



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
 Office of Pesticide Programs
 Registration Division (7505P)
 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

91234-115

Date of Issuance:

11/14/19

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
 (under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

A349.01

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Jessie Lollis
 Agent for Atticus, LLC
 c/o Pyxis Regulatory Consulting, Inc.
 4110 136th St. Ct NW
 Gig Harbor, Wa 98332

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product under FIFRA when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Continued on page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Mindy Ondish, Product Manager 23
 Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

11/14/19

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the Generic Data Call-In (GDCI) identified below:

- a. Clopyralid GDCI-117403-1454

You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the Generic DCI listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Reevaluation Division: <http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1>

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 91234-115.”
4. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

The alternate brand name “**Cicada WDG**” is added for this product.

Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSF:

- Basic CSF dated 11/09/2018

If you have any questions, please contact Grant Rowland by phone at 703-347-0254, or via email at rowland.grant@epa.gov

Enclosure

[Note to reviewer: [Text] in brackets denotes optional or explanatory language]
 [Note to reviewer: {Text} in braces denotes where in the final label text will appear]
{BOOKLET FRONT PANEL LANGUAGE}

FLUMETSULAM	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
CLOPYRALID	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

A349.01 [™]

[Alternate Brand Name: Cicada WDG]

Contains flumetsulam and clopyralid, the active ingredients used in Hornet® WDG.
 [A selective herbicide for the control of broadleaf weeds in field corn.]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S):	(% by weight)
flumetsulam: N-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-5-methyl-1,2,4-triazolo-[1,5a]-pyrimidine-2-sulfonamide.....	18.5%
clopyralid potassium salt: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, potassium salt.....	60.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	<u>21.5%</u>
TOTAL	100.0%

Acid Equivalent: clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid - 50%
 Contains 0.185-pound flumetsulam active ingredient and 0.5-pound clopyralid acid equivalent per pound of product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING / AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See inside label booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

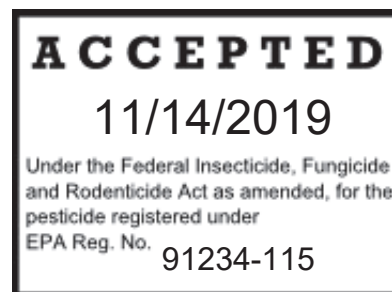
A349.01 is not manufactured, or distributed by Dow AgroSciences, LLC, seller of Hornet® WDG.

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-XX

EPA Est. No.:

Net Weight:

Manufactured for:
Atticus, LLC
 5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 100
 Cary, NC 27513



{LANGUAGE INSIDE BOOKLET}

FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• 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, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at 1-844-685-9173 for emergency medical treatment information.	

**For Chemical Emergency:
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident,
Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist and contact with skin. 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
- Waterproof gloves
- 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, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and 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.
- 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

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

The active ingredients in this product are known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this product where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in leaching to ground water.

Caution must be exercised when handling this product at mixing and loading sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidization agent. Hazardous Chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

NOT FOR SALE, USE OR DISTRIBUTION IN NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES IN NEW YORK STATE.

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 48 hours.

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated. 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

- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Product Information

A349.01 broad leaf blend herbicide is a selective herbicide for broadleaf weed control in field corn, including high oil and waxy varieties and field corn grown for ensilage. **A349.01** may be applied as a preplant surface, preplant incorporated, preemergence, or postemergence treatment. Soil surface treatments may be applied with water, liquid fertilizer, or impregnated on dry fertilizer. Apply postemergence treatments with water. Absorption of **A349.01** occurs from both shoot and root uptake. Susceptible weeds exposed to **A349.01** stop growing and either die or remain noncompetitive with the crop. **A349.01** provides residual control of weeds that may emerge after application. Adequate soil moisture is necessary for optimal activation because uptake and translocation of **A349.01** involves uptake by emerging shoots and/or roots.

Use Restrictions

Not for sale, use, or distribution in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State.

Do not mix or load within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate this product.

Product must be used in a manner that will prevent back-siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.

Use Precautions

Uneven application or uneven incorporation of **A349.01** can result in erratic weed control or crop injury.

