BASF
We create chemistry

QUIZALOFOP-P-ETHYL	GROUP	1	HERBICIDE

Provisia®

Herbicide

Emulsifiable Concentrate

Active Ingredient	By Weight
Quizalofop-P-ethyl Ethyl (*R*)-2-[4-(6-chloroquinoxalin-2-yl oxy)phenoxy]propionate	10.3%*
Other Ingredients:	89.7%
Total:	100.0%

Contains petroleum-based distillates.

* Equivalent to 0.88 lb ai per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 33906-9-7969 **EPA Est. No.**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO

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 full label for complete **First Aid**, **Precautionary Statements**, **Directions For Use**, **Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Net Contents:

BASF Agricultural Solutions US LLC
2 TW Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27713

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give any liquid to the person. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. **For emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-800-832-HELP (4357).**	
Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER! Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. **DO NOT** get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or Viton.
- Shoes plus socks.
- Protective eyewear.

Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control Statements

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR Part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove personal protective equipment immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and invertebrates. For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features (e.g., ponds, streams, and springs) will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Combustible. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flames. Keep container closed.

Directions For Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. **Provisia® herbicide** must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separate published BASF Agricultural Solutions US LLC (hereafter "BASF") instructions.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **12 hours**.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls.
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or Viton.
- Shoes plus socks.
- Protective eyewear.

Product Information

Provisia is a systemic herbicide rapidly absorbed by treated foliage and translocated to the roots and other growing points of the plant. When affected, younger plant tissues become chlorotic/necrotic and eventually die, leaving treated plants stunted and non-competitive. In general, these symptoms are first observed within 7 to 14 days after application depending on the grass species treated and the environmental conditions.

The degree of control and duration of the effect of **Provisia** depend upon the rate used, weed spectrum, weed size and variability, growing conditions at the time of and following application, soil moisture, precipitation, and tank mixtures and spray adjuvant used.

Conditions conducive to healthy, actively growing plants optimize the performance of **Provisia**. Unacceptable control may occur if **Provisia** is applied to grasses stressed from:

- abnormal weather (e.g., excessive heat or cold, widely fluctuating temperatures)
- hail damage
- drought
- water saturated soils
- mechanical injury
- prior herbicide injury

Grasses under these conditions are often less sensitive to herbicide activity. Delay application until the stress passes and weeds and crop resume growth.

Before making applications of **Provisia** to crops previously under stress, or injured from other pesticide applications, the crop needs to be fully recovered and growing vigorously.

Provisia is rainfast 1 hour after application.

Important Precautions

Injury to or loss of desirable trees, vegetation, or adjacent sensitive crops may result from failure to observe the following:

- Prevent spray drift to desirable plants. (Refer to **Spray Drift Management** section of this label.)
- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all or direct contact (e.g., spray drift) with non-target plants or areas. Most grass crops, including wheat, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, rice, and corn are highly sensitive to **Provisia**.
- Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after applying **Provisia**. Spray tank residue may damage crops other than those included in the **Crop Rotation** section of this label.

Provisia® Rice

Provisia is a selective postemergence herbicide that controls emerged annual and perennial grasses in **Provisia Rice**. **Provisia** does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. When applied at specified rates and timings, **Provisia** controls the grasses listed in the **Provisia® Rice - Weeds Controlled and Rate Selection** section of this label.

Use only in **Provisia Rice** for the control of red rice, volunteer rice types (conventional, **Clearfield®**, **Fullpage™**, or hybrid volunteer rice), and annual and perennial grasses in rice production.

- Apply **Provisia** at 11 to 15.5 fl ozs per acre (0.08 to 0.11 lb ai/A) by ground or by air to **Provisia Rice** at the 2 to 3-leaf stage (BBCH 12-13). Follow the initial **Provisia** application with one or two applications at 10 to 15.5 fl ozs per acre each prior to panicle initiation (BBCH 30).
- A sequential application program is necessary for complete control of red and volunteer rice due to extended emergence. Separate sequential applications by at least 10 days.

- Apply petroleum-based crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1.0% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution) by ground or by air.
- **DO NOT** use less than 1 pint per acre of COC with low-volume (less than 12.5 gallons/acre) ground or aerial applications.

