
SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P. O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300
SCP 1282A-S1 1216

Sale, use, and distribution of this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York is prohibited.

GROUP	15	9	27	HERBICIDES
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Halex® GT Herbicide

This supplemental label expires on December 15, 2019 and must not be used or distributed after this date.

Active Ingredients:

S-metolachlor*.....	20.50%
Glyphosate, N-(phosphonomethyl) glycine	20.50%
Mesotrione**	2.05%
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Other Ingredients:	56.95%
Total:	100.00%

Active ingredients per U.S. gallon: S-metolachlor 2.09 pounds, glyphosate acid 2.09 pounds and mesotrione 0.209 pounds.

*CAS No. 87392-12-9

**CAS No. 104206-82-8

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

EPA Reg. No. 100-1282

All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA registered label are to be followed. Before using Halex GT Herbicide as permitted according to this supplemental label, read and follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the EPA registered label on or attached to the pesticide product container. This Supplemental Labeling contains revised use instructions and or restrictions that may be different from those that appear on the container label. This Supplemental Labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

GRAIN SORGHUM USE DIRECTIONS

Halex GT can be applied preplant non-incorporated (up to 21 days before planting) up through preemergence for weed control in sorghum. Halex GT will control the emerged weeds listed in the Table 1 and will provide residual control of the weeds listed in Table 3.

The sorghum seed must be treated with a protectant that is effective for safening S-metolachlor to sorghum. Applying Halex GT preplant or preemergence to sorghum that is not seed protected for applications to S-metolachlor will result in crop death. Applying Halex GT postemergence to sorghum will result in crop death.

Apply Halex GT as a broadcast non-incorporated spray at a rate of 4-6 pt/A beginning at 21 days before planting and up through planting but prior to sorghum emergence. Applying Halex GT less than 7 days before sorghum planting will increase the risk of crop injury, especially if irrigation or rainfall is received following the application. Injury symptoms include temporary bleaching of newly emerging sorghum leaves or in extreme conditions, stunting or partial stand loss. Applying Halex GT more than 7 days (but not more than 21) prior to sorghum planting will reduce the risk of crop injury.

If Halex GT is applied prior to planting, minimize disturbance of the herbicide treated soil barrier during the planting process in order to lessen the potential for poor weed control in the disturbed soil zone.

Halex GT Sorghum Split Application: Halex GT may also be applied as a split application to grain sorghum. For a split application program, apply the first application as a non-incorporated early preplant (7-21 days before planting) treatment followed by a second Halex GT application as a preemergence application prior to sorghum emergence. The total amount of Halex GT applied in the split application program cannot exceed 6 pt/A per season.

For control of emerged weeds listed in Table 1, add a nonionic surfactant (NIS) type adjuvant at a rate of 0.25 to 0.5% v/v (1-2 qt/100 gallons) to the spray solution. Use the higher NIS rate of 0.5% v/v under adverse environmental conditions (high temperatures and/or low humidity). In addition to NIS, a spray grade AMS at a rate of 8.5-17 lb/100 gallons of spray may be added to the solution for improved control of emerged weeds.

Halex GT can be applied sequentially or in tank mixture with other herbicides registered for use in grain sorghum. Always refer to labels of the tank mix partners for use directions, precautions and restrictions.

Restrictions:

1. Do not apply more than 6 pt/A of Halex GT per growing season.
2. Do not apply Halex GT to sorghum grown on sandy soils (sand, sandy loam or loamy sand).
3. Do not apply Halex GT to emerged grain sorghum or plant death will occur.
4. Do not use Halex GT in the production of forage sorghum, sweet sorghum (sorgo), sudangrass, sorghum-sudangrass hybrids, or dual purpose sorghum.
5. Sorghum seed must be treated with Concep® III herbicide safener prior to planting, or severe crop injury may occur.
6. In the state of Texas, do not apply Halex GT to sorghum grown South of Interstate 20 (I-20) or East of Highway 277.

WEEDS CONTROLLED IN GRAIN SORGHUM

When applied as directed in this label at 6 pt/A, Halex GT will provide preemergence control or partial control the weeds listed in Table 3. Optimum weed control will be obtained if Halex GT is applied according to all label directions.

If a significant rainfall does not occur within 7 days after application, weed control may be decreased. If irrigation is available, apply ½ to 1 inch of water. If irrigation is not available, a uniform shallow cultivation as soon as weeds emerge will provide improved control.

Table 3. Weeds Controlled or Partially Controlled by Preemergence Applications of Halex GT

Common Name	Weed Type ¹	Scientific Name	Control or Partial Control ²
Amaranth, Palmer	B	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	C
Amaranth, Powell	B	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>	C
Barnyardgrass	G	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	C
Buffalobur	B	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	C
Carpetweed	B	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	C
Cocklebur, common	B	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	PC
Crabgrass, large	G	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	C
Crowfootgrass	G	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	C
Cupgrass, prairie	G	<i>Eriochloa contracta</i>	C
Cupgrass, Southwestern	G	<i>Eriochloa acuminata</i>	C
Cupgrass, woolly	G	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	PC
Foxtail, giant	G	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	C
Foxtail, green	G	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	C
Foxtail, robust (purple, white)	G	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	C
Foxtail, yellow	G	<i>Setaria pumila</i>	C
Galinsoga	B	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	C

Common Name	Weed Type¹	Scientific Name	Control or Partial Control²
Goosegrass	G	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	C
Horseweed (maretail)	B	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	PC
Jimsonweed	B	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	C
Johnsongrass, seedling	G	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	PC
Kochia	B	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	PC
Lambsquarters, common	B	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	C
Millet, foxtail	G	<i>Setaria italica</i>	C
Millet, wild proso	G	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	PC
Morningglory, ivyleaf	B	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	PC
Morningglory, entireleaf	B	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	PC
Nightshade, black	B	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	C
Nightshade, Eastern black	B	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	C
Nightshade, hairy	B	<i>Solanum sarachoides</i>	C
Nutsedge, yellow	S	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	C
Panicum, browntop	G	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>	C
Panicum, fall	G	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	C
Panicum, Texas	G	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	PC
Pigweed, redroot	B	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	C
Pigweed, smooth	B	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	C
Purslane, common	B	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	C
Pusley, Florida	B	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	C
Ragweed, common	B	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	PC
Ragweed, giant	B	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	PC
Rice, red	G	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	C
Sandbur, field	G	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	PC
Shattercane	G	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	PC
Sida, prickly	B	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	PC
Signalgrass, broadleaf	G	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	PC
Smartweed, ladythumb	B	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	B	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	C
Sprangletop, red	G	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>	C
Velvetleaf	B	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	C
Waterhemp, common	B	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	C
Waterhemp, tall	B	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	C
Witchgrass	G	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	C

¹ B=Broadleaf, G=Grass, S=Sedge

² C = Control, PC = Partial Control

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