Adverse Weather Conditions

- **Soil Application Only:** Extended cold, wet conditions (soil temperatures below 50°F and excessive rainfall with wet soil conditions), following soil application of **A349.01** to field corn, which persist during germination and/or early crop development may result in crop injury. Injury symptoms, which include

yellowing of leaves and/or crop stunting, are usually temporary and affected corn plants usually recover without affecting yield.

- When applications are made under adverse (dry or cold) conditions or when large weeds or less susceptible species are treated, only weed suppression may be observed. Weed suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population, size, and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of control can be increased by applying **A349.01** under favorable growing conditions (i.e., adequate moisture and temperature), and by using a higher rate in the specified rate range.
- Dry weather following preplant surface or preemergence applications of **A349.01** may reduce effectiveness. If sufficient activating rainfall or overhead irrigation does not occur within 7 to 10 days of application, rotary hoe, harrow, or shallowly cultivate to incorporate the herbicide lightly into the soil. Use a preplant incorporated application when a period of dry weather is predicted after application.
- Avoid application when air temperature is near freezing or when freezing conditions are expected for several days following application.
- Postemergence application of **A349.01** to corn that is stressed or damaged by conditions including, cold weather, hot weather (>90°F), hail, drought, water saturated soil, disease, or insects may cause crop injury.

Restrictions for Soil Applications of A349.01 (Not Applicable to Postemergence Use)

- Do not soil apply to peat or muck soils as reduced weed control will result. (May be used postemergence.)
- Do not apply to areas where the soil pH is greater than 7.8 as this may result in increased crop injury.
- Do not apply to a soil containing greater than 5% organic matter if the soil pH is below 5.9 as reduced weed control will result.

Precautions for Soil Applications of A349.01 (Not Applicable to Postemergence Use)

- **Corn Planting Depth:** Plant corn at least 1 ½ inches deep.
- Use of **A349.01** in soil-applied treatments on soils with less than 1.5% organic matter (O.M.) may result in crop injury. Apply as a soil-treatment to fields which have less than 1.5% O.M. only if the risk of crop injury is acceptable.
- If any herbicide with ALS (acetolactate synthase) inhibition mode of action was applied the previous year, apply **A349.01** to corn only if the rotational restrictions applicable to corn for the preceding product has been met.
- Corn growing in calcareous soils or soils with historically high salt content (soil test results for salinity indicating electrical conductivity greater than 1.0 mmho/cm) may exhibit chlorosis and/or stunting resulting from reduced availability of iron, zinc or other micro nutrients essential for normal crop vigor and growth. The presence of soil-active herbicides, including, **A349.01** may cause additional stress under these conditions resulting in increased leaf chlorosis and/or crop stunting. This added stress may retard crop recovery, especially under conditions of limited rainfall. In fields, which contain calcareous or high salt content soils, growers must plant "IR" or IMR" designated varieties, commonly referred to as "imidazolinone resistant" corn hybrids. On these type soils, the likelihood of crop injury can also be reduced by using the lower end of the labeled rate range for the soil type and/or by applying **A349.01** 10-14 days prior to planting.

Soil Insecticide Advisories for Soil Applications of A349.01:

When **A349.01** is used for soil applied broad leaf weed control in corn:

- Apply soil applied organophosphate insecticides in a T-band or a band to avoid potential crop injury.

- Soil insecticides from other classes of chemistry may be applied in-furrow, T-banded, or banded.
- Do not use terbufos or phorate products.

Soil Insecticide Advisories for Postemergence Applications of A349.01:

- Do not apply **A349.01** postemergence if corn was previously treated with terbufos or phorate insecticides as severe crop injury may result.
- Postemergence applications of **A349.01** to corn previously treated with T-band, band, or in-furrow applications of other organophosphate insecticides may cause temporary crop injury.

Foliar Insecticide Advisories for Postemergence Applications of A349.01

- Do not tank mix **A349.01** with foliar postemergence organophosphate insecticides as severe crop injury may result. To avoid crop injury, apply the foliar organophosphate insecticide treatment at least 10 days before or 10 days after the application of **A349.01**.
- **A349.01** may be tank mixed with non-organophosphate foliar insecticides provided they are labeled for use with postemergence corn herbicides.

