

(Container)



PrePass™ 480 Herbicide

GROUP	9	HERBICIDE
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Water soluble herbicide for nonselective weed control in CROPLAND SYSTEMS

AGRICULTURAL

**READ THE LABEL AND BOOKLET BEFORE USING
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Glyphosate (present as dimethylamine salt) 480 g/L
solution

REGISTRATION NO. 30423 PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

**CAUTION: EYE AND SKIN IRRITANT
POTENTIAL SKIN SENSITIZER**

Net Contents 10L

Dow AgroSciences Canada Inc.
2400, 215-2nd Street S.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 1M4
1-800-667-3852

®™ Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company ("Dow") or an affiliated company of Dow

PRECAUTIONS

May irritate eyes and skin
Avoid contact with eyes or with skin

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Wear long sleeved shirt, long pants and chemical resistant gloves during mixing, loading, application, clean up and repair. In addition, wear goggles or a face shield during mixing and loading.

Apply only when the potential for drift to areas of human habitation or areas of human activity such as houses, cottages, schools and recreational areas is minimal. Take into consideration wind speed, wind directions, temperature inversions, application equipment and sprayer settings.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, aluminum, fibreglass, plastic and plastic-lined steel containers. **DO NOT MIX, STORE OR APPLY THIS PRODUCT OR SPRAY SOLUTIONS OF THIS PRODUCT IN GALVANIZED STEEL OR UNLINED STEEL (EXCEPT STAINLESS STEEL) CONTAINERS OR SPRAY TANKS.** This product or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

FIRST AID

Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

If swallowed: Call a poison control centre or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control centre or doctor. Do not give **any** liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control centre or doctor for further treatment advice.

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 centre or doctor for treatment advice.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No specific antidote. Employ supportive care. Treatment should be based on judgement of the physician in response to reactions of the patient.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Avoid direct applications to any body of water. Do not contaminate water by disposal of waste or cleaning of equipment. **TOXIC** to aquatic organisms and non-target terrestrial plants. Observe buffer zones specified under **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**. To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats, avoid application to areas with a moderate to steep slope, compacted soil or clay. Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast. Contamination of aquatic areas as a result of runoff may be reduced by including a vegetative strip between the treated area and the edge of the water body.

STORAGE

Avoid contamination of seed, feed, and foodstuffs.
Soak up small amounts of spill with absorbent clays.

DISPOSAL

Do not reuse this container for any purpose. This is a recyclable container, and is to be disposed of at a container collection site. Contact your local distributor/dealer or municipality for the location of the nearest collection site. Before taking the container to the collection site:

1. Triple- or pressure-rinse the empty container. Add the rinsings to the spray mixture in the tank.
2. Make the empty, rinsed container unsuitable for further use.

If there is no container collection site in your area, dispose of the container in accordance with provincial requirements.

For information on disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of a spill, and for clean-up of spills.

NOTICE TO USER: This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on the label. It is an offence under the *Pest Control Products Act* to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label

(Booklet)



Dow AgroSciences

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solution

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**CAUTION: EYE AND SKIN IRRITANT
POTENTIAL SKIN SENSITIZER**

Net Contents 7.5 L - bulk

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T2P 1M4
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AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Avoid direct applications to any body of water. Do not contaminate water by disposal of waste or cleaning of equipment. **TOXIC** to aquatic organisms and non-target terrestrial plants. Observe buffer zones specified under DIRECTIONS FOR USE. To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats, avoid application to areas with a moderate to steep slope, compacted soil or clay. Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast. Contamination of aquatic areas as a result of runoff may be reduced by including a vegetative strip between the treated area and the edge of the water body.

STORAGE

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Soak up small amounts of spill with absorbent clays.

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2. Make the empty, rinsed container unsuitable for further use.

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Returnable Containers:

Do not reuse this container for any purpose. For disposal, this empty container may be returned to the point of purchase (distributor/dealer).

Refillable Containers

For disposal, this container may be returned to the point of purchase (distributor/dealer). It must be refilled by the distributor/dealer with the same product. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

For information on disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of a spill, and for clean-up of spills.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

GENERAL INFORMATION

The restricted entry interval is 12 hours after application for all agricultural uses.

As this product is not registered for the control of pests in aquatic systems, **DO NOT** use to control aquatic pests. **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation or drinking water supplies or aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

Glyphosate is not to be applied using hand-wicking or hand-daubing methods.

Do not apply this product using aerial spray equipment except under conditions as specified within this label.

Field sprayer application: **DO NOT** apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. **DO NOT** apply with spray droplets smaller than the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE S572.1) coarse classification. Boom height must be 60 cm or less above the crop or ground.

Airblast or mist blower application: **DO NOT** apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. **DO NOT** direct spray above plants to be treated. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed is greater than 16 km/h at the application site as measured outside of the treatment area on the upwind side. For airblast applications, turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and outer rows.

Overspray or drift to important wildlife habitats such as bodies of water, wetlands (e.g., sloughs), shelterbelts, woodlots and other cover on the edges of fields frequented by wildlife, should be avoided. Leave a 15 meter buffer zone between the last spray swath and the edge of any of these habitats.

PrePass 480 Herbicide, a water soluble liquid, mixes readily with water for application as a foliage spray for the control or destruction of most herbaceous plants. It may be applied through most standard industrial or field type sprayers after dilution and thorough mixing with water in accordance with the booklet instructions.

This herbicide moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact to and into the root system. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur within 2 to 4 days but on most perennial weeds may not occur until 7 to 10 days. Extremely cool or cloudy weather at treatment time may slow down activity of this product and delay visual effects of control. Visible effects are a gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant which advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts.

Delay application until vegetation has emerged to the stages described for control of such vegetation under the annual and perennial weed control sections of this booklet to provide adequate leaf surface to receive the spray. Unemerged plants arising from underground rhizomes or root stocks of perennials will not be affected by the spray and will continue to grow. For this reason best control of most perennial weeds is obtained when treatment is made at late growth stages approaching maturity.

Always use the higher rate of this product per hectare within the recommended range when weed growth is heavy or dense, or weeds are growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area.

Do not treat weeds under poor growing conditions such as drought stress, disease or insect damage, as reduced weed control may result. Reduced results may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust.

This product does not provide residual weed control. For subsequent residual weed control follow a label approved herbicide program. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used.