Important Restrictions for Application to Provisia® Rice

- **DO NOT** apply more than 15.5 fl ozs of **Provisia® herbicide** per acre (0.11 lb ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply **Provisia** earlier than the 2 to 3-leaf stage (BBCH 12-13) for the first application.
- **DO NOT** make more than three applications of **Provisia** per growing season or per year. Applications must be at least 10 days apart.
- **DO NOT** make the last (i.e., second, third) **Provisia** application once panicle initiation begins (BBCH 30).
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 31 fl ozs of **Provisia** per acre (0.21 lb ai/A) per growing season or per year.
- **DO NOT** apply **Provisia** through any type of irrigation equipment.
- **DO NOT** apply to any body of water except **Provisia Rice** fields.
- **DO NOT** apply **Provisia** to rice fields that will be used for mollusk production during the treatment year.
- **DO NOT** release flood water from treated fields for 7 days after the second or third **Provisia** application.
- **DO NOT** use flood water from treated fields for irrigation purposes for any other food/feed crops.
- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (e.g., spray drift) with non-target plants or areas. Most grass crops, including wheat, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, rice (conventional, **Clearfield®**, and **Fullpage™**), and corn are sensitive to **Provisia**.
- **DO NOT** apply **Provisia** or any other herbicide containing the active ingredient quizalofop-P-ethyl as a preplant burndown treatment prior to planting **Provisia Rice**.

Resistance Management

For resistance management, **Provisia** is a **Group 1** herbicide. While weed resistance to **Group 1** herbicides is common in several weed species, these herbicides remain an important component of successful weed control programs. Resistance management must be part a diversified weed control strategy integrating multiple options including chemical, cultural, mechanical, and biological control tactics. Cultural control tactics include agronomic practices that improve the competitive ability of the crop via rotation, variety/cultivar selection, precision fertilizer placement, and optimum crop plant density. Agronomic practices must limit the development and spread of weeds by using clean crop seed (e.g., certified seed), prevent crop trait out-crossing, control weed influx from field borders, and manage weed seed at harvest/post-harvest to minimize the carryover weed seedbank into the following crop. Mechanical control tactics include: timely tillage, where practical; equipment cleaning to avoid weed spread; and minimization of harvest crop seed losses in the field through close attention to timeliness of harvesting, correct setup of harvest equipment, and covering crop seed loads during harvest and transport to avoid dispersing seed. An example of a biological control tactic is field grazing during or after cropping to manage weeds and reduce weed seed production.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following measures:

- Rotate the use of **Provisia** (**Group 1**) within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups (i.e., non-**Group 1** or non-ACCase herbicides) that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted. Where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes: scouting; uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation; and considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (e.g., weed-competitive crops or varieties), and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method (e.g., hoeing or tillage). Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for 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 your herbicide supplier and/or your local BASF representative.

Additional Recommended Measures

Chemical Control

- Start clean with tillage or an effective burndown herbicide program.
- Apply preemergence herbicides that provide soil residual control of broadleaf and grass weeds to reduce early season weed competition and allow for timely in-crop postemergence herbicide applications.
- Follow label application rate and weed growth stage specifications.
- **DO NOT** rely on a single herbicide mode of action for weed control during the growing season.
- Avoid application of herbicides with the same mode of action more than three times a season.
- Use specified adjuvant, adequate spray volume, and proper nozzle and pressure (refer to the **Application Equipment** section of this label) to ensure effective application weed coverage.
- Control weeds in field borders to prevent weeds from influx into field.

Scouting and Containment

- Scout fields before application to ensure optimum herbicide selection, rates, and timing for effective control of target weeds.
- Scout fields after herbicide application to identify areas where weed control was ineffective. Consider application and environmental factors that may have led to incomplete control.
- Control weed escapes with herbicides possessing a different mode of action or use a mechanical control measure. Weed escapes must not be allowed to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively.
- Clean equipment before moving to a different field to avoid spread of resistant weeds (especially harvest and tillage equipment).
- Prevent crop trait out-crossing to weeds and weed influx from border to field.

Application Timing

Provisia® herbicide will control emerged grasses when applied at specific rates and timings. Apply **Provisia** to young, actively growing grasses according to the **Provisia® Rice - Weeds Controlled and Rate Selection** section of this label. Grasses that emerge following the first **Provisia** application will require an additional, sequential treatment. Applications made to grasses larger than the sizes listed in the rate chart or to grasses under stress may result in unsatisfactory control.