Use with other Products

- Corn previously treated with **A349.01** that is stressed or damaged by conditions including, cold weather, hail, drought, water saturated soil, disease, or insects must not be treated with herbicides with ALS inhibition mode of action as this may cause further crop injury
- Do not foliar apply **A349.01** to corn that exhibits herbicide injury from previous applications made to the current or preceding crop.

Use with Genetically Modified Corn Varieties

- If an "IR" or "IMR" designated hybrid (commonly referred to as "imidazolinone resistant") is planted, any organophosphate insecticide, including terbufos or phorate, can be applied according to label directions without increasing the likelihood of injury to corn from **A349.01**. The adverse interaction between terbufos or phorate insecticide and **A349.01** does not occur in corn hybrids identified as "IR" or "IMR". This adverse interaction does occur in imidazolinone tolerant "IT", "PT" hybrids which are considered as "standard" hybrids regarding this effect. "IR" or "IMR" hybrids may also be planted to reduce injury to corn from preemergence treatments of **A349.01** on soils with less than 1.5% organic matter or pH greater than 7.8.

Maximum Application Rate

- Do not exceed a total application rate of 6.0 oz per acre of **A349.01** (0.07 lb a.i. of flumetsulam/0.19 lb a.i. of clopyralid) in a single year.
- Multiple applications of **A349.01** within a year can be made as a soil application followed by a postemergence application, or as multiple postemergence applications. Do not exceed the cumulative rate of 0.07 lb per acre active ingredient of flumetsulam per single year if a postemergence application of **A349.01** is made following a soil application of a flumetsulam containing herbicide or with a postemergence herbicide containing flumetsulam (See table below to calculate cumulative flumetsulam amount per year.).
- Do not exceed a cumulative amount of 0.25 lb a.i. per acre of clopyralid per single year. (See table below to calculate cumulative clopyralid amount per year.)

Examples: 4.0 ounces of **A349.01** contains 0.047 lb flumetsulam and 0.125 lb clopyralid.

Herbicide	Unit of Measure	Flumetsulam (lb a.i./unit of measure)	Clopyralid (Acid) (lb a.i./unit of measure)
Hornet	1 ounce	0.0145	0.039
A349.01	1 ounce	0.0116	0.031
Python® WDG	1 ounce	0.05	---
Stinger®	1 fluid ounce	---	0.023

The maximum active ingredient allowed per year in all states:

Flumetsulam = 0.07 lb/acre

Clopyralid = 0.25 lb/acre

Other Restrictions

- Do not apply **A349.01** to sweet corn or popcorn.
- Preharvest interval: An interval of at least 85 days is required between application of **A349.01** and field corn harvested for grain. If field corn is grown for forage or ensilage, application must occur before corn reaches 20 inches in height or V6 growth stage (whichever occurs first) and an interval of at least 45 days is required between application and harvest.
- Do not apply this product using aerial spray equipment.
- Avoid all direct or indirect contact with nontarget plants. Do not apply near desirable vegetation. Allow adequate distance between target area and desirable plants under conditions of application to minimize potential exposure.
- Crop Residues from Treated Areas: Do not use crop residues from treated areas for composting or mulching on ground where susceptible crops may be grown the following year. To promote herbicide decomposition, evenly incorporate or burn plant material. Adequate moisture is also required to promote breakdown of plant residues, which contain clopyralid.
- Do not move treated soil. Do not allow soil particles to blow into areas where susceptible crops are grown. The hazard of movement of this product on dust is reduced if treated fields are irrigated or if rain occurs shortly after application.
- Do not apply under conditions that favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing **A349.01** to nontarget areas. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:
 - Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface must first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.
 - Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces or frozen or snow-covered ground.
 - Do not apply to soils when saturated with water.
 - Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat nontarget crops unless at least 1/2 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.
- **Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift to nontarget sites.** Spray drift of **A349.01** to emerged soybeans or soil to which soybeans will be planted during the same year may cause soybean injury.