Heavy rainfall immediately after application may wash the chemical off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required. Do not apply if rainfall is forecast for the time of application.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

PRECAUTIONS

ATTENTION: AVOID CONTACT WITH FOLIAGE, GREEN STEMS, OR FRUIT OF CROPS, DESIRABLE PLANTS AND TREES SINCE SEVERE INJURY OR DESTRUCTION MAY RESULT.

APPLY THESE SPRAY SOLUTIONS IN PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND CALIBRATED EQUIPMENT CAPABLE OF DELIVERING DESIRED VOLUMES.

AVOID DRIFT - EXTREME CARE MUST BE USED WHEN APPLYING THIS PRODUCT TO PREVENT INJURING DESIRABLE PLANTS AND CROPS. Even minute quantities of spray drift can cause severe damage or destruction to nearby crops, plants or other areas on which treatment is not intended, or may cause other unintended consequences.

DO NOT USE IN GREENHOUSES. REDUCED RESULTS MAY OCCUR IF WATER CONTAINING SOIL IS USED, SUCH AS WATER FROM PONDS AND UNLINED DITCHES.

Clean sprayer and parts immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water. Do not contaminate water sources by disposal of wastes or cleaning of equipment.

NOTE: Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this booklet may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

MIXING AND APPLICATION EQUIPMENT INFORMATION

MIXING

For ground sprayers, fill the spray tank with one-half the required amount of water. Add the proper amount of herbicide (see "Weed Control" sections of this booklet) and mix well before adding the remaining portion of water. Placing the filling hose below the surface of the liquid solution will prevent excessive foaming. Removing hose from tank immediately will avoid back siphoning into water source. Use of mechanical agitators may cause excessive foaming. Bypass lines should terminate at the bottom of the tank.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

BOOM EQUIPMENT

For control of perennial weeds listed on this booklet using conventional boom equipment-- Apply this product in 50 to 300 L of clean water per hectare as a broadcast spray using no more than 275 kPa pressure. See "**Weed Control**" sections of this booklet for rates to control specific weeds.

For control of annual weeds listed on this booklet using conventional boom equipment--Apply this product in 50 to 100 L of clean water per hectare as a broadcast spray, except as otherwise stated on this label using no more than 275 kPa pressure. See "**Weed Control**" sections of this booklet for rates to control specific weeds.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

This product controls many annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds when applied as recommended and under conditions described. For information on how to control specific weeds including herbicide rate refer to the "**Annual Weed Control**" and "**Perennial Weed Control**" sections of this label. The following is a partial list of weeds controlled:

ANNUAL WEEDS

Annual Grasses

Barnyard Grass

Echinochloa crusgalli

Blue Grass (annual)

Poa annua

Crab Grass (large)

Digitaria sanguinalis

Crab Grass (smooth)

Digitaria ischaemum

Downy Brome

Bromus tectorum

Fall Panicum

Panicum dichotomiflorum

Giant Foxtail

Setaria faberii

Green Foxtail

Setaria viridis

Persian Darnel

Lolium persicum

Volunteer Barley

Hordeum spp.

Volunteer Corn

Zea Mays

Volunteer Wheat

Triticum spp.

Wild Oats

Avena fatua

Wild Proso Millet

Panicum miliaceum

Yellow Foxtail

Setaria glauca

Other

Dodder

Cuscuta spp.

Annual Broadleaf Weeds

Chickweed

Stellaria media

Cleavers

Galium aparine

Cocklebur

Xanthium strumarium

Corn Spurry

Spergula arvensis

Cowcockle

Saponaria vaccaria

Eastern Black Flowering Nightshade

Solanum ptycanthum

Fleabane (Canada)

Erigeron canadensis

Flixweed

Descurania sophia

Green Smartweed

Polygonum scabrum

Hempnettle

Galeopsis tetrahit

Kochia

Kochia scoparia

Lady's-Thumb

Polygonum persicaria

Lamb's-Quarters (common)

Chenopodium album

Narrow-leaved Hawk's Beard

Crepis tectorum

Narrow-leaved Vetch

Vicia angustifolia

Night-flowering Catchfly

Silene noctiflora

PERENNIAL WEEDS

Perennial Grasses / Sedges

Blue Grass (Canada)

Poa compressa

Blue Grass (Kentucky)

Poa pratensis

Brome Grass (smooth)

Bromus inermis

Cattail (common)

Typha latifolia

Perennial Broadleaved Weeds

Alfalfa

Medicago spp.

Cottontop

Eriophorum chamissionis

Curled Dock

Rumex crispus

Dandelion

Taraxacum officinale

Field Bindweed

Convolvulus arvensis

Hemp Dogbane

Pennsylvania Smartweed

Polygonum pennsylvanicum

Prickly Lettuce

Lactuca scariola

Ragweed (common)

Ambrosia artemisiifolia

Redroot Pigweed

Amaranthus retroflexus

Round-Leaved Mallow

Malva pusilla

Russian Thistle

Salsola pestifer

Shepherd's Purse

Capsella bursa-pastoris

Smooth Pigweed

Amaranthus hybridus

Sowthistle (annual)

Sonchus oleraceus

Stinkweed

Thlaspi arvense

Storksbill

Erodium cicutarium

Volunteer Canola

Brassica spp

Volunteer Flax

Linaria spp

Wild Buckwheat

Polygonum convolvulus

Wild Mustard

Sinapsis arvensis

Wild Tomato

Solanum triflorum

Velvetleaf

Abutilon theophrasti

Foxtail Barley

Hordeum jubatum

Quackgrass

Agropyron repens

Yellow Nutsedge

Cyperus esculentus

Wire-stemmed Muhly

Muhlenbergia frondosa

Milkweed (common)

Asclepias syriaca

Poison Ivy

Rhus radicans

Purple Loosestrife

Lythrum salicaria

Sow Thistle (perennial)

Sonchus arvensis

Thistle (Canada)

Cirsium arvense

Toad Flax

Apocynum cannabinum
Hoary Cress
Cardaria draba
Knotweed (Japanese)
Polygonum cuspidatum

Linaria vulgaris
Wormwood (Absinth)
Artemisia absinthium

CROPLAND USES

CROPLAND USES INCLUDE:

In cropping systems before planting of all crops; in minimum tillage systems, post emergent in glyphosate tolerant soybean, canola and corn; preharvest applications in wheat, barley, oats, canola (rapeseed), flax (including low linolenic acid varieties), peas, lentils, dry beans, soybeans and forages.