Flood rice field within 2 days following second or third **Provisia** application, if not flooded prior to these applications.

Spot/Small Area Spray Instructions

To spot treat small areas of grasses:

1. Use a 0.375% v/v solution of **Provisia** and water.

Spray Volume gallon(s)	**Provisia** fl ozs	**Crop Oil Concentrate (COC)** fl ozs
1	0.5 (1 tbsp)	1.25 (2.5 tbsp)
25	12 (0.75 pint)	32 (1 quart)
50	24 (1.5 pints)	64 (2 quarts)
100	48 (3 pints)	128 (1 gallon)

2. **DO NOT** spot treat grasses using a tank mix of **Provisia** and broadleaf herbicides.
3. Include a non-phytotoxic COC at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution (1% v/v).
4. Treat plants on a spray-to-wet basis to ensure good coverage.
5. **DO NOT** treat >10% of the total treated area as spot/small area treatment.
6. **DO NOT** exceed the maximum specified rate/acre/season for the planted **Provisia Rice** crop when additional applications are made as spot/small area treatment.
7. **DO NOT** exceed the maximum specified rate/acre/season for the crop that is going to be planted when additional applications are made as spot/small area treatment.

Tank Mixes

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure all tank mixture products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable label precautions, restrictions and limitations, and directions for use (e.g., rates, timing, application information, sprayer cleanup) for all product used in tank mixing. **The most restrictive provisions apply.**

- **Provisia** requires the use of an adjuvant.
- **DO NOT** use tank mixtures of **Provisia** with any pesticide or spray adjuvant except as directed on this label.
- **DO NOT** tank mix any product with **Provisia** if that product's instructions conflict with this label.

BASF also advises to first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent; agricultural dealer, or BASF representative as to the potential for any adverse interactions (e.g., unacceptable grass control and/or crop injury) before using new herbicide, insecticide, and fungicide mixtures. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **Provisia** and the new herbicide, insecticide, or fungicide product to a small area. **Always conduct a jar test to evaluate physical compatibility before applying a particular tank mixture to crops for the first time.**

Tank mixes of **Provisia** with postemergence broadleaf herbicides may result in reduced grass control. If grass control is reduced, additional applications of **Provisia** may be required after grass plants begin to develop new leaves.

Tank Mix Partners

- **Facet® L Herbicide** (quinclorac), EPA Reg. No. 7969-315
- **Prowl® 3.3 EC Herbicide** (pendimethalin), EPA Reg. No. 241-337
- **Prowl® H2O Herbicide** (pendimethalin), EPA Reg. No. 241-418
- **Basagran® Herbicide** (bentazon), EPA Reg. No. 7969-45
- **Command® 3ME Microencapsulated Herbicide** (clomazone), EPA Reg. No. 279-3158
- **Permit® Herbicide** (halosulfuron-methyl), EPA Reg. No. 81880-2-10163
- **Permit Plus® Herbicide** (halosulfuron-methyl and thifensulfuron), EPA Reg. No. 81880-26-10163

Broadleaf Weed Control

For optimum control, apply **Provisia® herbicide** separately from broadleaf herbicides.

- **DO NOT** tank mix broadleaf herbicides when **Provisia** is applied at 10 to 11 fl ozs per acre.
- For tank mix applications of **Provisia** and broadleaf herbicides, use the higher rate of **Provisia** and follow the restrictions of the most restrictive herbicide. Potential tank mix partners are **Facet L**, **Prowl**, **Prowl H2O**, **Basagran**, **Command**, **Permit**, and **Permit Plus**.
- Due to potential weed control antagonism, **DO NOT** tank mix **Provisia** with products containing Propanil, Triclopyr, or Penoxsulam.

Application with Broadleaf Herbicides

Under arid or stressful environmental conditions, tank mixtures with other broadleaf herbicides may show a small reduction in control of some grass species. Activity of the postemergence broadleaf herbicide in the tank mixture is not affected.

Split Applications with Postemergence Broadleaf Herbicides

Application of **Provisia** immediately prior to or following an application of a postemergence broadleaf herbicide may reduce control of some grasses. For best results, when making split applications:

- Apply postemergence broadleaf herbicides at least 24 hours after applying **Provisia**.
- Apply **Provisia** when grass begins to develop new leaves (generally 7 days after the postemergence broadleaf herbicide application to the field).

