DO NOT USE PLANT MATERIAL TREATED WITH METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE FOR MULCH OR COMPOST



HERBICIDE

Soluble Liquid For Non-Crop Use

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

By Weight

Potassium salt of aminocyclopyrachlor Potassium salt of 6-amino-5-chloro-2 -cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid*25%

100%

*Acid Equivalent:6-Amino-5-chloro-2cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid - 2 pounds acid per gallon or 21.2%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1565

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

Not for sale, sale into, distribution, and/or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State. Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See Back Panel for First Aid Instructions and **Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements** and Directions for Use.

Nonrefillable Container Net Contents 2.5 Gallons 84942561D 200928AV1

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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-334-7577 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Mixers, loaders, and applicators must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using to-bacco, or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on 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 or rinsate.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months after application. 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 loading of aminocyclopyrachlor from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Ground Water Advisory

Aminocyclopyrachlor has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separately published BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP directions.

BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP. User assumes all risks associated with such non-directed use.

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE contains aminocyclopyrachlor. When applied alone or in combination with other products containing aminocyclopyrachlor, do not apply more than a total of 0.28 lb ae of active ingredient per acre per year.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is a soluble liquid that is mixed in water and applied as a spray. METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied by aerial or ground equipment for control of broadleaf weeds and woody species, including many terrestrial and riparian invasive and noxious weeds. METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is registered for weed and brush control on private, public, and military lands as follows: non-crop areas such as airports, highways/roadsides, railroad, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, industrial areas, such as electrical substations, rail yards or other industrial rock areas, farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, barrier strips, lumberyards, pumping stations and tank farms, restoration areas, natural areas, wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitats. METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be used for the release or restoration of native perennial grasses and in established industrial turf grasses.

This product may be applied to terrestrial non-crop sites and unimproved turf sites that contain areas of temporary surface water, caused by collection of water in equipment ruts or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps, and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied up to the water's edge. Do not apply directly to water and take precautions to minimize overspray to open water when treating vegetation near the water's edge.

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE provides preemergence and/or postemergence control of the broadleaf weeds, vines, and brush species listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED section of the label. For perennial species on the label, a postemergence application should be used. For best postemergence performance, a methylated seed oil (MSO) adjuvant should be included to the spray solution. Excessive wetting of the target plant is not necessary but good spray coverage of the target plant is needed for best results. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled.

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is non-corrosive to spray equipment.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is quickly taken up by the leaves, stems, and roots of plants. The effects of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be seen on plants from within a few hours to a few days. The most noticeable symptom is a bending and twisting of stems and leaves. Other advanced symptoms include severe necrosis, stem thickening, growth stunting, leaf crinkling, calloused stems and leaf veins, leaf-cupping, and enlarged roots. Death of treated broadleaf plants may require several more weeks and up to several months for some woody plant species. METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is rain-fast at 1 hour after application.

IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE within the root zone of desirable trees and/or shrubs unless injury or loss can be tolerated.
 Root zones of desirable trees/shrubs may extend beyond the tree canopy.
- Do not apply this product if site-specific characteristics and conditions exist that could contribute to movement and unintended root zone exposure to desirable trees or vegetation, unless injury or loss can be tolerated.
- · Do not make applications when circumstances favor movement from treatment site.
- Do not apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE to highways/roadsides or other non-crop areas during periods of intense rainfall or where
 prevailing soils are either saturated with water or of a type through which rainfall will not readily penetrate, as this may result in
 off-site movement.
- Do not apply or otherwise permit this product or sprays containing this product to come into contact with any non-target crop or desirable vegetation.
- Do not apply in or on dry or water containing irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.
- . Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation. To avoid injury to crops or other desirable vegetation, do not treat or allow spray
 drift or run-off to fall onto banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water

that may be used for irrigation purposes.

