This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL**: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by users according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL**: Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. For recycling if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Pesticide rinsate collection is the responsibility of the person owning or operating the farm or other treated area. Pesticide rinsate is not considered a hazardous waste if collected and disposed of at the farm or treated area. All contaminated containers are subject to the requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) unless they are exempt from hazardous waste regulations. Refer to the nearest EPA Regional Office or the state hazardous waste agency for more information.

Nonrefillable Containers Larger than 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Pesticide rinsate collection is the responsibility of the person owning or operating the farm or other treated area. Pesticide rinsate is not considered a hazardous waste if collected and disposed of at the farm or treated area. All contaminated containers are subject to the requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) unless they are exempt from hazardous waste regulations. Refer to the nearest EPA Regional Office or the state hazardous waste agency for more information.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE**: Store above 10°F or warm and agitate before use.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates and aquatic plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intermittent or temporary bodies of water below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL**: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by users according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL**: Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. For recycling if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Pesticide rinsate collection is the responsibility of the person owning or operating the farm or other treated area. Pesticide rinsate is not considered a hazardous waste if collected and disposed of at the farm or treated area. All contaminated containers are subject to the requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) unless they are exempt from hazardous waste regulations. Refer to the nearest EPA Regional Office or the state hazardous waste agency for more information.

Nonrefillable Containers Larger than 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Pesticide rinsate collection is the responsibility of the person owning or operating the farm or other treated area. Pesticide rinsate is not considered a hazardous waste if collected and disposed of at the farm or treated area. All contaminated containers are subject to the requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) unless they are exempt from hazardous waste regulations. Refer to the nearest EPA Regional Office or the state hazardous waste agency for more information.

**FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY**: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category G on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, or viton for cleaning equipment and mixing/loading
- Chemical-resistant apron for cleaning equipment and mixing/loading
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and 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.

To reduce exposure to residues, wash the spray rig, tractor, and all other equipment used to handle or apply this product with water daily or before using the equipment for any other purpose.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: 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 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- Remove PPE 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, aquatic invertebrates and aquatic plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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 requirement 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 intervals. 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 24 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, such as plants, soil, or water, is coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, or viton, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS
The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. When applied to on-farm non-cropland, keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

INFORMATION
This product provides selective postemergence control of perennial and annual broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in wheat, barley, or oats not underseeded with a legume and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).

Aerial Application
To minimize spray drift, apply this product with low pressure sprays. Refer to the operating height and pressure. Spx pressures no greater than is necessary to overlap the spray pattern. Do not apply under conditions of a temperature near the ground that is at or near site of application will in level above the ground and little or no wind.

Spray Drift Management
Avoiding spray drift at the application potential for spray drift. The agricultural management requirements must be followed carefully. When a high flow rate nozzle is used, refer to the operating height and pressure. Spx pressures no greater than is necessary to overlap the spray pattern. Do not apply under conditions of a temperature near the ground that is at or near site of application will in level above the ground and little or no wind.

Importance of Droplet Size
The most effective way to reduce spray drift is by using the smallest droplets feasible. The applicator must be aware of the droplet size and its effect on drift. The smaller the droplet size, the less the drift potential. The most effective way to reduce spray drift is by using the smallest droplets feasible. The applicator must be aware of the droplet size and its effect on drift. The smaller the droplet size, the less the drift potential.

Controlled Droplet Size
Volume: Use high flow rate nozzle Pressure: Use the lower spray pressure. When higher flow rates are needed, use wide nozzle orientation. Significant deflection from the spray pattern is possible.

Non-Drift Nozzles: Use a nozzle type that provides adequate coverage and is suitable for the application. Some nozzles are designed specifically for use with low-drift nozzles. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Significant deflection from the spray pattern is possible.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, use wide nozzle orientation. Significant deflection from the spray pattern is possible.

Application: Do not make applica- tion, safety. Making applications at the most effective way to reduce spray drift is by using the smallest droplets feasible. The applicator must be aware of the droplet size and its effect on drift. The smaller the droplet size, the less the drift potential.

Swath Adjustment: When applica- tion, safety. Making applications at the most effective way to reduce spray drift is by using the smallest droplets feasible. The applicator must be aware of the droplet size and its effect on drift. The smaller the droplet size, the less the drift potential.
USE PRECAUTIONS

- Do not apply more than 2.4 pints of this product per acre per growing season.
- When applying this product, do not contaminate water used for domestic purposes or irrigation ditches.
- Do not allow spray drift to come in contact with or apply this product directly to susceptible broadleaf plants or broadleaf crops, including but not limited to the following: alfalfa, canola, cotton, edible beans, grapes, lentils, lettuce, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco or tomatoes.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system (i.e., chemigation).
- If replanting is required, within 120 days after application, plant only crops listed on this label or federally approved supplemental labeling.
- Aerial application is prohibited within 300 feet of residential areas (e.g., homes, schools, playgrounds, shopping areas, hospitals, etc.).

