postemergence treatment of Pyramin SC. Do not use the 13.5 pints rate on soils with organic matter higher than 7% or less than 5% because this may result in unsatisfactory weed control or crop injury, respectively. When dry weather follows application, refer to Pre-emergence Use Without Irrigation.

• Michigan and Ohio

Special Instructions For Pre-emergence Velvetleaf Control

For pre-emergence velvetleaf control, apply 10.66 pints of Pyramin SC per acre as a single pre-emergence application. Spray immediately after beet seeds are planted and before beets and weeds emerge. Do not use the 10.66 pints rate on soils with higher than 5% or less than 2.5% organic matter as this may cause unsatisfactory weed control or crop injury, respectively. If dry weather follows application, refer to Irrigation in section II. Application Instructions.

• Plains, Mountain, and Western States

(CA, CO, ID, KS, MT, NE, OR, TX, UT, WA, and WY)

Fall-planted Sugar Beets (California Only)

To reduce the potential for sugar beet injury or stand reduction, irrigate the field before planting and do not apply Pyramin SC until temperatures in the fall average below 90° F. Replanting may be necessary if this treatment is not applied under these conditions.

Pre-emergence Use With Sprinkler Irrigation

Prepare the seedbed and pre-irrigate to field capacity of soil. Plant seed 0.75-1" deep. Apply Pyramin SC as a pre-emergence banded surface application. Do not incorporate Pyramin SC where sprinkler irrigation is used, as crop injury may result. Do not use broadcast treatments. Apply Pyramin SC within 3 days after planting. Follow the directions for banded treatments and adjust application rates accordingly (see Table 1. Banded Application Rates).

Follow with no more than 0.75" of sprinkler water per irrigation set before beets and weeds emerge, as greater amounts may cause beet injury. Repeat irrigation as needed to get good beet emergence, however, do not exceed 0.75" of sprinkler water per irrigation set until beets have 2 true leaves. Do not count cotyledonal leaves (the first two leaves to appear).

Preplant Incorporation With Furrow Irrigation

On fields that will receive furrow irrigation, prepare the seedbed or form beds for planting. Follow the directions for banded treatments and adjust application rates accordingly (see Table 1. Banded Application Rates).

Incorporate Pyramin SC no more than 2" deep using a rotary type tiller. Plant beets and furrow irrigate (see Irrigation). Irrigate until tops of beds are thoroughly wetted.

Repeat furrow irrigation as often as necessary to ensure good beet emergence and growth. Sprinkler irrigation can be substituted for furrow irrigation after beets have developed 2 true leaves. Do not count cotyledonary leaves.

To ensure planting into treated bands, do the following in one tractor operation:

(1) spray Pyramin SC
(2) incorporate
(3) plant beets

Treat a band 1-2" wider than the tiller head used. Do not incorporate Pyramin SC with a disk as unsatisfactory weed control and sugar beet may result.

Increased temporary sugar beet injury has been observed where postemergence treatments of Pyramin SC have followed preplant applications of Tillam® or Ro-Neet® herbicides. Refer to IV. General Tank Mixing Information for more information.
Sugar Beet Tank Mixes

**Pyramin SC + Betamix or Betanex**
(Not for use in California)
This tank mix provides residual as well as quick postemergence broad spectrum weed control of pigweed, kochia, wild buckwheat, lambsquarters, smartweed, mustard, nightshade (black and hairy), ragweed, and green and yellow foxtails.
Do not add additional surfactants to the tank mix.
Do not apply in more than 30 gallons of water per acre.

**Pyramin SC + Nortron SC**
To control additional weeds listed on the Nortron SC label, a tank mix with Pyramin SC can be used. Use this tank mix under conditions where Nortron® SC herbicide is recommended. Before using this tank mix, read the label for Nortron SC for additional information and precautions.

**Winter-grown Sugar Beets in California**
Use this tank mix in fields where wild oats and volunteer cereals are expected to be a problem. Under sprinkler irrigation or where natural rainfall is adequate, apply this tank mix pre-emergence. Refer to Tables 4 and 5 for application rates and other information. See Pre-emergence Use With Sprinkler Irrigation for directions and precautions regarding application of sprinkler irrigation. Where furrow irrigation is to be used, apply this tank mix preplant incorporated. See Irrigation in section II. Application Instructions for directions and precautions regarding application.