- Do not apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE when powdery dry soil or light or sandy soils are known to be prevalent in the area to be
 treated. Treatment of powdery dry soil and light sandy soils, when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment, may
 result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops and desirable vegetation when soil particles are moved
 by wind or water. Injury to crops or desirable vegetation may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to
 produce crops or land containing desirable vegetation.
- . Do not apply when the soil is frozen or covered with snow.
- . Do not use on lawns, walks, paved driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces (0.28 pound ae) per acre per year.
- Do not graze or feed forage, hay, or straw from treated areas to livestock.
- Do not use plant material treated with this product for mulch or compost.
- Do not plant the treated sites for at least one year after the METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE application if non-crop sites treated with METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting the desired crop.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- Certain species, in particular, may be sensitive to low levels of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE including but not limited to conifers
 (such as Douglas fir, Norway spruce, ponderosa pine and white pine), deciduous trees (such as aspen, Chinese tallow, cottonwood,
 honey locust, magnolia, poplar species, redbud, silver maple, and willow species), and ornamental shrubs (such as arborvitae,
 burning bush, crape myrtle, forsythia, hydrangea, ice plant, magnolia, purple plum, and yew).
- Injury or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result if METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is applied on or near desirable trees or vegetation, on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Consider site-specific characteristics and conditions that could contribute to unintended root zone exposure to desirable trees or vegetation. Root zone areas of desirable trees or vegetation are affected by local conditions and can extend beyond the tree canopy. If further information is needed regarding root zone area, consult appropriate state extension service, professional consultant, or other qualified authority.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result if equipment is drained or flushed on or near these trees or vegetation
 or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their
 roots
- In non-crop areas adjacent to desirable vegetation, avoid overlapping spray applications and shut off spray to the spray boom while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desirable vegetation.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure or kill crops such as, but not limited to, sugar beets, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, soybeans, field beans, alfalfa, grapes, peaches, almonds, and vegetables.
- Applications should be made only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very small quantities of spray, which may not
 be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants.
- Exposure to METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may injure or kill most crops and may injure or kill desirable vegetation. Injury may be
 more severe when the crops or desirable vegetation are irrigated.
- Caution is advised when using this product in areas where loss of desirable conifer or deciduous trees and/or shrubs, as well as
 other broadleaf plants, including but not limited to legumes and wild flowers, cannot be tolerated. Without prior experience, it is
 necessary that small areas containing these plants be tested for tolerance to METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE and its soil residues
 before any large scale spraying occurs.
- Low rates of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.
- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE movement by soil erosion due to wind or
- In the case of suspected off-site movement of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE to cropland, soil samples should be quantitatively
 analyzed for METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE, or any other herbicide which could be having an adverse effect on the crop, in addition
 to conducting the field bioassay.
- METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may suppress or severely injure certain established grasses, such as some bromegrass and wheatgrass
 species, especially when the grass plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Areas that contain these grass plants
 should recover as environmental conditions for good grass growth occur.

FIELD BIOASSAY

To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop you plan to grow the following year. The test strips should cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the field bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crops grown in the test strips. If no crop injury (such as, poor germination, stunting, or chlorosis, malformation, or necrosis of leaves) or yield loss is evident from the crops grown in the test strips, the intended rotational crop may be planted. If herbicide symptoms or yield loss is observed, do not plant the crop.

TANK MIXTURES

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides which are registered for the same use sites, methods of application, and timings as specified on this product label. Refer to the tank mix product label for any additional instructions or use restrictions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. In addition, a spray adjuvant may be mixed with METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE when making postemergence applications. Refer to the adjuvant label for additional instructions or use restrictions.

ADJUVANTS

Methylated Seed Oils and Vegetable Oils: A methylated seed oil (MSO) or vegetable oil based adjuvant may provide increased leaf absorption of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE, Include the MSO or vegetable oil adjuvant at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Non-ionic Surfactants: Use a non-ionic surfactant at a minimum rate of 0.25% v/v (1 quart surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Surfactant products must contain at least 70% non-ionic surfactant.

Invert Emulsions: METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied as an invert emulsion. The spray solution results in an invert (water- in-oil) spray emulsion designed to minimize spray drift and spray run-off, resulting in more herbicide deposited on the target foliage. The spray emulsion may be formed in a single tank (batch mixing) or injected (in-line mixing). Consult the invert chemical label for proper mixing directions.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be used on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants. Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader

where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and, if possible, eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Method 240SL contains aminocyclopyrachlor, a Group 4 Herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to aminocyclopyrachlor may exist due to genetic variability in a weed population. When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive, propagate, and become dominant in that area. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it is important to implement a diversified weed control strategy that includes the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action in either tank-mix or sequential application. Also, incorporate non-chemical weed control practices where practical.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to a Bayer representative or contact 1-800-331-2867. It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for further guidance on specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied using low and high volume ground spray equipment, fixed-wing aircraft, or by helicopter. When applying by fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter, follow directions under the AERIAL APPLICATIONS section of this label; otherwise refer to GROUND APPLICATIONS section of this label.

For control of broadleaf weeds, woody plants, and vines, use METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE at rates of 4-18 fluid ounces per acre per year (0.063-0.28 lb ae/A/year). Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED table for specific rate information. Spray volumes should be selected in order to provide uniform and complete coverage of the target plants or application sites. Care should be taken to avoid runoff from all applications. For postemergence applications, include either a MSO or vegetable oil or a non-ionic surfactant as described in the ADJUVANTS section of this label

Invert Emulsions: METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied as an invert emulsion. The spray solution results in an invert (water-inoil) spray emulsion designed to minimize spray drift and spray run-off, resulting in more herbicide deposited on the target foliage. The spray emulsion may be formed in a single tank (batch mixing) or injected (in-line mixing). Consult the invert chemical label for proper mixing directions.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Use a sufficient volume of water that will deliver a uniform spray pattern and coverage of the target brush or weeds.