ALWAYS READ PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, GENERAL INFORMATION and MIXING and APPLICATION PRECAUTIONS PRIOR TO SPECIFIC APPLICATION INFORMATION IN ANY LABEL SECTION.

ANNUAL WEED CONTROL

The following tables provide rates and specific application instructions for control of the annual weeds listed.

ANNUAL WEED CONTROL WITH PREPASS 480 HERBICIDE

RATE L/HA	GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS CONTROLLED	COMMENTS (Apply in 50 - 100 L/ha water)
0.56	weeds up to 8 cm in height	wild oats, green foxtail, volunteer barley, volunteer wheat volunteer canola (rapeseed), wild mustard, lady's-thumb, stinkweed	for wild oats apply at 1 - 3 leaf stage add 350 mL of the surfactant Agral 90, or Ag Surf, or Companion™. for heavy wild oat infestations use 0.75 L/ha rate.
0.75	weeds 8 cm to 15 cm in height	all annual grasses listed above all annual broadleaved weeds listed above plus flixweed [†] and kochia [†]	add 350 mL of surfactant registered for use as listed above. [†] suppression only. Refer to higher rates of this table or tank-mix table for control options.
0.94 - 1.4	weeds up to 15 cm in height	all annual grasses listed above plus downey brome, giant foxtail, and Persian dandelion all annual broadleaved weeds listed above plus lamb's quarters, redroot pigweed, hempnettle, flixweed, Russian thistle, volunteer flax, common ragweed [†] , Canada fleabane [†] , wild buckwheat ^{††} , narrow-leaved hawk's beard ^{†††} ,	no surfactant required or tank-mix weed control options see annual weed control with tank mixture section [†] DO NOT use these rates on plants greater than 8 cm in height ^{††} for 3 - 4 leaf stage use 1.4 L/ha rate ^{†††} for weeds 8 cm to 15 cm in height use 1.4 L/ha rate

1.69	weeds up to 15 cm in height	all annual grasses listed above plus crab grass and annual blue grass. all annual broadleaved weeds listed above plus kochia, prickly lettuce, shepherd's purse, annual sow thistle, and narrow-leaved vetch	for additional annual broadleaved weed control options, refer to tank-mix table
2.63	weeds over 15 cm in height	all annual grasses and broadleaved weeds listed above	for additional annual broadleaved weed control options refer to tank-mix table

NOTE: For spot treatment, 0.56 – 2.63 L/ha is approximately equivalent to 6-26 mL/100 m², respectively.

ANNUAL WEED CONTROL WITH PREPASS 480 HERBICIDE TANK MIXTURES FOR SUMMERFALLOW & MINIMUM TILLAGE SYSTEMS

TANK MIXTURES	RATE L/ha	WEEDS CONTROLLED	COMMENTS (Apply in 50 - 100 L/ha water; add 350mL/ha of surfactant)
PrePass 480 Herbicide + 2,4-D#	0.56 – 0.75 + 1.2	Volunteer cereals, wild oats [†] and green foxtail [†] volunteer canola (rapeseed), wild mustard, flixweed, redroot pigweed, lady's thumb, stinkweed, kochia. Lamb's quarters ^{††} , Russian thistle ^{††} .	This tank-mix is registered for summerfallow use only . Weeds should be less than 15 cm tall and actively growing for best results. Use higher rate if weeds are beyond 8 cm in height [†] use PrePass 480 Herbicide at 0.75 L/ha rate only for wild oat and green foxtail control. ^{††} suppression only. See other tank mixtures for control options.
PrePass 480 Herbicide + 2,4-D ##	0.94-1.4 + 0.6-0.9 ⁴ or 1.2-1.5 ⁵	Volunteer cereals, wild oats, green foxtail, downy brome, giant foxtail, and Persian darnel. Volunteer canola, (rapeseed) (non-glyphosate tolerant), wild mustard, flixweed, redroot pigweed, lady's-thumb, stinkweed, kochia, lamb's-quarters, hempnettle, Russian thistle, volunteer flax, common ragweed [†] , Canada fleabane, wild buckwheat ^{††} , narrowleaved hawk's beard ^{†††} Glyphosate tolerant volunteer canola (1-4 leaf stage) ⁴ , bluebur ⁴ , burdock ⁴ , cocklebur ⁴ , common plantain ⁴ , daisy fleabane ⁴ ,	Weeds should be less than 15 cm tall and actively growing for best results. Use higher rate if weeds are beyond 8 cm in height. No surfactant required. [†] DO NOT use these rates on plants greater than 8 cm in height. ^{††} For 3-4 leaf stage use 1.4 L/ha rate. ^{†††} For weeds 8 cm to 15 cm in height use 1.4 L/ha rate. ⁴ 2,4-D at 0.6 – 0.9 L/ha (280 – 420 g ai/ha). ⁵ 2,4-D at 1.2 – 1.5 L/ha (560 – 700 g ai/ha).