**Sugar Beets in Idaho and Montana**
Refer to Table 5 for recommended rates. Use this tank mix only under all the following conditions:
- The sugar beets are sprinkler irrigated.
- The tank mix is applied to silt loam or finer textured soils (use higher rates in finer textured soils).
- The tank mix is applied pre-emergence.
- The products are incorporated by applying 0.5" of water within 7 days after application.
- The tank mix is followed with suitable postemergence herbicides to control later germinating weeds as needed.
- Minimal crop injury can be tolerated.

**Sugar Beets in All Other States**
Refer to the tank mix partner’s labels for recommended use rates. Apply the tank mix at the time of planting or shortly after, but before weed germination. Do not mechanically incorporate the tank mix as crop injury may result.

---

**Table 4. Tank Mix Application Rates of Pyramin® SC herbicide + Nortron SC (California Only)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Texture</th>
<th>Pyramin SC Rate Per Acre</th>
<th>Nortron SC Rate Per Acre</th>
<th>Nortron SC Rate Per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Broadcast</td>
<td>10” Band Width</td>
<td>Broadcast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(for calibration purposes only)</td>
<td>30” row</td>
<td>(for calibration purposes only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse-textured Soils:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sands, loamy sands, and sandy loams</td>
<td>5.5 pints</td>
<td>1.82 pints</td>
<td>3.0 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium-textured Soils:</td>
<td>5.5 pints</td>
<td>1.82 pints</td>
<td>3.0 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loams, silt loams, clay loams that contain less than 3% organic matter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine-textured Soils:</td>
<td>5.5 pints</td>
<td>1.82 pints</td>
<td>3.75 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay loams that contain more than 3% organic matter and clays</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Recommended</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Nortron SC (4.0 pounds of active ingredient per gallon).
2 For other band or row widths, adjust rates in proportion to the area actually treated. Do not apply this mix broadcast.

**Table 5. Special Tank Mix Application Rates of Pyramin® SC + Nortron® SC (Idaho and Montana only)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Texture</th>
<th>Pyramin SC Rate Per Acre</th>
<th>Nortron SC Rate Per Acre</th>
<th>Nortron SC Rate Per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Broadcast</td>
<td>7” Band Width</td>
<td>Broadcast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(for calibration purposes only)</td>
<td>22” row</td>
<td>(for calibration purposes only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse-textured Soils:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sands, loamy sands, and sandy loams</td>
<td>2.8-5 pints</td>
<td>0.9-1.6 pints</td>
<td>1.5-3.0 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium-textured Soils:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loams, silt loams, clay loams that contain less than 3% organic matter</td>
<td>2.8-5 pints</td>
<td>0.9-1.6 pints</td>
<td>1.5-3.0 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When kochia, Russian thistle, or grasses are problem weeds, follow these rates:</td>
<td>2-3.2 pints</td>
<td>0.64-1 pint</td>
<td>3.0-4.5 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Recommended</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Nortron SC (4.0 pounds of active ingredient per gallon).
2 For other band or row widths, adjust rates in proportion to the area actually treated. Do not apply this mix broadcast.
Conditions of Sale and Warranty

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 BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. BASF 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. BASF MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN NO CASE SHALL BASF OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BASF 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 BASF.

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NVA 2000-04-031-0016
EPA Approved

Crops

This product can be used on the following crops:
Red Table Beets
Sugar Beets

Look inside for complete Restrictions and Limitations and Application Instructions.

Pests listed in this label:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fanweed</td>
<td>Thlaspi arvense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosefoot, Nettleleaf</td>
<td>Chenopodium murale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henbit</td>
<td>Lamium amplexicaule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochia</td>
<td>Kochia scoparia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambsquarters, Common Nightshade (black and hairy)</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed</td>
<td>Solanum ssp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane, Common</td>
<td>Amaranthus ssp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed</td>
<td>Portulaca oleracea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherdspurse</td>
<td>Ambrosia ssp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartweed, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Capsella bursa-pastoris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle, Russian</td>
<td>Polygonum pensylvanicum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvetleaf</td>
<td>Salsola iberica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Mustard</td>
<td>Abutlon theophrasti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sinapsis arvensis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>