The selected sprayer should be equipped with an agitation system to help keep METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE suspended in the spray tank. Note: Low rates of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following an METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is not registered may result in their damage.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Fill the tank 1/3 to 1/2 full of water.
- 2. While agitating, add the required amount of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE,
- 3. Continue agitation until the METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
- 4. Once the METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
- 5.As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) and then add the necessary volume of spray adjuvants. Always add spray adjuvants last.
- 6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
- 7. Apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

It is recommended that, during periods when multiple loads of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE are applied, at the end of each day of spraying the interior of the tank should be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled and the boom and hoses flushed.

This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

- 1. Empty the tank and drain the sump completely.
- 2. Spray the tank walls with clean water using a minimum volume of 10% of the tank volume. Circulate the water through the lines, including all by-pass lines, for at least two minutes. Flush the boom well and empty the sprayer. Completely drain the sump.
- 3. Repeat step 2.
- 4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water. The rinsate solution may be applied to the non-crop sites listed on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions, if no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Notes:

- 1. Always start with a clean spray tank.
- 2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
- 3. When METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures for each product should be examined, and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
- In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
- 5. Low rates of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE or its active ingredients are not

registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. 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 sections of this label.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GENERAL TECHNIQUES

- Volume Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRES-SLIPE
- 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.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - AIRCRAFT

- · Number of Nozzles Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the air stream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- Nozzle Type Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length longer booms increase drift potential.
- Application Height Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) that provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

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).

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Drift control additives may be used with all spray equipment with the exception of controlled droplet applicators. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the label. It is recommended that drift control additives be certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

When applying by air, apply only using nozzles which will deliver coarse or greater (VMD >350 microns) droplets as defined by ASABE S572 standard. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Do not apply during a temperature inversion.

For aerial applications near susceptible crops or other desirable plants, use a drift control additive as recommended by the manufacturer, or apply through a "Microfoil" or "Thru-Valve" boom, or use an equivalent drift control system. Thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity invert systems, or other drift control systems, may be utilized if drift control is comparable to that obtained with drift control additives or the "Thru-Valve" boom. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all recommendations and precautions on the product label. Do not use a thickening agent with the "Microfoil" boom or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays.

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be applied by either fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter spray equipment. Fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters can be used to apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE; however, do not make applications by fixed-wing aircraft unless appropriate buffer zones can be maintained to prevent spray drift out of the target area or, when treating open tracts of land, spray drift as a result of fixed wing aircraft application can be tolerated.

The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the application equipment used.

Generally, aerial applications will require 15 to 25 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Regardless of the application volume or spray equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage is necessary to optimize control results. All precautions and restrictions should be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift.

GROUND APPLICATIONS BROADCAST

When making a broadcast application by ground, apply only using nozzles which will deliver coarse or greater (VMD >350 microns) droplets as defined by ASABE S572 standard. Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the ground or canopy unless necessitated by the application equipment. Apply with the spray boom or nozzle height as low as possible. Do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Apply 10 gallons or more of spray per acre; use spray pressures no greater than are required to obtain adequate coverage. The use of drift control additives, shielded sprayers, or other drift control systems can help minimize spray drift. Do not apply during a temperature inversion.

LOW-VOLUME FOLIAR APPLICATION

For low-volume applications, see Table 1 for use rate and mixing instructions. The rate of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE should be adjusted according to the spray volume per acre and the size and plant density of the target brush species. Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED section for application rates. For best results, include a MSO adjuvant at the rate of 1% v/v. Good plant coverage is necessary for best results. Use spray nozzles and pressure that will aid the proper deposition of the spray solution. Apply in sufficient spray volume to help provide uniform spray distribution of spray particles over the area to be treated and to avoid spray drift. Generally, low volume ground applications will require 10 to 25 gallons per acre. The use of an even flat fan tip with a spray angle of 40 degrees or less, such as 4004 or 1504, will aid in proper spray deposition. In addition, cone or straight stream nozzles, such as the 5500 X3 or the 5500 X5 may be used. Use the higher rates for hard to control brush species. Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE per acre per vear.

Total Spray Volume	Method 240 SL rate per acre (fluid ounces)			
	4	8	12	18
Gallons per acre	Method 240 SL rat	e per 100 gallons of sp	ray solution (fluid ounc	es)
400	1	2	3	4.5
200	2	4	6	9
100	4	8	12	18
50	8	16	24	36
40	10	20	30	45
20	20	40	60	90
10	40	80	120	180

HIGH VOLUME FOLIAR APPLICATION

For high-volume applications, see Table 1 for use rate and mixing instructions. Use the higher rates for hard to control brush species. Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED section for application rates. Higher spray volumes may be required for sites with high density brush. Generally, high volume ground applications will require 100 to 400 gallons per acre. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems but don't over apply causing excessive run-off. The spray solution should reach the crown of the plants and trickle down into the canopy.

Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE per acre per year.

INDIVIDUAL PLANT TREATMENTS (IPT)

Apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE utilizing an application method which targets individual woody species including foliar applications, cut stump and stem treatments, injection or hack and squirt, or basal bark treatments.