		<p>false flax⁴, false ragweed⁴, goat's beard⁴, mustards⁴ (except dog and tansy), prickly lettuce⁴, ragweeds⁴, Russian pigweed⁴, shepherd's purse⁴, stinging nettle⁴, sweet clover⁴, thymeleaved spurge⁴, wild radish⁴, wild sunflower⁴</p> <p>Glyphosate tolerant volunteer canola (4-6 leaf stage)⁵, annual sow thistle⁵, common chickweed⁵, common purslane⁵, dog and tansy mustard⁵, oakleaved goosefoot⁵, groundsel⁵, hairy galinsoga⁵, hawkweed⁵, heal-all⁵, knotweed⁵, peppergrass⁵, pineapple weed⁵, prostrate pigweed⁵, purslane⁵, sheep sorrel⁵, smartweed⁵, tumble pigweed⁵, velvetleaf⁵, volunteer canola⁵</p>	<p>Use this tank mix prior to seeding or after seeding but before crop emergence in wheat, winter wheat, barley and rye.</p>
<p>PrePass 480 Herbicide + MCPA### 500 g/L formulation, if another formulation is used, adjust rate accordingly</p>	<p>0.94-1.4 + 0.5 –0.7¹ OR 0.5 –1.0²</p>	<p>Volunteer cereals, wild oats, green foxtail, downy brome, giant foxtail, and Persian darnel.</p> <p>Volunteer canola (rapeseed) (non-glyphosate tolerant), wild mustard, flixweed, redroot pigweed, lady's thumb, stinkweed, kochia, lamb's quarters, hempnettle, Russian thistle, volunteer flax, common ragweed[†], Canada fleabane, wild buckwheat^{††}, narrowleaved hawk's beard^{†††}</p> <p>Volunteer glyphosate tolerant canola (1-4 leaf stage)^{1,2}, bluebur³, burdock³ (before 4 leaf stage), false flax³, flixweed³, lamb's quarters³, mustards³ (except dog and tansy), prickly lettuce³, ragweeds³, redroot pigweed³, Russian pigweed³, shepherd's purse³, stinkweed (field pennycress)³, vetch³, wild radish³, wild sunflower³</p>	<p>Weeds should be less than 15 cm tall and actively growing for best results.</p> <p>Use higher rate if weeds are beyond 8 cm in height.</p> <p>No surfactant required.</p> <p>[†] DO NOT use these rates on plants greater than 8 cm in height.</p> <p>^{††} For 3-4 leaf stage use 1.4 L/ha rate.</p> <p>^{†††} For weeds 8 cm to 15 cm in height use 1.4 L/ha rate.</p> <p>¹ MCPA amine at 0.5 – 0.7 L/ha (250-350 g ai/ha) prior to peas.</p> <p>² MCPA at 0.5 – 1.0 L/ha (250-500 g ai/ha) prior to wheat, barley, oats, corn (field and sweet)###, rye and flax.</p> <p>³ MCPA at 0.7 – 1.0 L/ha (350 – 500 g ai/ha) only.</p> <p>Use this tank mix prior to seeding in wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn (field and sweet)###, flax, and field peas###.</p>

PrePass 480 Herbicide + MCPA Amine (500 g/L formulation, if another formulation is used, adjust rate accordingly)	0.94-1.4 +	Volunteer cereals, wild oats, green foxtail, downy brome, giant foxtail, and Persian darnel.	Weeds should be less than 15 cm tall and actively growing for best results.
	0.5 –0.7	Volunteer canola (rapeseed) (non-glyphosate tolerant), wild mustard, flixweed, redroot pigweed, lady's thumb, stinkweed, kochia, lamb's quarters, hempnettle, Russian thistle, volunteer flax, common ragweed [†] , Canada fleabane, wild buckwheat ^{††} , narrowleaved hawk's beard ^{†††} Volunteer glyphosate tolerant canola (1-4 leaf stage) ³ , bluebur ⁴ , burdock ⁴ (before 4 leaf stage), false flax ⁴ , flixweed ⁴ , lamb's quarters ⁴ , mustards ⁴ (except dog and tansy), prickly lettuce ⁴ , ragweeds ⁴ , redroot pigweed ⁴ , Russian pigweed ⁴ , shepherd's purse ⁴ , stinkweed ⁴ (field pennycress), vetch ⁴ , wild radish ⁴ , wild sunflower ⁴	Use higher rate if weeds are beyond 8 cm in height. No surfactant required. [†] DO NOT use these rates on plants greater than 8 cm in height. ^{††} For 3-4 leaf stage use 1.4 L/ha rate. ^{†††} For weeds 8 cm to 15 cm in height use 1.4 L/ha rate. ³ MCPA amine at 0.5 – 0.7 L/ha (250 – 350 g ai/ha) prior to lentils and chickpeas. ⁴ MCPA amine at 0.7 L/ha (350 g ai/ha) only. • Use this tank mix prior to seeding in lentil and chickpea.

For foxtail barley suppression, refer to “**Annual Weed Control**” table

#0.56 kg ai/ha of 2,4-D.

#, ## Adjust rates accordingly for other 2,4-D formulations. Use only low volatile ester or amine formulations of 2,4-D.

Use only amine formulations of MCPA prior to seeding in corn and field peas.

Additional Important Information for Annual Weed Control

Allow at least 1 day after treatment before tillage

Annual weeds generally will continue to germinate from seed throughout the growing season. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control later germinating weeds, in some situations.

For additional information and precautions, refer to the "General Information" and "Mixing and Application" sections of this label.

WEED CONTROL IN GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT CANOLA

WARNING: APPLY PREPASS 480 HERBICIDE ON GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT CANOLA VARIETIES ONLY.

NOTE: ALWAYS USE PEDIGREED (I.E. CERTIFIED) GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT CANOLA SEED. CANOLA WHICH IS NOT DESIGNATED AS GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT WILL BE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED BY THIS TREATMENT.

- This effect is temporary For additional information and precautions refer to the “General Information” and “Mixing and Application” sections of the PrePass 480 Herbicide label.

- Apply PrePass 480 Herbicide in glyphosate tolerant canola only as directed in the following weed control table.
- Some short-term, visual yellowing may occur when PrePass 480 Herbicide is applied at the late application 4 to 6 leaf stage of the cropland will not influence crop growth, maturity or yield.

DO NOT APPLY BY AIR

The following table describes the rate and specific application instructions for control of annual and perennial weeds in glyphosate tolerant canola varieties.

WEED CONTROL IN GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT CANOLA

Rate (L/ha)	Growth Stage Of Crop	Weeds Controlled	Comments (Apply in 50 - 100 L/ha water)
0.60 - 1.4	0 to 6 leaf	<p>Annual Grasses wild oats, green foxtail, volunteer barley, volunteer wheat, barnyard grass</p> <p>Annual Broadleaves stinkweed, redroot pigweed, wild mustard, Russian thistle, lamb's-quarters, non-glyphosate tolerant volunteer canola (rapeseed), hempnettle, lady's thumb, kochia, chickweed, corn spurry, wild tomato, cleavers[†], wild buckwheat[†], shepherd's purse[†], cow cockle[†], night-flowering catchfly[†], smartweed[†], storksbill[†], flixweed[†], narrow-leaved hawk's beard[†], round-leaved mallow^{†††}</p> <p>Perennials (suppression)^{††} Canada thistle, Perennial sow thistle, Dandelion</p> <p>Perennials (season long control) Quackgrass^{††}, foxtail barley^{†††} Canada thistle^{††††}, Perennial sow thistle^{††††}</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional surfactant is required • Repeat applications may be required if a second flush of weeds germinates prior to canopy closure. <p>Ensure the crop has not advanced beyond the recommended growth stage.</p> <p>[†] Use the 0.94 L/ha rate for control of these weeds at all crop growth stages. The lower rate can be used for control of shepherd's purse, cow cockle and night-flowering catchfly at the 1-3 leaf stage of the crop, or for control of smartweed at the 4-6 leaf stage.</p> <p>^{††} A single application at the 0.94 L/ha rate is required</p> <p>^{†††} Sequential applications at the 0.94 L/ha rate are required.</p> <p>^{††††} Sequential applications at the 0.94 L/ha rate are required or a single application of 1.4 L/ha.</p> <p>For sequential applications, ensure the crop has not advanced beyond the recommended growth stage. Maximum 1.88 L/ha is allowed for the postemergence use.</p>