PRECAUTIONS FOR AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT

Spray drift, even very small quantities of the spray that may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops whether dormant or actively growing. When applying this product, use low-pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of uniform droplet size with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a considerable distance from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

Ground Applications

To minimize spray drift, apply this product in a total spray volume of 8 to 20 gallons per acre (GPA) using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufactures’ recommendations for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Spot treatments should be applied only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles. Do not use with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

Aerial Application

To minimize spray drift, apply this product in a total spray volume of 3 or more gallons per acre. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid application below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high wind speeds. Drift from an aerial application can be minimized by applying a coarse spray at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; and by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the length of the rotor or wing span of the aircraft. Spray pattern and droplet size distribution can be evaluated by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used.

Do not apply under conditions of a low level air temperature inversion. A temperature inversion is characterized by little or no wind and lower air temperature near the ground than at higher altitudes. The behavior of smoke generated by an aircraft mounted device or continuous smoke column released at or near site of application will indicate the direction and velocity of air movement. A temperature inversion is indicated by layering of smoke at some level above the ground and little or no lateral movement.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of the length of the wingspan or 90% of rotor width.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see “Wind”, “Temperature”, and “Temperature Inversion” sections of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume: Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
Pressure: Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
Number of Nozzles: Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
Nozzle Orientation: Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
Nozzle Type: Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-diffusion nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 75% of the wingspan or 90% of rotor width may further reduce drift without reducing spray width.

Application: Do not make applications at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with the increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest at any given speed. A rain can influence wind pattern.

Temperature and Humidity: A temperature inversion is indicated. Do not apply to silverine with wind currents.

Temperature Inversion: Do not apply when temperature inversion is indicated. If a temperature inversion is indicated, a ground or aerial spray is not feasible.

Sensitive Areas: Do not apply to threatened or endangered species.

2.5 Gallon Containers

Take special care when mixing.

30 Gallon and Bulk Containers

If you will handle a total of 60 gallons or more, use this product or mix a product with this type of container. A mechanical transfer system, pump or probe system must be used.

Note: When adding ingredients to the water, it is best to add the water to the dry ingredient and then mix.

1. Fill spray tank with water containing a surfactant and drift control agent.
2. Add the recommended amount of water to the tank.
3. Add any surfactants, adjuvants, or fungicides.
4. Agitate during final filling of the tank.

Bedstraw (cleavers)
Bindweed, field
Bindweed, hedge
Buckwheat, spp.
Canola, volunteer
Chamomile, corn
Chickweed
Clover, white
Cocklebur
Cockle, cow
Coffeeweed
Devilsclaw
Fiddleneck
Flax, volunteer
Fumitory
Grape spp.
Gromwell, corn
Groundsel
Hemp dogbane

*Indicates Suppression Only

Degree of weed control and damage to the crop.


Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid application when winds are below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversion: Do not make applications during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. A temperature inversion is characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and commonly develops at night when there is limited cloud cover and calm conditions. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Presence of a temperature inversion is indicated by ground fog; however, if ground fog is not present, a temperature inversion can also be indicated by movement of smoke from a ground or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that forms a layer and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) is an indication of inversion conditions, while smoke that moves upward and dissipates rapidly is an indication of good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: Only apply the pesticide when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

LOADING AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill spray tank with water equal to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume and start agitation.
2. Add the recommended amount of this product.
3. Add any surfactants, adjuvants or drift control agents according to the respective manufacturer’s instructions.
4. Agitate during final filling of the spray tank with water and maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bedstraw (cleavers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bindweed, field†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bindweed, hedge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat, spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canola, volunteer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamomile, corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover, white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocklebur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockle, cow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffeeweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devil's claw†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiddleneck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flax, volunteer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fumitory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gromwell, corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundsel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemp dogbane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsetail, field†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseweed (marestail)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimsonweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knapweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochia†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladysthumb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambquarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallow, common†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallow, venice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshelder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning glory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard spp.†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennycreas, field†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepperweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poppy, horned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato, volunteer†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prickly lettuce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puncturevole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane, common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish, wild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed, common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocket spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage, lanceleaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesbania, hemp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd's purse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartweed spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sowthistle, annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle, Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvetleaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhemp, tall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indicates Suppression Only - Suppression is a reduction in weed competition (reduction is population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

†Includes biotypes that are herbicide-resistant or tolerant.