FOLIAR

The total spray volume should be adjusted according to the size and density of the target plant species. Where taller/denser vegetation is present, higher spray volumes may be necessary to ensure good coverage. Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED section of the label for specific use rate information. For best results include a MSO-type adjuvant at the rate of 1% v/v. Refer to Table 1 for mixing instructions. Spray the vegetation starting at the top and covering the sides. Ensure complete coverage of the plant for best results. Avoid spraying to the point of excessive runoff as injury to desirable species or ground cover may occur. Refer to Low and High – Volume Foliar Application sections above for application use directions and rates.

CUT STUMP/ STEM TREATMENTS

Make a dilute solution by mixing 5 to 10 gallons of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE in enough basal oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture, or equivalent ratio. Some basal oils may be incompatible with METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE causing a precipitant to form. Test for compatibility by adding METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE to a small quantity of desired basal oil at the proper ratio, allow to stand for 30 minutes and check for physical incompatibility or precipitates. The addition of an emulsifier may be needed to ensure compatibility. Apply with a sprayer using low pressure and solid cone or flat fan nozzles. Spray the cut surface soon after cutting, thoroughly wetting the cambium layer next to the bark. On larger trees, treat only the outer 2-3 inches of the stump. On trees 3 inches or less in diameter treat the entire cut surface. In addition to the cut surface, treat the sides of the stump/stem and the root collar area to prevent resprouting. Apply anytime except when snow or water prevents treating to the ground line of the stump. Moisture stress may affect optimum control.

INJECTION OR HACK AND SQUIRT

Inject or use a hatchet, machetes, or similar equipment to make downward cuts into the cambium (inner bark) of the stem in such a way as to make a "pocket" large enough to retain the applied solution. Cuts/injections may be made at a height convenient to the applicator. Make one cut/injection for every 2 inches of diameter at breast height (DBH) on the target stem. For example, an 8-inch DBH stem would require 4 cuts. Cuts should be made at equal intervals around the tree. Spray ½ - 1 milliliter (mL) of undiluted METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE into each cut.

BASAL BARK TREATMENTS

Make a dilute solution by mixing 5 to 10 gallons of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE in enough basal oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture, or equivalent ratio. Some basal oils may be incompatible with METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE causing a precipitant to form. Test for compatibility by adding METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE to a small quantity of desired basal oil at the proper ratio, allow to stand for 30 minutes and check for physical incompatibility or precipitates. The addition of an emulsifier may be needed to ensure compatibility. Apply with a sprayer using low pressure and solid cone or narrow flat fan nozzles. Make applications to susceptible brush or tree species with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter. Thoroughly wet the lower 12 to 18 inches of the trunk or stem (from ground line). Treat until run-off at the ground line is noticeable. Brush or trees with old or rough bark will require more spray solution than smooth young bark. Applications can be made anytime of the year except when snow or water prevents treating to the ground line of the brush or tree trunk.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS CUT STUBBLE TREATMENTS

For the prevention of re-sprouting, after hand cutting or mechanical mowing of susceptible brush species along rights-of- way and other non-crop sites, apply a broadcast application of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE up to 18 fluid ounces product per acre. Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Make applications soon after cutting. The addition of a penetrating agent at 5% V/V or more can aid in uptake through the bark or exposed roots of the cut brush. For best results, make applications before or during periods of active root growth. Do not apply when the soil is frozen or covered by standing water or snow.

BAREGROUND

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be used in non-crop sites for bareground (total vegetation control) weed control. Preemergence or postemergence applications of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE provide control of many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. Apply at up to 18 fluid ounces product per acre in tank mixes with other products registered for use on bareground sites. Consult the manufacturer's labels for specific rates, weeds controlled, and use restrictions.

Make a thorough and uniform application with calibrated spray equipment per label directions. Apply at any time of the year. Use the higher rates of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE for fall applications and in previously untreated areas or areas with high weed infestations. For postemergence applications always include a spray adjuvant, For faster brown-out or burn down results, add glyphosate or similar products to the tank. For added residual weed control, or to broaden the weed control spectrum, tank mix with other residual products registered for use on bareground sites. The level and length of control will depend on the herbicide rate applied, amount of rainfall, soil texture, and environmental and applications conditions.

UNIMPROVED TURFGRASS

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE may be used in non-crop industrial sites, such as utility rights-of-way and highways/roadsides, for general weed control in established industrial turf grasses. Apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE at rates of 4-18 fluid ounces product per acre. Rates exceeding 8 fluid ounces product per acre may result in unacceptable injury to desirable turfgrasses. Treatments made prior to the full green-up stage may delay green-up. Apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE by ground equipment only. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. The addition of a MSO adjuvant may increase the potential for turf grass injury.

For species not listed below, determine the tolerance of the turfgrass by treating a small area at the desired application rate. Prior to treatment of larger areas, the treated area must be observed for any signs of herbicidal injury during 30 days of normal growing conditions to determine if the treatment is safe to the target species. The user assumes the responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from use of METHO 240SL HERBICIDE on a turfgrass species not listed on this label.