PrePass 480 Herbicide plus Lontrel™ 360 Herbicide Tank Mixture

For hard-to-control weeds (see list below) in glyphosate tolerant canola apply a tank mixture of 0.28 L/ha of Lontrel 360 with 0.94 L/ha of PrePass 480 Herbicide in 100L of water per hectare. Apply when canola is in the 2 - 6 leaf stage. Refer to the Lontrel 360 and the PrePass 480 Herbicide labels for lists of other weeds controlled, timing of application, water volumes and use precautions. **Apply this tank-mixture in glyphosate tolerant canola only.**

Weeds Controlled

Canada thistle (season-long top growth)
dandelions <15cm diameter (season-long top growth)
dandelions >15cm diameter (suppression)
perennial sowthistle (season-long top growth)
wild buckwheat

WEED CONTROL IN GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT SOYBEAN

WARNING: APPLY PREPASS 480 HERBICIDE ON GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT SOYBEAN VARIETIES ONLY.

NOTE: ALWAYS USE PEDIGREED (CERTIFIED) SOYBEAN SEED DESIGNATED AS GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT. SOYBEANS WHICH ARE NOT DESIGNATED AS GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT WILL BE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED BY THIS TREATMENT.

DO NOT APPLY BY AIR

WEED CONTROL IN GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT SOYBEAN

Rate (L/ha)	Growth Stage of Crop	Weeds Controlled [†]	Comments (use 100-200 L/ha water volumes)
1.88	First trifoliolate leaf stage through to flowering.	velvetleaf, common ragweed, common lambsquarters, redroot pigweed, smooth pigweed, cocklebur, green smartweed, ladythumb, Pennsylvania smartweed, eastern black flowering nightshade, wild mustard, wild buckwheat, foxtail (green, yellow, giant), barnyard grass, crabgrass (smooth, large), quackgrass, milkweed [†] , yellow nutsedge [†] , fall panicum, wild proso millet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A second application may be used for late weed flushes emerging after the initial treatment † suppression only. • This second application must be made no later than the flowering stage of the soybean.
1.88-3.75	First trifoliolate leaf stage through to flowering.	Perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, wire- stemmed muhly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single application at the higher rate or a second (sequential) application of 1.88 L/ha will improve control in heavy weed infestations. • If sequential applications of 1.88 L/ha are used they should be at least 2 weeks apart for best results on perennial weeds. • This second application must be made no later than the flowering stage of the soybean. • Perennial sow thistle and Canada thistle should be from the rosette stage to 50 cm in height and actively growing.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wire-stemmed muhly should be 10-20 cm in height and actively growing. • Plants not fully emerged at the time of application will escape the treatment.
3.75	First trifoliolate leaf stage through to flowering.	All weeds listed above, plus milkweed ^{††} , yellow nutsedge ^{††} , field bindweed ^{††}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only one application per season at 3.75 L/ha. <p>†† Will also be controlled by sequential applications of 1.88 L/ha. Applications should be at least 2 weeks apart for optimum control.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This second application must be made no later than the flowering stage of the soybean. • Milkweed should be 15-60 cm in height and actively growing; nutsedge should be 5-15 cm in height and actively growing. Plants not fully emerged at the time of application will not be controlled

[†] Weeds will be more easily controlled and early crop competition avoided with applications made when the weeds are small. Control of weeds greater than 25 cm in height will be inconsistent, although some weeds may be controlled.

WEED CONTROL IN GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT CORN

WARNING: APPLY PREPASS 480 HERBICIDE ON GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT CORN VARIETIES ONLY.

NOTE: ALWAYS USE PEDIGREED (CERTIFIED) CORN SEED DESIGNATED AS GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT. CORN WHICH IS NOT DESIGNATED AS GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT WILL BE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED BY THIS TREATMENT.

DO NOT APPLY BY AIR.

Rate (L/ha)	Growth Stage of Crop	Weeds Controlled [†]	Comments (use 100-200 L/ha water volumes)
1.88	Up to and including 8 leaf stage.	<p>Velvetleaf, common ragweed, common lambsquarters, redroot pigweed, smooth pigweed, cocklebur, green smartweed, ladythumb, Pennsylvania smartweed, eastern black flowering nightshade, wild mustard, wild buckwheat, foxtail (green, yellow, giant), barnyard grass, crabgrass (smooth, large), quackgrass, fall panicum, wild proso millet</p> <p>Wild oats, volunteer barley, volunteer wheat, stinkweed, wild mustard, Russian thistle, nonglyphosate tolerant canola (rapeseed), hempnettle, kochia, chickweed, corn spurry, wild tomato, cleavers, shepherd's purse, cow cockle, nightflowering catchfly, stork's-bill, flixweed, narrow-leaved hawk's beard</p>	<p>A second application may be used for late weed flushes emerging after the initial treatment.</p> <p>This second application must be made no later than the 8 leaf stage of the corn.</p>
1.88		<p>Common milkweed, yellow nutsedge, roundleaved mallow, field bindweed</p>	<p>For control of common milkweed, yellow nutsedge, roundleaved mallow and field bindweed use two applications of 1.88 L/ha.</p> <p>This second application must be made no later than the 8 leaf stage of the corn.</p> <p>Milkweed should be 15-60 cm in height and actively growing.</p> <p>Yellow nutsedge should be 5-15 cm in height and actively growing.</p>

1.88		Perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, wire-stemmed muhly	<p>A second (sequential) application of 1.88 L/ha will improve control in heavy weed infestations.</p> <p>If sequential applications are used they should be at least 2 weeks apart for best results on perennial weeds.</p> <p>This second application must be made no later than the 8 leaf stage of the corn.</p> <p>Perennial sow thistle and Canada thistle should be from the rosette stage to 50 cm in height and actively growing.</p> <p>Wire-stemmed muhly should be 10-20 cm in height and actively growing.</p> <p>Plants not fully emerged at the time of application will escape treatment.</p>
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†Weeds will be more easily controlled and early crop competition avoided with applications made when the weeds are small. Control of weeds greater than 25 cm in height will be inconsistent, although some weeds may be controlled.

PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL

ALWAYS READ PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, GENERAL INFORMATION and MIXING and APPLICATION SECTIONS PRIOR TO SPECIFIC APPLICATION INFORMATION IN ANY LABEL SECTION.

When applied as recommended under the conditions described, this product will control the perennial weeds listed in the following table:

PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL WITH PREPASS 480 HERBICIDE

WEED	APPLICATION			COMMENTS
	GROWTH STAGE	RATE (L/ha)	WATER VOLUME (L/ha)	
Quackgrass (control, light to moderate infestations)	3 to 4 green leaves or more	1.88	50 - 300	.Apply in clean water using flat fan nozzles. .Allow 3 or more days after treatment before tillage. .Refer to " Quackgrass " notes for more information. .For higher water volumes (ie. 150 - 300 L/ha) an approved surfactant must be added at 0.5 litres per 100 litres of clean water (0.5% v/v). Refer to list of surfactants. See also below.

Quackgrass (long term control, heavy infestations, high water volumes)	3 to 4 green leaves or more	1.88 – 5.25	50 - 300	.Allow 3 or more days after treatment before tillage. .Rates higher than 1.88 L/ha will provide more consistent, longer term control, especially with heavier infestations and/or higher water volumes (ie 150-300 L/ha) .Refer to " <u>Quackgrass</u> " notes for more information.
Canada Thistle	rosette stage (summer-fallow)	1.88	50 - 100	.Apply in clean water using flat fan nozzles. .Allow 10 or more days after treatment before tillage. .Refer to notes in "Canada Thistle" section for more information.
Canada Thistle	bud stage or beyond	3.56 – 5.25	100 - 300	.Allow 5 or more days after treatment before tillage.
Field Bindweed	full bloom or beyond	5.25 – 9	100 - 300	.Allow 7 or more days after treatment before tillage.
Common Milkweed[†]	bud to full bloom (preharvest)	1.88	50 - 100	.See preharvest application section .Allow 7 or more days after treatment before tillage. .Reduced control may occur after full bloom.
	bud to full bloom	9	100 - 300	.Milkweed may not all be in the correct stage, therefore, repeat treatments may be required.
Toadflax	Vegetative Stage (summerfallow)	1.88	50-100	.Apply in clean water using flat fan nozzles .Allow 7 or more days after treatment before tillage in summerfallow .For more information, see summerfallow control, or preharvest control
	Bud to Full Bloom (preharvest)			
Alfalfa	Early bud to full bloom stage. Fall applications only	2.8 – 3.75	50 - 300	.Allow 5 or more days after treatment before tillage. Use the higher rates when alfalfa populations are high or when heavy grass infestations are also present. .For spring applications and control in minimum tillage systems using a 2,4-D tank-mix

Dandelion	< 15 cm	1.88	50 - 100	.Allow 3 or more days after treatment before tillage for all rates.
	> 15 cm	2.78 – 3.75	50 - 300	.Use the higher rate when infestations are heavy. .Refer to notes in Dandelion Section for more information. .Allow 7 or more days after treatment before tillage. For more information, see preharvest control section.
	Rosette to full bloom (preharvest)	1.88	50 - 100	
Foxtail barley	Seedling to heading	1.88 – 3.75	50 -100	Allow a minimum of 1 day after treatment before tillage or seeding. Use higher rates for larger, more established plants, heavy infestations or if plants are stressed
Other Perennials (see perennial weeds listing)	early heading or early bud stage	5.25 – 9	100 - 300	.Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

†**NOTE:** For spot treatment, mix 90 mL of product in 5L clean water per 100 m². (1.88 – 9 L/ha is approximately equivalent to 19 – 90 L/100 m², respectively).

SPECIAL NOTES FOR PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL

QUACKGRASS

For **season-long control on fall tilled ground:** Apply 1.88L/ha of this product in spring prior to seeding. Apply in 50 to 100 L/ha of clean water as described in the preceding table. Delay application until the majority of quackgrass plants have 4-5 green leaves. This stage usually occurs 1 to 4 weeks later on fall tilled ground than on undisturbed ground. Reduced control may result on ground tilled deeper than 15 cm.

NOTE:

This treatment will provide season-long control of quackgrass on fall tilled ground. Reduced control will be experienced versus this product on non-fall tilled ground. Repeat treatments may be necessary.

Applications on forages should be followed by tillage 3 days or later and should be made when good growing conditions exist.

If a frost has occurred, wait several days to determine if the quackgrass has recovered. Quackgrass can be treated after a mild frost provided there are 3 to 4 green leaves actively growing at the time of application. Do not apply after the first damaging frost in the fall.

Surfactant Information:

The following is a list of approved surfactants for use with PrePass 480 Herbicide for control of quackgrass:

Agral 90 Companion
Ag Surf

Always refer to surfactant label for specific instructions regarding use of that product.

CANADA THISTLE

Control of Canada thistle at the rosette stage: To ensure the proper timing of application the following steps must be followed:

1. Conduct summerfallow tillage as usual and perform the last tillage operation between July 15th and August 1.
2. Allow the thistles to regrow for a minimum of 5 weeks until they are a minimum of 15cm in diameter and in the rosette stage of growth.

NOTE: Canada thistle can be treated after a mild frost provided the leaves are still green and actively growing at the time of application. Do not apply after the first damaging frost in the fall.

TOADFLAX

Control of Toadflax in a Summerfallow Vegetative Stage

To ensure the proper timing of application, the following steps must be followed:

1. Conduct summerfallow tillage as usual and perform the last tillage operation between July 10-21.
2. Allow toadflax to regrow for a minimum of 4-5 weeks until they are minimum of 15 cm tall and at a lush green vegetative stage.