Weeds germinating after spraying will not be controlled.

Management of Kochia

Research indicates many local biotypes may occur if this product is applied improperly. Extensive populations of Kochia are found in Liberty, Toole, and Treasure the rate of 1-1/2 pints per acre. To minimize selection pressure products that do not control Kochia, use the rate of 1-1/2 pints per acre.

Application Timing

Only apply when weeds that have emerged and the risk of crop injury is low, at, or following an application. Use only for specific crops and plants that are tolerant to Kochia.

Effect of Temperature on Application Rates

The herbicidal activity of this product is affected by the temperature. In general all biotypes will respond to the application rate at the following temperatures:

Effect of Temperature on Application Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature (°F)</th>
<th>Application Rate (pints per acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50°F</td>
<td>2-2.5 pints per acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60°F</td>
<td>3-3.5 pints per acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70°F</td>
<td>4-4.5 pints per acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80°F</td>
<td>5-5.5 pints per acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90°F</td>
<td>6-6.5 pints per acre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Includes biotypes that are herbicide-resistant or tolerant.

Weeds germinating after spraying will not be controlled.
Management of Kochia Biotypes
Research indicates many biotypes of kochia may occur within a single field and while kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to this product, in general all biotypes will be suppressed or controlled at the labeled rate of 1 to 1-1/2 pints per acre. A shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field may occur if this product is applied at rates lower than recommended.

Best Practices for Resistance Management
Extensive populations of dicamba-tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). For optimal control of dicamba-tolerant kochia in these counties, apply this product at the rate of 1-1/2 pints per acre.
To minimize selection pressure and preserve the utility of this product for control of dicamba-tolerant kochia biotypes, this product should be rotated with products that do not contain dicamba.

Application Timing
Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled so be sure to apply to actively growing weeds. Weed control may be reduced and the risk of crop injury (at all stages of growth) may increase if extreme growing conditions (such as drought or near-freezing temperatures) occur prior to, at, or following application. Control may be decreased if target plant foliage is wet at the time of application. Applications of this product are rainfast within 1 hour after application.

Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity
The herbicidal activity of this product is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum herbicidal activity requires active plant growth and temperatures between 55°F to 75°F. Reduced efficacy will occur when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Weed control and crop tolerance may be reduced if frost occurs before or shortly after application (3 days).

Spray Coverage
Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. For best results (and to minimize spray drift), apply in a spray volume of 8 gallons or more per acre by ground and 3 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre by air. Spray volume should be increased as weed density and vegetative canopy increase in order to obtain equivalent weed control; however, do not exceed 40 gallons per acre total spray volume. Rather than increasing boom pressure, decrease spraying speed or use larger nozzle tips to increase spray volume.

Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, be sure to follow the precautions under the heading, “Spray Drift Management”.

Adjuvants
To improve weed control, a high-quality adjuvant labeled for use on growing crops may be used. An adjuvant can optimize herbicidal activity when applications are made at lower carrier volumes, under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought, or to small, heavily pubescent kochia. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Winfield Solutions, LLC recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant.

Spot Treatments
Only apply using a calibrated boom sprayer using the directions below:
Application rates in the table below are based on an area of 1,000 square feet.
Mix the amount of this product (fluid ounces or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in one or more gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of this product required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fluid ounces or ml) by the area to be treated in “thousands” of square feet. An area of 1,000 square feet is approximately 10.5 X 10.5 yards (strides) in size.
For example: If the area to be treated is 3,500 square feet, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3,500 ÷ 1,000 + 3.5).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broadcast Rate (Pints per Acre)</th>
<th>Carnivore™ per Gallon (Fluid Ounces (ml))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.37 (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-1/2</td>
<td>0.55 (16.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.74 (22)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Application Rates
In general, the application rates at the lower end of the specified rate range will be efficacious when applied to susceptible weed species with young, succulent growth. Use the higher rates within the rate range when applying to less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (e.g., when plants are stressed due to drought or extreme temperatures, in dense weed stands and/or the weeds are larger). Higher rates will also be needed to control or suppress weeds in areas where competition from crops is not present (e.g., fallow land).