TURFGRASS TYPE	APPLICATION RATE (FLUID OUNCES/ACRE)
Bermudagrass	4 to 8
Bahiagrass	4 to 8
Bluegrass, Kentucky	4 to 8
Tall Fescue	4 to 8
Ryegrass, perennial	4 to 8
Wheatgrass species1	4 to 7.5
Smooth brome ¹	4 to 7.5

¹ Injury from higher rates during the season of application may be severe.

Important: Temporary chlorosis (yellowing), reddening, stunting, droopy or twisted grass leaves, and seed head suppression may occur. Do not apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE until the grass becomes well established. Do not apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE to grass under stress from disease, insects, drought, or other environmental conditions.

RESTORATION AREAS

METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is labeled for the control of broadleaf weeds and brush, listed in the WEEDS CONTROLLED section, in areas as follows: non-crop areas such as airports, highways/roadsides, railroad, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, industrial areas, such as electrical substations, rail yards or other industrial rock areas, farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, barrier strips, lumberyards, pumping stations and tank farms, restoration areas, natural areas, wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitats in unimproved industrial turf, on roadsides, airports, industrial sites, or on other similar non-crop sites in order to establish or release desirable introduced or native perennial grass species for site stabilization.

To maximize and extend the weed and brush control provided by METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE, it is critical that other vegetation management practices, including mowing, fertilization, etc., be incorporated into the restoration program to help extend or build on the weed control benefits and promote the growth of introduced or established grasses and/or desirable plants or plant communities.

Unacceptable injury may occur if METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE is applied before the introduced or native perennial grasses are well established. The grass must have a good secondary root system and show good vigor. METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE may suppress certain established grasses especially when the grass plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Temporary reddening, stunting, droopy or twisted leaves may occur. Do not apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE to grass under stress from disease, insects, drought, or other environmental causes.

Apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE in the fall, before the soil freezes, or in the spring after the soil thaws. When applied at lower rates, METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE provides short-term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control spectrum is broadened and extended. Do not apply when the soil is frozen.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Use the higher spray volumes and herbicide rates for heavy weed and brush infestations, hard to control species, and tall brush or dense hardwood canopies. Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces product broadcast per acre per year.

BROADLEAF WEEDS		Rate (fluid ounces per acre)	
Bitter sneezeweed ³ Clover, bush Clover, Dutch (white) Clover, large hop ³ Croton, woolly ³ Dandelion, common	Helenium amarum Lespedeza sp. Trifolium repens Trifolium campestre Croton capitatus Taraxacum officinale	4 to 8	
Dogfennel ³ Henbit ³ Ironweed, tall Lambsquarters, common ³	Eupatorium capillifolium Lamium amplexicaule Vernonia gigantea Chenopodium album	g.	

WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)
Use the higher spray volumes and herbicide rates for heavy weed and brush infestations, hard to control species, and tall brush or dense hardwood canopies. Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces product broadcast per acre per year.

BROADLEAF WEEDS
Rate (fluid ounces per acre)

BROADLEAF WEEDS		Rate (fluid ounces per acre)	
Lespedeza, common ³	Kummerowia striata		
Lespedeza, hairy ³	Lespedeza hirta		
Lespedeza, serecia	Lespedeza cuneata		
Lettuce, prickly Lettuce, tall ³	Lactuca serriola Lactuca canadensis		
Mullein, common	Verbascum thapsus		
Mullein, turkey	Eremocarpus setigerus		
Ragweed, western	Ambrosia psilostachya		
Sida, prickly ³	Sida spinosa		
Sowthistle, common	Sonchus oleraceus		
Sowthistle, field ³ Spanish needle ³	Sonchus arvensis		
Speedwell ³	Bidens alba Veronica spp.		
Starthistle, yellow	Centaurea solstitialis		
Sweetclover, yellow ³	Melliotus officinalis		
Vervain, blue ³	Verbena hastata		
Chicory, wild	Cichorium intybus	8 to 18	
Burclover, California	Medicago polymorpha		
Cocklebur, common ³	Xanthium strumarium		
Common cat's ear	Hypochoeris radicata		
Common spikeweed ³	Centromadia pungens		
Copperleaf ³	Acalypha spp. Coronila varia		
Crownvetch, common ³ Cudweed ³	Gnaphalium spp.		
Daisy, oxeye ³	Leucanthemum vulgare		
Filaree, broadleaf	Erodium botrys		
Filaree, redstem	Erodium cicutarium		
Filaree, whitestem	Erodium moschatum		
Fleabane, hairy	Erigeron bonariensis		
Geranium, Carolina ³	Geranium carolinianum		
Goldenaster ³ Hawkweed, orange	Heterotheca spp. Hieracium aurantiacum		
Horsenettle, Carolina ³	Solanum carolinense		
Knapweed, diffuse	Centaurea diffusa		
Knapweed, Russian	Acroptilon repens		
Knapweed, spotted	Centaurea stoebe		
Kochia (Up to 6 inches)1	Kochia scoparia		
Marestail/horseweed	Conyza canadensis		
Medic ³	Medicago spp. Silybum marianum		
Milkthistle, blessed Ragweed, common	Ambrosia artemisiifolia		
Rush skeletonweed	Chondrilla juncea		
Shepherd's-purse	Capsella bursa-pastoris		
Spurge, leafy	Euphorbia esula		
Spurge, nodding ³	Euphorbia nutans		
St. John's wort	Hypericum perforatum		
Thistle, Canada	Cirsium arvense		
Thistle, cotton	Onopordum acanthium Carduus nutans		
Thistle, musk Thistle, Russian	Salsola tragus		
Toadflax, dalmatian	Linaria dalmatica		
Vetch	Vicia spp.		
Wild carrot ³	Daucus carota		
Willow weed	Epilobium paniculatum		
Plantain	Plantago spp.	10 to 18	
Aster, whiteheath	Symphyotrichum pilosum		
Bindweed, field	Convolvulus arvensis		
Burdock, common ³	Arctium minus		
Cinquefoil, sulfur	Pontentilla recta		
Coast fiddleneck	Amsinckia intermedia		
Flixweed ³ Fleabane, annual ³	Descurainia sophia Erigeron annuus		
Goldenrod, Canada ³	Solidago canadensis	12 to 18	
Goldenrod, common ³	Solidago virgaurea	entropies and a	
Gumweed, curlycup ³	Grindelia squarrosa		
Hemlock, poison	Conium imaculatum		
Honeysuckle, Japanese	Lonicera japonica		
Matchweed ³	Mat lippia		
Medusahead	Taeriatherum caput-medusae		
Poison-ivy, eastern	Toxicodendron radicans Ambrosia trifida		
Ragweed, giant ³ Teasel, common	Ambrosia triida Dipsacus fullonum		
Yarrow, common	Achillea millefolium		
. u , voilinoii	(2)		continued

WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)

Use the higher spray volumes and herbicide rates for heavy weed and brush infestations, hard to control species, and tall brush or dense hardwood canopies. Do not apply more than 18 fluid ounces product broadcast per acre per year.

narowood canopies. Do not app	ly more than 18 fluid ounces product of	toaucast per acre per year.	
BRUSH		Rate (fluid ounces per acre)	
American beautyberry ³	Calicarpa americana		
Ash (Green, White)	Fraxinus spp.		
Aspen, quaking ³	Populus tremuloides		
Autumn Olive ³	Eleagnus umbellata		
Baccharis, Eastern ³	Baccharis halimifolia		
Brazilian pepper ³	Schinus terebinthifolius		
Callery Pear ³	Pyrus calleryana		
Catalpa, northern	Catalpa speciosa		
Cherry ³	Prunus spp.		
Chinaberry ³	Melia azedarach		
Chinese tallowtree ³	Triadica sebifera		
Cottonwood	Populus deltoides		
Elder, box	Acer negundo		
Elm, American	Ulmus americana		
Grape, fox ³	Vitis labrusca		
Grape, crimson gloryvine3	Vitis coignetiae	10 to 18	
Grape, wild	Vitis rotundifolia		
Hackberry, common	Celtis occidentalis		
Lantana, largeleaf3	Lantana camara		
Locust, black	Robinia pseudoacacia		
Locust, honey	Gleditsia triacanthos		
Maple, red	Acer rubrum		
Maple, silver	Acer sacharinum		
Persimmon, common ³	Diospyros virginiana		
Pine, loblolly ³	Pinus taeda		
Poplar, yellow	Liriodendron tulipifera		
Sugarberry	Celtis laevigata		
Sumac	Rhus sp.		
Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus		
Tupelo, black	Nyssa sylvatica		
Willow	Salix spp.		
Blackberry/Dewberry ³	<i>Rubus</i> spp.		
Buckthorn, common ³	Rhamnus carthartica		
Oak, northern red	Quercus borealis	16	
Pine, Virginia ²	Pinus virginiana		
Sassafras	Sassafras albidum		

¹See specific weed directions.

Huisache

Lotebush3

Mesquite

Acacia farnesiana

Ziziphus obtusifolia Prosopis juliflora

Specific Weed Directions:

Kochia: For non-selective applications, tank mixing glyphosate with METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE may improve control under dry condi-

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Cogongrass: In highways/roadsides turfgrass sites, apply METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE at a minimum rate of 8 fluid ounces per acre for seedhead suppression of cogongrass. For suppression of vegetative growth, apply 16 to 18 fluid ounces per acre. The addition of imazapyr may improve control. For best results, make applications in the fall, prior to frost. Note: cogongrass biotypes may differ in their response to applications of METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or"Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple 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. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and

²Suppression: a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to an untreated area.

³Not for use in California.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (continued)

roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration, and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour, or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

All Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with METHOD 240SL HERBICIDE containing aminocyclopyrachlor potassium salt only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use container; contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container; Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration, and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour, or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities

Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking, If the container is damaged, leaking, or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATIONS OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience LP is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

Bayer (reg'd), the Bayer Cross (reg'd) and Method® are registered trademarks of Bayer.