Note: Toadflax can be treated after a mild frost provided the leaves are still green and actively growing at the time of application. Do not apply after the first damaging frost.

DANDELION

Applications should be made up to and including bloom for best results. Follow-up control measures should be used to manage new dandelions germinating from seed to maintain control throughout the season.

ALFALFA CONTROL WITH 2,4-D TANK-MIX:

The addition of 2,4-D may improve alfalfa control in situations where control may be more difficult to obtain, such as in minimum tillage systems where populations are heavy, and with spring applications.

For fall control of established stands of alfalfa, apply 1.88 – 3.75 L/ha PrePass 480 Herbicide– and 1.2 – 2.4 L/ha of any 500 g/L 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester formulation in 100 – 200 L water/ha. (Adjust product rates accordingly for other 2,4-D formulations).

For spring applications, use only the low rate of 2,4-D (i.e. 1.2 L/ha) and 1.88 – 3.75 L/ha PrePass 480 Herbicide. Only cereal crops not underseeded to legumes may be planted following spring applications of this tank-mix, and a 14 day interval between application and planting is required.

Use the higher PrePass 480 Herbicide rates when perennial grasses are prevalent.

ALL PERENNIAL WEEDS

Weed Stages: Weeds must be at the proper stage for effective control. Refer to "**Perennial Weed Control with PrePass 480 Herbicide** "

Nozzle Type: For best results with conventional boom equipment apply this product with 50 to 300 L/ha of clean water using flat fan nozzles and no more pressure than 275 kPa.

Rhizome Dormancy: Reduced control may result if rhizomes have become dormant. Dormancy may occur if soil fertility is low and/or the land has not been tilled for several years.

Mowing Effects: Mowing prior to application will reduce effectiveness unless weeds are allowed to regrow to the proper stage before application.

Tillage Effects: Fall or spring tillage prior to spring applications and tillage between harvesting and fall applications will reduce the effectiveness on perennial weeds. Follow-up tillage after application should be delayed 5-7 days for best results (see Weed Control Table for specific tillage interval for each weed).

Rainfall Effects: Heavy rainfall immediately after application may wash the chemical off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required. Do not apply if rainfall is forecast for the time of application.

Regrowth from Germinating Seeds: This product only controls emerged plants. Repeat treatments or other weed control measures may be required to control weeds regenerating from seeds or other underground parts.

Frost Effects: Heavy frosts prior to application may reduce control. Do not apply after the first damaging frost in the fall.

CROPLAND SITUATIONS

ALWAYS READ PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, GENERAL INFORMATION and MIXING and APPLICATION SECTIONS PRIOR TO SPECIFIC APPLICATION INFORMATION IN ANY LABEL SECTION.

This product can be applied as a broadcast spray or spot treatment prior to planting all crops, post harvest to annual crops, preharvest in wheat, barley, oats, canola (rapeseed), flax (including low linolenic acid varieties), lentils, peas, soybeans, dry beans and forages, and in summerfallow. It may also be applied as a broadcast spray in glyphosate tolerant canola, soybean or corn (refer to sections on Weed Control in Glyphosate Tolerant Canola, Soybean or Corn). **For specific instructions on weed control in the following cropping situations, always refer to the Annual and Perennial Weed Control sections for more information.**

Prior to Planting - All Crops

This product may be applied prior to planting all crops for control of emerged weeds listed on this label. Ensure weeds are at the desired stage at the time of application. This product does not provide pre-emergent weed control and newly germinating weeds may be a problem in the crop. **APPLY BEFORE SEEDING OR TRANSPLANTING.**

Post Harvest Stubble Treatment

This product may be applied in the fall as a postharvest stubble treatment for control of perennial weeds such as quackgrass and Canada thistle. Allow weeds to regrow to the desired stage (20-25 cm tall for quackgrass and Canada thistle) before application and ensure they have a high proportion of green coloration. Straw should be removed or evenly spread to allow for proper regrowth and spray coverage. Heavy frosts prior to application may decrease control.

Spot Treatment (In-Crop)

This product can be applied as an in-crop spot treatment in barley, corn, oats, soybeans, wheat, forage grasses and legumes including seed production. Applications should be made using the same rates and at the same growth stages as listed in the weed control tables or use a 0.75% solution for annual weeds and quackgrass and a 1.5% solution for other perennial weeds (a 0.75% solution equals 0.75 litre PrePass 480 Herbicide in 100 litres of spray solution). The 0.75 or 1.5 per cent solutions should be applied to wet, but not run-off. Applications can be made using a boom sprayer, hose and handgun, or hand sprayer in accordance with instructions in the "Application Equipment" section.

Grazing Restrictions

Applications can be made up to heading of small grains, initial pod set on soy and dry beans, silking of corn and emergence of seed heads. The crop in the treated area will be killed. Take care to avoid drift for the same reason. **DO NOT APPLY IF CROP GROWTH HAS ADVANCED BEYOND SEED SET. ALLOW 3 TO 5 DAYS FOR PREPASS 480 HERBICIDE TO TRANSLOCATE INTO ALL PLANT PARTS BEFORE GRAZING OR HARVESTING TREATED AREAS IN FORAGES.**

Summerfallow Treatment

This product, or labelled tank mixtures, may be applied in summerfallow to control weeds listed on this label. Ensure weeds are at the desired growth stage and actively growing at application for best results. Reduced control may result if weeds are drought stressed. Weeds will continue to germinate from seed throughout the growing season. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control later germinating weeds.

Minimum and Zero Tillage Cropping Systems (All Field Crops, including cereals, oilseeds, pulses, forages, corn and potatoes)

This product may be applied prior to seeding or after seeding, but before crop emergence for control of emerged weeds in minimum and zero tillage cropping systems for all field crops. Applications made too far in advance of seeding may allow weeds to emerge between application and crop emergence, as this product does not provide residual weed control.

Forage Legumes and Grasses

This product may be applied for control of emerged weeds prior to emergence of forage legumes and grasses. If the forages are to be under-seeded with a cover crop, this product must be applied prior to planting the cover crop.

Forage Seed Production

For spot treatment control of perennial weed problems such as quackgrass and Canada thistle in seed fields, apply as directed to vegetation that is at least 20 to 25 cm in height but before emergence of seed head. The crop in the treated areas will be killed. Take care to avoid drift outside target area for the same reason.