Crop Rotation

- **DO NOT** rotate to crops other than barley, canola, cotton, crambe, dry beans, flax, lentils, mint (spearmint and peppermint), peas (dry and succulent), snap beans, soybeans, sugarbeets, sunflowers, or wheat within 120 days after application.
- **DO NOT** plant **Provisia® Rice** in consecutive years in the same field except in the case of crop failure. In the case of crop failure, **Provisia Rice** may be replanted in the same year; however, the 31 fl ozs per acre seasonal maximum still applies even if an application was made prior to crop failure.
- In other rotational crops use a residual herbicide for red rice and grass control. Some potential partners are listed below.

Rotational Partners		
Product	**EPA Reg. No.**	**Active Ingredient(s)**
Outlook® Herbicide	7969-156	dimethenamid-P
Verdict® Powered by Kixor® Herbicide	7969-279	dimethenamid-P and saflufenacil
Zidua® SC Herbicide	7969-374	pyroxasulfone
various	various	metolachlor

- **DO NOT** fallow fields following **Provisia Rice** without repeated field tillage or glyphosate treatments to control volunteer red rice.
- **DO NOT** allow any **Provisia Rice** to go to seed in a non-rice year. This includes any fallow or crawfish productions fields.
- When practical, cultivate all rotational crops regardless of herbicide program.

Spray Adjuvants

Applications of **Provisia** must include a high-quality crop oil concentrate (COC). If another herbicide is tank mixed with **Provisia** to increase the weed spectrum, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

Apply a petroleum-based COC at 1.0% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution) by ground or aerial application. **DO NOT** use less than 1 pint per acre of COC with low-volume (less than 12.5 gallons/acre) ground or aerial applications.

Provisia® Rice - Weeds Controlled and Rate Selection

Weeds Controlled, Size at Application, and Rate Selection			
	Maximum Leaf Size at Application (inches)	**Provisia®* herbicide Applied Alone** (fl ozs/acre)	**Provisia* Tank Mixed with Broadleaf Herbicide**
Annual Grasses			
Barnyardgrass *(Echinochloa crus-galli)*	6	11 to 15.5 (initial) 10 to 15.5 (2nd and/or 3rd)	The maximum use rate of **Provisia** is 31 fl ozs per acre per growing season or per year.
Broadleaf Signalgrass *(Brachiaria platyphylla)*	6		
Corn, Volunteer *(Zea mays)***	10		
Crabgrass, Large *(Digitaria sanguinalis)*	6‡		
Crabgrass, Smooth *(Digitaria ischaemum)*	6‡		
Goosegrass *(Eleucine indica)*	6‡		
Johnsongrass, Seedling *(Sorghum halepense)*	8		
Junglerice *(Echinochloa colona)*	6		
Panicum, Fall *(Panicum dichtomiflorum)*	6		
Panicum, Texas *(Panicum texanum)*	4		
Rice, Red *(Oryza sativa)*	4		
Rice, Volunteer (conventional, **Clearfield®**, **Fullpage™**, hybrids)	4		
Shattercane *(Sorghum bicolor)*	10		
Sprangletop *(Leptochloa* spp.)	6		
Witchgrass *(Panicum capillare)*	6		
Perennial Grasses			
Bermudagrass *(Cynodon dactylon)*	3" tall (or up to 6" runners)		
Johnsongrass, Rhizome *(Sorghum halepense)*	24		

* Apply sequential applications 10 to 21 days apart to allow for late emerging red rice or other annual grasses. **DO NOT** exceed a total of 31 fl ozs per acre per growing season or per year.

** Control includes **Roundup Ready®** (glyphosate-resistant), **Liberty Link®** (glufosinate-resistant), and IMICorn (imidazolinone resistant).

‡ Length of lateral growth.

Application Equipment

NOTE: Refer to the **Spray Drift Management** section for additional information and precautions, including information on spray nozzles and droplet size.

Ground Application

Broadcast Application

- When applying by ground, use spray nozzles that will deliver medium or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009).
- Use flat fan or hollow cone nozzles at 25 to 60 psi.
- **DO NOT** use flood, raindrop, whirl chamber, or any other nozzle types that produce coarse, large spray droplets. In addition, **DO NOT** use controlled droplet applicator (CDA) type nozzles as poor weed control or excessive spray drift may result.
- Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre in non-arid areas.
- Use a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre in arid areas.
- **DO NOT** exceed 40 gallons of water per acre.
- Increase spray volume and pressure as weed or crop density and size increase.