Sprayer Cleanup
To avoid injury to desirable plants, before applying other chemicals with the equipment used to apply this product, all equipment must be thoroughly cleaned.
1. After applying this product, flush and rinse application equipment with water thoroughly, disposing of the water according to the disposal instructions in this label. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state and federal guidelines.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank, flushing the tank, hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water for 10 minutes.
3. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes.
4. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom and nozzles and drain the tank.
5. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately.
6. If the spray equipment will be used on crops other than those labeled for this product, repeat steps 1 and 2 and thoroughly wash the outside of spray tank and the boom.
WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS

Application Restrictions
- Do not harvest treated forage or allow livestock to graze treated areas within 45 days of application.
- Do not apply more than 2.4 pints (38.4 fluid ounces) of this product per acre per growing season.
- Do not apply within 40 days prior to harvesting grain and straw or within 14 days prior to cutting hay.
- The risk of crop injury at all stages of growth and poor weed control is increased if the application is made and extreme growing conditions (such as drought or near freezing temperatures) occur prior to, at, and following the application. Reduced weed control may also occur during these conditions.
- Do not apply when crop canopy covers the weeds as poor control will result.

Application Timing
To control listed broadleaf weeds, apply as a postemergence broadcast treatment to actively growing wheat, barley or oats from the 2-leaf stage up to and including flag leaf emergence (Zadoks scale 39). Because only weeds that have emerged at the time application will be controlled, be sure to apply when weeds are actively growing but before weeds are 8 inches tall or vining.

For perennial weeds (such as Canada thistle), apply when the majority of the basal leaves have emerged from the soil up to bud stage to obtain season-long control.

To suppress volunteer potatoes, apply before potato plants are 4 inches tall.

Broadcast Application Rates
For complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed, refer to the “Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed” section.

- For seedlings of susceptible species <4 inches tall: Apply 1 pint per acre.
- For seedlings of susceptible species 4 to 8 inches tall or vining: Apply 1-1/2 pints per acre.

Note: Kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes) will be controlled using the 1 pint per acre rate. However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperature, a rate of 1-1/2 pints per acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. For more consistent control of small kochia, apply when the plants are at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 1-1/2 pints per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (refer to the “Management of Kochia Biotypes” in the “Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed” section above).

Spot Applications
Spot applications may be made using rates and spray volume equivalent to a broadcast application (refer to the “Spot Treatment” instructions in the “Application Information” section above).

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

Application Restrictions
- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated grass to livestock.
- If legumes are included in CRP area planting, severe injury may occur.

Application Timing
Apply to grasses from the 3-leaf stage at a rate of 1 to 2 pints per acre depending on the susceptibility of the weed species. Apply when broadleaf weeds are up to the 8-leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

Application Restrictions
- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated grass to livestock.
- If legumes are included in CRP area planting, severe injury may occur.

Application Timing
Apply to grasses from the 3-leaf stage at a rate of 1 to 2 pints per acre depending on the susceptibility of the weed species. Apply when broadleaf weeds are up to the 8-leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store above 32°F (0°C).

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide or these wastes cannot be disposed of Hazardous Waste representative at t

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:
Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallon promptly after emptying. Fill the conta store rinseate for later use or disposa

Nonrefillable Containers Larger
rinse or pressure rinse container (or e ment or a mix tank. Fill the container least one complete revolution, for 30 other end and tip it back and forth s Repeat this procedure two more times to drain for 10 seconds after t

Refillable Container Larger than purpose. Cleaning the container bet

FOR C

The directions for use of this product a YOU ARE FURNISHED “AS IS” BY OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIN
WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT ITS ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR PECTIVENESS, MAY RESULT BECAU
THE GOODS, OR THE MANNER OF TRER OR SELLER AND ASSUMED E BUYER, MANUFACTURER AND SELL RESENTATION OR WARRANTY OR AL

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, OF CATION, HANDLING, AND DISPOSAL BU
FROM OR BY REASON OF, OR RISIN GOODS SOLD BY MANUFACTURER BUYER’S OR USER’S EXCLUSIVE RI THE COST OF THE PRODUCT.