PRE-HARVEST CONTROL OF QUACKGRASS, CANADA THISTLE, MILKWEED, TOADFLAX and DANDELION; SEASON-LONG CONTROL OF PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE, AND HARVEST MANAGEMENT

For control of quackgrass, Canada thistle, common milkweed, toadflax and dandelion; and season-long control of perennial sow thistle, PrePass 480 Herbicide can be applied prior to harvest of wheat, barley (including malting barley), oats, canola (rapeseed), flax (including low linolenic acid varieties), lentils, peas, dry beans, soybeans and forages. DO NOT apply to crops if grown for seed production.

This treatment may also provide harvest management benefits, by drying down crop and weed vegetative growth, for example, where late flushes of annual weeds, green vegetative crop growth, or late tillering may interfere with harvest operations. **EXTREMELY COOL, WET AND/OR CLOUDY WEATHER CONDITIONS BETWEEN THE TIME OF APPLICATION AND THE ANTICIPATED HARVEST DATE MAY SLOW DOWN ACTIVITY OF THIS PRODUCT, THEREBY DELAYING CROP DRYDOWN AND HARVEST DATE.**

PrePass 480 Herbicide should be applied pre-harvest at 1.88 L/ha in 50 to 100 L/ha of clean water, by ground application only. Apply only when the crop has 30% or less grain moisture content. This stage typically occurs 7 to 14 days before harvest. For forage crops, apply this product at 1.88 – 3.75 L/ha 3-7 days prior to the last cut before rotation or forage renovation. Consult the table "Guidelines for Timing of

Preharvest Applications" for visual indicators of this stage in each crop. For the best weed control results quackgrass should be actively growing and have at least 4 to 5 green leaves. Canada thistle and perennial sow thistle should be actively growing and at or beyond the bud stage for best results. Common milkweed should be at the bud to bloom stage and actively growing for best results. Applications for weed control (not for harvest management) must be made at the correct stage of both weed and crop growth.

Apply only during the period 7-14 days (or 3-7 days for forage applications) before harvest to ensure best weed control and to maximize harvest management benefits. Earlier application may reduce crop yield and/or quality, and may lead to excess glyphosate residues in the crop.

Do not expose or contaminate any body of water or non-target vegetation by direct application, spray drift, or when cleaning and rinsing spray equipment.

DO NOT APPLY BY AIRCRAFT

GUIDELINES FOR TIMING OF PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS

CROP(S)	PERCENT GRAIN MOISTURE	VISUAL SYMPTOMS
WHEAT/BARLEY/ OATS	Less than 30	Hard dough stage; a thumbnail impression remains on seed.
CANOLA	Less than 30	Pods are green to yellow; most seeds are yellow to brown.
FLAX (INCLUDING LOW LINOLENIC ACID VARIETIES)	Less than 30	Majority (75%-80%) of bolls are brown.
PEAS	Less than 30	Majority (75%-80%) of pods are brown.
LENTILS	Less than 30	Lowermost pods (bottom 15%) are brown and seeds rattle.
DRY BEANS	Less than 30	Stems are green to brown in colour; pods are mature (yellow to brown in colour); 80%-90% leaf drop (original leaves).
SOYBEANS	Less than 30	Stems are green to brown in colour; pod tissue is dry and brown in appearance; 80%-90% leaf drop.
FORAGES	Not applicable	Normal stage for forage harvesting.

BUFFER ZONES

Use of the following spray methods or equipment **DO NOT** require a buffer zone: hand-held or backpack sprayer and spot treatment, inter-row hooded sprayer, low-clearance hooded or shielded sprayers that ensure spray drift does not come in contact with orchard crop fruit or foliage, soil drench and soil incorporation.

The buffer zones specified in the table below are required between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (such as grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas and shrublands) and sensitive aquatic habitats (such as lakes, rivers, sloughs, ponds, prairie potholes, creeks, marshes, streams, reservoirs, wetlands and estuarine/marine water bodies).

Method of Application	Crop	Maximum number of applications	Buffer Zones (metres) required for protection of:	
			Aquatic Habitat	Terrestrial Habitat
Agricultural and non-cropland systems				
Agricultural crop system and ground boom application method	Pre-seeding applications for rye and all other crops. Summer fallow.	1	1	1
	Canola – Roundup Ready hybrid for seed production	2	1	1
	Corn (glyphosate non-tolerant varieties including grain, silage and ornamental types),	2	1	2
	Wheat, barley, oats, soybean (glyphosate non-tolerant varieties), corn-sweet (glyphosate tolerant varieties), canola (glyphosate non-tolerant varieties), peas, dry beans, flax (including low linoleic acid varieties), lentils, chickpea, corn (glyphosate tolerant varieties), forage grasses and legume including seed production	3	1	2
	Canola (glyphosate tolerant varieties), soybean (glyphosate tolerant varieties)	4	1	2

For tank mixes, consult the labels of the tank-mix partners and observe the largest (most restrictive) buffer zone of the products involved in the tank mixture and apply using the coarsest spray (ASAE) category indicated on the labels for those tank mix partners.

The buffer zones for this product can be modified based on weather conditions and spray equipment configuration by accessing the Buffer Zone Calculator on the Pest Management Regulatory Agency web site.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, Prepass 480 Herbicide is a Group 9 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Prepass 480 Herbicide and other Group 9 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance:

Where possible, rotate the use of Prepass 480 Herbicide or other Group 9 herbicides within a growing season (sequence) or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.

Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group when such use is permitted. To delay resistance, the less resistance-prone partner should control the target weed(s) as effectively as the more resistance-prone partner.

Herbicide use should be based on an integrated weed management program that includes scouting, historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (for example, higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favour the crop and not the

weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.

Monitor weed populations after herbicide application for signs of resistance development (for example, only one weed species on the herbicide label not controlled). If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area if possible by an alternative herbicide from a different group. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

Have suspected resistant weed seeds tested by a qualified laboratory to confirm resistance and identify alternative herbicide options.

Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Dow AgroSciences Canada, Inc. at 1-800-667-3852 or at www.dowagro.ca.

NOTICE TO USER: This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on the label. It is an offence under the *Pest Control Products Act* to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label.

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