For product information call: 1-800-331-2867

Produced for: Bayer Environmental Science A Division of Bayer CropScience LP 5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400 Cary, NC 27513

Bayer

DO NOT USE PLANT MATERIAL TREATED WITH METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE FOR MULCH OR COMPOST



Soluble Liquid

Method[®] 240SL HERBICIDE

For Non-Crop Use **JACTIVE INGREDIENT:** By Weight Potassium salt of aminocyclopyrachlor Potassium salt of 6-amino-5-chloro-2 cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid*25% OTHER INGREDIENTS:75% Acid Equivalent:6-Amino-5-chloro-2-cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid - 2 pounds acid per gallon or 21.2%

EPA Reg. No. 432-1565

KEEP OUT OF REACH **OF CHILDREN**

Not for sale, sale into, distribution, and/or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

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

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-334-7577 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS **HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS** CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Mixers, oaders, and applicators must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks. Wash thoroughly with soap and water 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. 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 or rinsate.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow Iground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months after application. 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 loading of aminocyclopyrachlor from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Ground Water Advisory

Aminocyclopyrachlor has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Nonrefillable Container **Net Contents**

2.5 Gallons 84099295_84942561D 200928AV1 _ _ _ _ _ Cary, NC 27513 _ _ _ _ _ _

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal. Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a

cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to

or Less Than 5 Gallons): Nonrefillable container, Do not reuse or refill this container, Triple 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. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration, and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour, or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking, or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

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Produced for: **Bayer Environmental Science** A Division of Bayer CropScience LP 5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400

Bayer





METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE

Version 3.0 / USA 102000030323

Revision Date: 05/07/2020 Print Date: 05/08/2020

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product identifier

Trade name

METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE

Product code (UVP)

84117099

SDS Number

102000030323

EPA Registration No.

432-1565

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use

Herbicide

Restrictions on use

See product label for restrictions.

Information on supplier

Supplier

Bayer Environmental Science

A division of Bayer CropScience LP 500 Centregreen Way, Suite 400

Cary, NC 27513

USA

Responsible Department

Email: SDSINFO.BCS-NA@bayer.com

Emergency telephone no.

Emergency Telephone Number (24hr/ 7 days) 1-800-334-7577

Product Information Telephone Number 1-800-331-2867

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification in accordance with regulation HCS 29CFR §1910.1200

This material is not hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

No physical hazards not otherwise classified.

No health hazards not otherwise classified.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Component Name

CAS-No.

Concentration % by weight

Aminocyclopyrachlor

858956-08-8

21.2



METHOD® 240SL HERBICIDE

Version 3.0 / USA 102000030323

Revision Date: 05/07/2020 Print Date: 05/08/2020

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

When possible, have the product container or label with you when General advice

calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

Move to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, Inhalation

then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.

Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash off Skin contact

immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a

physician or poison control center immediately.

Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 Eve contact

minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a physician or poison control center

immediately.

Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Rinse out mouth Ingestion

and give water in small sips to drink. DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a physician or poison control center. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not leave victim

unattended.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

To date no symptoms are known. Symptoms

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Appropriate supportive and symptomatic treatment as indicated by the **Treatment**

patient's condition is recommended.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Suitable

Water spray, Foam, Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Unsuitable

High volume water jet

Special hazards arising from the substance or

mixture

Dangerous gases are evolved in the event of a fire.

Advice for firefighters

Special protective

equipment for firefighters

Firefighters should wear NIOSH approved self-contained breathing

apparatus and full protective clothing.

Further information

Keep out of smoke. Fight fire from upwind position. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray. Do not allow run-off from

fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.



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Flash point

> 100 °C

Auto-ignition temperature

No data available

Lower explosion limit

No data available

Upper explosion limit

No data available

Explosivity

Not applicable

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Precautions

Keep unauthorized people away. Isolate hazard area. Avoid contact

with spilled product or contaminated surfaces.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). Collect and transfer the product

into a properly labelled and tightly closed container. Clean

contaminated floors and objects thoroughly, observing environmental

regulations.

Additional advice

If the product is accidentally spilled, do not allow to enter soil,

waterways or waste water canal. Do not allow product to contact non-

target plants. Use personal protective equipment.

Reference to other sections

Information regarding safe handling, see section 7.

Information regarding personal protective equipment, see section 8.

Information regarding waste disposal, see section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling

Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. Use only

in area provided with appropriate exhaust ventilation.

Hygiene measures

Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before

eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, using the toilet or

applying cosmetics.

Remove Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) immediately after

handling this product. Before removing gloves clean them with soap and water. Remove soiled clothing immediately and clean thoroughly before

using again. Wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities



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Requirements for storage areas and containers

Store in original container. Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other crop protection products, fertilizers, food, and feed.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

No known occupational limit values.

Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

In normal use and handling conditions please refer to the label and/or leaflet. In all other cases the following recommendations would apply.

Respiratory protection

When respirators are required, select NIOSH approved equipment

based on actual or potential airborne concentrations and in

accordance with the appropriate regulatory standards and/or industry

recommendations.

Hand protection

Chemical resistant nitrile rubber gloves

Eye protection

Chemical resistant goggles must be worn.

