

FIFRA Section 24(c) Special Local Need

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF TEXAS
IN THE FOLLOWING GEOGRAPHY: West of Highway 277 from Wichita
Falls to Anson, and north of Highway 180 to the New Mexico and
Oklahoma state lines including Fisher, Scurry, Borden and Dawson counties and
excluding Gaines County

Sinister[®]

EPA REG. NO. 5905-593
EPA SLN NO. TX-160002

This 24(c) label expires on December 31, 2021

**For Control of Weeds, Including Glyphosate-Resistant Palmer
Amaranth, Marestalk, and Lakeweed in Cotton**

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL
MAY RESULT IN POOR PEST CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions including statements pertaining to
the Worker Protection Standards, on the EPA-registered Sinister label.

This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS FOR USE

EARLY PREPLANT APPLICATION FOR IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED COTTON

Apply Sinister at 0.7 pt/A from 14 to 21 days prior to planting of cotton. A minimum 14-day
interval must be maintained AND a minimum of 0.5 inch of rainfall or overhead sprinkler
irrigation must occur before planting of cotton. Refer to the federal label for a list of weeds
controlled and application directions.

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION FOR NON-IRRIGATED COTTON

Sinister may be applied at 0.7 pt/A immediately after planting of cotton provided there is adequate soil moisture for activation of herbicide or rainfall is expected soon after planting. Refer to the federal label for a list of weeds controlled and application directions.

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION FOR OVERHEAD BROADCAST SPRINKLER IRRIGATED COTTON ONLY

For overhead broadcast sprinkler irrigated cotton only, Sinister may be applied at 0.7 pt/A immediately after planting of cotton provided that 0.5 inch of irrigation is applied prior to cotton cracking the soil surface. Refer to the federal label for a list of weeds controlled and application directions.

PREPLANT AND PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION TANK MIX PARTNERS

To broaden the weed control spectrum, Sinister may be tank mixed with other residual herbicides such as Caparol®, Cotoran®, Direx®, Karmex®, Solicam®, or Staple®. For control of emerged weeds, Sinister may be tank mixed with a burndown herbicide such as Gramoxone® or glyphosate brands (such as Touchdown®, Roundup®) labeled in cotton. Refer to the tank-mix partner label for use directions, restrictions and limitations. The most restrictive product labeling applies.

Cotton plants are tolerant to early preplant and preemergence applications of Sinister when applied at recommended rates and application methods. Some crinkling or spotting of cotton foliage or stunting may occur, especially if heavy rainfall occurs during or soon after cotton emergence, but cotton plants normally outgrow these effects and develop normally.

Cotton foliage is not tolerant to Sinister. Do not apply Sinister over the top of emerged cotton as unacceptable cotton injury will occur.

POST-DIRECTED APPLICATION FOR IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED COTTON

Apply Sinister in emerged cotton as a post-directed treatment using precision postdirected, hooded or shielded application equipment to provide complete coverage of emerged weeds. Apply Sinister at 0.7 pt/A in a minimum of 10 gallons spray solution per acre. Applications may be made broadcast or banded. Post-directed applications of Sinister will provide contact control of labeled emerged weeds and residual preemergence control of labeled weeds (once activated by rainfall or irrigation). Refer to the federal label for a list of weeds controlled, weed growth stages, and application directions. A post-directed application may be made up to July 10.

Sinister should be applied with a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25 to 0.5% v/v or crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v to emerged weeds. Do not add liquid nitrogen (28% or similar) to Sinister, or Sinister tank mixes in cotton.

To broaden the weed control spectrum, post-directed applications of Sinister may be tank mixed with other labeled post-directed herbicides such as Caparol, Direx, Dual MAGNUM®, Karmex, MSMA, or Sequence®. When applied with hooded or shielded sprayers, Sinister and Sinister tank mixes may be applied with burndown products such as Gramoxone Inteon, Sequence® or glyphosate brands (such as Touchdown, Roundup) labeled for in crop application in cotton.

Refer to the tank-mix partner label for use directions, restrictions and limitations. The most restrictive product labeling applies.

Cotton foliage is not tolerant to Sinister applications. Avoid contact to cotton foliage as unacceptable injury will occur. Application equipment should be calibrated (spray pressure, nozzle type, orifice size and configuration) to avoid fine spray droplets contacting green cotton stems and foliage.

Post-Directed Application Timing in Irrigated and Non-Irrigated Cotton

Sinister may be applied to cotton at least 6 inches in height through layby as a postdirected application. All post-directed applications should avoid spray contact with any green non-barked parts of the cotton plant or foliage as unacceptable injury will occur.

Follow the application timing recommendations below for post-directed applications in cotton.

- **Shielded and Hooded Applications**

Make a precision post-directed Sinister application to the base of the cotton plant avoiding contact with the cotton stem or foliage when cotton is at least 6 inches in height to avoid cotton injury. Use only hooded or shielded spray equipment to apply Sinister in cotton that is a minimum 6 inches in height. Adjust nozzles to provide full coverage of emerged target weeds.