If you do not agree with or do not acc it unopened to the Seller, and the purc

AgriSolutions™ and Carnivore™ are tr
Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store above 10°F or warm and agitate before use.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by user according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:**

- **Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

- **Nonrefillable Containers Larger than 5 Gallons:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

- **Refillable Container Larger than 5 Gallons:** 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. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

---

**FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY:** Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

---

**WARRANTY DISCLAIMER**

The directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, (1) THE GOODS DELIVERED TO YOU ARE FURNISHED "AS IS" BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND (2) MANUFACTURER AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND TO BUYER OR USER, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INEFFECTIVENESS, MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS USED IN COMBINATION WITH THE GOODS, OR THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, INCLUDING WEATHER, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND ASSUMED BY BUYER OR USER. THIS WRITING CONTAINS ALL OF THE REPRESENTATIONS AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN BUYER, MANUFACTURER AND SELLER, AND NO PERSON OR AGENT OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER HAS ANY AUTHORITY TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OR AGREEMENT RELATING IN ANY WAY TO THESE GOODS.**

**LIMITATION OF LIABILITY**

**TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL MANUFACTURER OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, OR FOR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF PENALTIES RELATING TO THE GOODS SOLD, INCLUDING USE, APPLICATION, HANDLING, AND DISPOSAL. MANUFACTURER OR SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO BUYER OR USER BY WAY OF INDEMNIFICATION TO BUYER OR TO CUSTOMERS OF BUYER, IF ANY, OR FOR ANY DAMAGES OR SUMS OF MONEY, CLAIMS OR DEMANDS WHATSOEVER, RESULTING FROM OR BY REASON OF, OR RISING OUT OF THE MISHAPE, OR FAILURE TO FOLLOW LABEL WARNINGS OR INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, OF THE GOODS SOLD BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER TO BUYER. ALL SUCH RISKS SHALL BE ASSUMED BY THE BUYER, USER, OR ITS CUSTOMERS. BUYER’S OR USER’S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY, AND MANUFACTURER’S OR SELLER’S TOTAL LIABILITY SHALL BE FOR DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE COST OF THE PRODUCT.**

If you do not agree with or do not accept any of directions for use, the warranty disclaimers, or limitations on liability, do not use the product, and return it unopened to the Seller, and the purchase price will be refunded.

AgriSolutions™ and Carnivore™ are trademarks of Winfield Solutions, LLC.
THE GOODS DELIVERED IRANTIES, GUARANTEES,
TORY OR OTHERWISE,
ULAR PURPOSE, USE, OR
T NOT LIMITED TO INEF-
D IN COMBINATION WITH
CONTROL OF MANUFAC-
AGREEMENTS BETWEEN
RITY TO MAKE ANY REP-
R SPECIFIC, INCIDENTAL,
INCLUDING USE, APPLI-
OF INDEMNIFICATION TO
HATSOEVER, RESULTING
IONS FOR USE, OF THE
ER, OR ITS CUSTOMERS.
AGES NOT EXCEEDING
se the product, and return

container (or equivalent)
ain for 10 seconds after
ipment or a mix tank or
es. Then offer for recy-
l authorities. Plastic con-
ke.
cycling if available. Triple
its into application equip-
ck and forth, ensuring at
 container over onto its
or later use or disposal.
 or a mix tank and con-
ank or collect rinsate for
ids. Drain for 10 seconds
eration, or, if allowed by

is container for any other
ing before refilling is the
plication equipment
ate vigorously or recircu-
at this rinsing procedure
owed by State and local

For selective post,
perennial and an
and volunteer po
or oats not unde
and conservation

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
MCAPA-EHE: 2-methyl-4-chlo
2-ethylhexyl ester*.............
Octanoic acid ester of bromo
hydroxybenzonitrile)**........
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl es
2-pyridinyl(oxo) acetic acid,
OTHER INGREDIENTS:........
TOTAL............................
Equivalent to:
*MCPA acid ..................
**Bromoxynil..................
***Fluroxypyr acid ..........
For selective postemergence control of perennial and annual broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in wheat, barley, or oats not under-seeded with a legume and conservation reserve program (CRP)

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
MCPA-EHE: 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester* ...................................... 27.30%
Octanoic acid ester of bromoxynil (3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzonitrile)** ..................................... 25.48%
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy) acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester*** ........................................ 10.08%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: .................................................................................................................. 37.14%
TOTAL .................................................................................................................................. 100.00%
Equivalent to:
*MCPA acid .............................................................. 17.5%, 1.67 lb/gal
**Bromoxynil ............................................................. 17.5%, 1.67 lb/gal
***Fluroxypyr acid ........................................................ 7.0%, 0.67 lb/gal

CONTAINS petroleum distillates

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION
SEE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USE, WARRANTY DISCLAIMER AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY.

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to 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 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 IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor. Call toll-free 1-877-424-7452.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate.

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 GAL (9.46L)

EPA Reg. No. 1381-249
EPA Est. No. 228-IL-1

DISTRIBUTED BY:
WINFIELD SOLUTIONS, LLC,
P.O. BOX 64589, ST. PAUL, MN 55164-0589

00884464496711
UNITY # 1407812