Skin and body protection

Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants and shoes plus socks.

General protective measures

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and warm/tepid

water.

Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

brown

Physical State

Liquid clear

Odor

characteristic

Odour Threshold

No data available

pН

6.9 (1 %)

Viscosity, kinematic

No data available

Vapor Pressure

No data available

Vapor Density (Air = 1)

No data available

Density

ca. 1.13 g/cm3 (20 °C)

Evaporation rate

ca. 1.15 g/cm (20 0

Boiling Point

No data available
No data available



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Melting / Freezing Point

No data available

Water solubility

soluble

Minimum Ignition Energy

Not applicable

Decomposition temperature

Stable under normal conditions.

Self-accelarating

decomposition temperature

No data available

(SADT)

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

No data available

Flammability

No data available

Flash point

> 100 °C

Auto-ignition temperature

No data available

Lower explosion limit Upper explosion limit No data available No data available

Explosivity

Not applicable

Particle size

No data available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Thermal decomposition

Stable under normal conditions.

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Conditions to avoid

Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials

No incompatible materials known.

Hazardous decomposition

products

No decomposition products expected under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Exposure routes

Ingestion, Inhalation, Eye contact, Skin contact

Immediate Effects



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Eye

May cause eye irritation.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute oral toxicity

LD50 (Rat) > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50 (Rat) > 6.9 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h

Fv

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50 (Rat) > 5,000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

No skin irritation (Rabbit)

Serious eye damage/eye

No eye irritation (Rabbit)

irritation

Respiratory or skin

sensitisation

2 Sec. 5 2

Skin: Non-sensitizing. (Mouse)

ACGIH

None.

NTP

None.

IARC

None.

OSHA

None.

Aspiration hazard

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Further information

Only acute toxicity studies have been performed on the formulated product.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity to fish

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)) > 119 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Chronic toxicity to fish

Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

NOEC: 11 mg/l Exposure time: 90 d

Toxicity to aquatic

invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)) 43 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Chronic toxicity to aquatic

invertebrates

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 6 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d



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Toxicity to aquatic plants

EC50 (Anabaena flos-aquae (cyanobacterium)) > 7.4 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

EC50 (Anabaena flos-aquae (cyanobacterium)) > 119 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Environmental precautions

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 surface or ground water by cleaning equipment or

disposal of wastes, including equipment wash water.

Apply this product as specified on the label.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product

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

Dispose in accordance with all local, state/provincial and federal

regulations.

Contaminated packaging

Do not re-use empty containers.

Triple rinse containers.

Consult state and local regulations regarding the proper disposal of

container.

Follow advice on product label and/or leaflet.

RCRA Information

Characterization and proper disposal of this material as a special or hazardous waste is dependent upon Federal, State and local laws and

are the user's responsibility. RCRA classification may apply.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

According to national and international transport regulations this material is not classified as dangerous goods / hazardous material.

Freight Classification:

COMPOUNDS, TREE OR WEED KILLING, N.O.I. other than poison, HAVING A DENSITY OF 20 LBS OR GREATER PER

CUBIC FOOT

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPA Registration No.

432-1565



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US Federal Regulations

TSCA list

Water 1,2-Propanediol

7732-18-5

57-55-6

potassium hydroxide; caustic potash

1310-58-3

US. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt D)

No export notification needs to be made.

SARA Title III - Section 302 - Notification and Information

Not applicable.

SARA Title III - Section 313 - Toxic Chemical Release Reporting

None.

US States Regulatory Reporting

CA Prop65

This product does not contain any substances known to the State of California to cause cancer.

This product does not contain any substances known to the State of California to cause reproductive harm.

US State Right-To-Know Ingredients

1,2-Propanediol

57-55-6

MN, RI

potassium hydroxide; caustic potash

1310-58-3

CA, CT, IL, MN, NJ, RI

None.

EPA/FIFRA Information:

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information required on the pesticide label:

Signal word:

Caution!

Hazard statements:

Causes moderate eye irritation.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Abbreviations and acronyms

49CFR

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49

ACGIH

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

ATE

Acute toxicity estimate

CAS-Nr.

Chemical Abstracts Service number

CERCLA

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

EINECS

European inventory of existing commercial substances

ELINCS IARC European list of notified chemical substances International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA

International Air Transport Association



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IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods

N.O.S.
 Not otherwise specified
 NTP
 US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens
 OECD
 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

TDG Transportation of Dangerous Goods

TWA Time weighted average

UN United Nations

WHO World health organisation

NFPA 704 (National Fire Protection Association):

Health - 1 Flammability - 1 Instability - 0 Others - none

HMIS (Hazardous Materials Identification System, based on the Third Edition Ratings Guide)

Health - 1 Flammability - 1 Physical Hazard - 0 PPE -

0 = minimal hazard, 1 = slight hazard, 2 = moderate hazard, 3 = severe hazard, 4 = extreme hazard

Reason for Revision: The following sections have been revised: Section 15: Regulatory information. Reviewed and updated for general editorial purposes.

Revision Date: 05/07/2020

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