- **Layby Applications**

Make a post-directed Sinister application to the base of the cotton plant avoiding contact with any non-barked portion of the cotton plant or foliage. Use precision post-directed equipment or hooded or shielded sprayers on cotton that has developed a minimum of 4 inches of brown bark through layby. Application equipment should be configured to provide full coverage of emerged target weeds.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS FOR IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED COTTON IN WEST TEXAS

Rotational Crop Restrictions for Overhead Broadcast Sprinkler Irrigation Only

The irrigation method must be overhead broadcast sprinkler irrigation only. For a Sinister early preplant or preemergence application, a total of 13 inches of irrigation must be applied following application through August 31. For a Sinister post-directed application, a minimum of 10 inches of irrigation must be applied following application through August 31. A post-direct application may be made up to July 10.

The following table provides rotational crop intervals for overhead broadcast sprinkler irrigated cotton. If irrigation practices are not implemented as described above, follow the rotational crop intervals for non-irrigated cotton (see **Rotational Crop Restrictions for Non-Irrigated Cotton** table).

Rotational Crop	Minimum Rotational Interval after Sinister Application	Sinister Rate and Application Frequency in Cotton
Cotton, dry beans, snap beans and soybeans	0 Months	Up to 0.7 pt/A applied once every year
Peanuts	10 Months	Up to 0.7 pt/A applied once every two years
Field Corn (soils <1.5% OM)	24 Months	Up to 0.7 pt/A applied once every two years
Field Corn (soils ≥1.5% OM)	34 Months	Up to 0.7 pt/A applied once every two years
Wheat (soils ≤2% OM)	15 Months	Up to 0.7 pt/A applied once every two years
Wheat (soils >2% OM)	24 Months	Up to 0.7 pt/A applied once every two years
Sorghum	>36 Months*	Up to 0.7 pt/A applied once every three years
All other crops	>36 Months*	Up to 0.7 pt/A applied once every three years

*To avoid crop injury a successful field bioassay (refer to **Field Bioassay Instructions** section) must be conducted prior to planting sorghum or other rotational crops not listed in the table.

Rotational Crop Restrictions for Non-Irrigated Cotton

For non-irrigated cotton, follow the rotational crop intervals indicated in the table below.

Rotational Crop	Minimum Rotational Interval after Sinister Application	Sinister Rate and Application Frequency in Cotton
Cotton, dry beans, snap beans, and soybeans	0 Months	Up to 0.7 pt/A applied once every year
Peanuts	10 Months	Up to 0.7 pt/A applied once every two years
Wheat	24 Months	Up to 0.7 pt/A applied once every two years
Field Corn	34 Months	Up to 0.7 pt/A applied once every three years
Sorghum	>36 Months*	Up to 0.7 pt/A applied once every three years
All other crops	>36 Months*	Up to 0.7 pt/A applied once every three years

*To avoid crop injury a successful field bioassay (refer to **Field Bioassay Instructions** section) must be conducted prior to planting sorghum or other rotational crops not listed in the table.

RESTRICTIONS FOR EARLY PREPLANT, PREEMERGENCE AND POSTDIRECTED APPLICATIONS IN IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED COTTON

- Do not apply Sinister later than 70 days before harvest.
- Do not apply more than 0.7 pt/A of Sinister in any year.
- If applications of Sinister are made in two consecutive years it is recommended that there should be a 1 year interval before another application.

SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF WOOLLYLEAF BURSAGE (LAKEWEED), *AMBROSIA GRAYI*, IN WEST TEXAS IN IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED COTTON

Apply Sinister to cultivated areas of cropland in the fall or spring as a spot treatment at a rate of 1.05 pt/A and incorporate to a depth of 2-3 inches for suppression of woollyleaf bursage. Applications should be made with ground equipment. Significant suppression may not be seen until 6-8 months after application, but should then continue for at least 2 years after application.

The use of adjuvants such as nonionic surfactant at 0.25-0.5% v/v or crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v will significantly improve the initial burndown of any emerged woollyleaf bursage, but this effect is only temporary. Therefore, an adjuvant may be used if desired, but is not necessary.

Rotational Crop Restrictions When Using Sinister for Suppression of Woollyleaf Bursage in West Texas

Soybeans may be planted immediately after application. Cotton planted within 12 months of application may have significant damage. A minimum 3-year interval from last application to planting AND a successful field bioassay (refer to **Field Bioassay Instructions** section) must be conducted before planting all other crops.

Restrictions for the Suppression of Woollyleaf Bursage in West Texas

- Do not apply Sinister later than 70 days before harvest.
- Do not make more than one application of Sinister per year.
- Do not apply more than 1.05 pints per acre of Sinister in any year. If two consecutive year applications are made, allow a 2 year interval before another application.

Field Bioassay Instructions

Using typical tillage, planting dates and seeding rates, plant several strips of the desired crop variety across the field which has been previously treated with Sinister. Plant the strips perpendicular to the direction Sinister was applied. The strips should be located so that all the different field conditions are encountered, including differences in soil texture, organic matter, pH, and drainage. If the crop does not show visible symptoms of injury, stand reduction, and/or

yield reduction, this field can be seeded with this crop the next growing season after the bioassay. If visible injury, stand reduction, or yield reduction occurs, this crop must not be seeded, and the bioassay must be repeated the next growing season.

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