Aerial Application

- When applying by air, use spray nozzles that will deliver coarse or larger spray droplets as defined in the ASABE standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009).
- Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.
- Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of **Provisia® herbicide**. If **Provisia** and a tank mix partner are to be applied together, consult the tank mix partner label for information on which to add first (normally granules and powders are added first).
3. Continue agitation until **Provisia** is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once **Provisia** is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
5. As the tank is filling, add the required volume of spray additives. Always add these to the spray tank last.
6. Apply **Provisia** spray mixture soon after mixing to avoid product degradation (24 to 48 hours). If the spray mixture stands for any period, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

Sprayer Cleanup After Spraying Provisia

The spray equipment must be cleaned before **Provisia** is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined immediately below. It is very important any buildup/accumulation of dried pesticide deposits in the application equipment be removed prior to spraying **Provisia**. Steam-cleaning spray tanks to facilitate the removal of any caked pesticide deposits of previously applied products will help prevent accidental crop injury.

At the End of the Day

During periods when multiple loads of **Provisia** are applied, at the end of the day rinse and partly fill the interior of the tank with fresh water and flush the boom and hoses. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

Before Spraying Crops other than those Listed in the Crop Rotation Section

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately after application of **Provisia**.

Follow these cleanout steps:

1. Drain tank. Thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Make a cleaning solution by filling the tank with clean water and 1 gallon of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gallons of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then, add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution. Drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean them separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat Step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, nozzles and screens, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) listed on this label. **DO NOT** exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other 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.

* Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or BASF-approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your ag dealer, applicator, or BASF representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Important Notes on Sprayer Cleanup:

- **CAUTION. DO NOT** use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. **DO NOT** clean equipment in an enclosed area.
- Steam-clean spray tanks prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
- When **Provisia** is tank mixed with other pesticides, examine all cleanout procedures and follow the most rigorous.
- In addition to this cleanout procedure, follow all pre-cleanout guidelines on the labels for subsequently applied products.

- Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently switched between applications of **Provisia® herbicide** and applications of other pesticides to **Provisia**-sensitive crops during the same spray season, dedicate a sprayer to **Provisia** to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

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 coarse or larger spray droplets as defined by the ASABE standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009). 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! Refer to the **Wind**, **Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** portions in this **Spray Drift Management**.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Flow Rate/Orifice Size:** Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.
- **Pressure:** The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. 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 PRESSURE.
- **Nozzle Type:** Use a nozzle type 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:** Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum.
- **Nozzle Orientation:** Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles (e.g., solid stream), pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type:** Solid stream nozzles (e.g., disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Pressure:** Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types (e.g., solid streams), lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential.
- **Boom Length:** The boom length must not exceed 3/4 of wing or rotor length. Longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height:** Application more than 10 feet above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

Boom Height

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

Wind

Apply when wind speeds are less than 15 mph. The wind speed range for optimum performance is between 3 and 10 mph. At wind speeds less than 3 mph temperature inversions may exist, and at wind speeds above 10 mph spray patterns may be compromised. 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 needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature And Humidity

Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

DO NOT apply during temperature inversions. Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Surface temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface 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. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. 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 minimizing drift potential and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

Sensitive Areas
Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

Drift Control Additives
Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA).

Upwind Swath Displacement
When applications are made with a crosswind the swath will be displaced downwind. An adjustment for swath displacement is made on the downwind edge of the application site by shifting the path of the application equipment upwind.

Spray Drift Control Restrictions
Where states have more stringent regulations they must be observed.

Aerial Applications

- When applying by air, use spray nozzles that will deliver coarse or larger spray droplets as defined in the ASABE standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009).
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 80% of the rotor blade diameter.
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 15 mph are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives and flight safety.
- Applicators must consider the effects of nozzle orientation and flight speed when determining droplet size spectrum.

Ground Applications

- When applying by ground, use spray nozzles that will deliver medium or larger spray droplets as defined in the ASABE standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009).
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 15 mph are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Apply spray at the lowest height that is consistent with pest control objectives.

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. **DO NOT** store near food or feed.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representatives at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) 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.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) 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.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

CONTAINER HANDLING: *(continued)*

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

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