Spray Drift Management

Avoid spray drift. Exposure to very small quantities of spray or drift, which may not be visible, may cause serious injury to susceptible plants during active growth or dormant periods. To minimize spray drift, apply as a coarse spray and use nozzles designed for herbicide application that minimize the production of fine droplets. To aid in further reducing spray drift, a drift control or deposition aid may be used with this product, but may not be effective after prolonged pumping of the spray mix. If a drift control aid is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

Ground Equipment

Spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the manufacturer's recommended minimum pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to air inversions. Direct sprays no higher than the tops of target

vegetation and keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets to minimize drift. A drift control or deposition aid may be used to further reduce the potential for drift.

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer.
- Make application when the wind velocity favors on-target product deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph).
- Do not use nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind is gusting or wind speed exceeds 15 miles per hour at the application site as uneven spray coverage and drift may result.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use, or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, beans, cotton, field peas, flowers, fruit trees, fruit trees (foliage), grapes, okra, ornamentals, soybeans (vegetative stage), sunflowers, tomatoes and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that may not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Sensitive Areas

Apply when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Spray Drift Advisories

**THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NONTARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.**

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from direction of air flow will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, keep the boom level with the crop and minimize bounce.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during temperature inversion. 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. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures 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. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. **DO NOT APPLY DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.** Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Sprayer Cleanup

To avoid injury to or exposure of nontarget crops, thoroughly clean and drain spray equipment used to apply **A349.01** after use. Cleaning should occur as soon as possible after application of **A349.01**. Spray equipment should be cleaned after use with **A349.01** by the following procedure:

1. Drain any remaining **A349.01** from the spray tank and dispose of according to label disposal instructions.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water for 10 minutes. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom, and nozzles and drain the tank. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.
3. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. For optimum cleaning, a tank cleaner including liquid ammonia (1 gallon per 100 gallons of water) or other commercial tank cleaner is advised in the second rinse if the spray equipment will be used on crops other than field corn. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom, and nozzles and drain the tank. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately.

If the spray equipment will be used on crops other than field corn, repeat steps 1 and 2 again and thoroughly wash the spray mixture from the outside of spray tank and the boom.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, please note that **A349.01** contains both a Group 2/flumetsulam and a Group 4/clopyralid herbicide. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 2 and/or Group 4 herbicides. The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **A349.01** or other Group 2 and/or Group 4 herbicides. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed. Users should scout before and after application.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

To delay herbicide resistance:

- Avoid the consecutive use of **A349.01** or other target site of action Group 2 and/or Group 4 herbicides that might have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Use tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action and are both effective

at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern (an herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides)

- Base herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Scout fields prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth state to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- Scout fields after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Atticus, LLC retailer, representative or call 984-465-4754. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemicals means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

Rotational Crop Restrictions

When tank mixing with companion herbicides, follow the most restrictive crop rotation guidelines on the label of each product used.

The following rotational crops may be planted after the indicated interval following application of rates up to 6.0 ounces per acre of **A349.01**:

Numbers within parentheses (-) in table refer to Specific Rotational Crop Requirements below.

Rotational Crop	Interval (Months)
barley, oats, rye, wheat	4
alfalfa (1), dry beans (1), forage grasses (2), lima beans (1), popcorn, rice, seeding of cover crops (3), soybean (1)	10.5
grain sorghum	12
peas (1) 4), snap beans (1) 4)	18
cotton, peanuts, potatoes, sunflower, sweet corn (5), tobacco	18
sugar beets, canola and all other crops (6)	26

Specific Rotational Crop Requirements:

1. When annual rainfall and/or irrigation is less than 15 inches on soils with less than 2% organic matter, do not plant alfalfa, dry beans, lima beans, peas, snap beans, and soybeans until 18 months after treatment.
2. Excludes forage grasses grown for commercial seed production.
3. The following cover crops may be planted for establishment of Federal Conservation Reserve Programs and Agricultural Reserve Programs no sooner than 10.5 months following application of **A349.01** at rates up to 4.0 oz per acre: **legumes** including alfalfa, clovers, crownvetch, birdfoot trefoil, and lespedeza; and **grasses**, including big bluestem, little bluestem, switchgrass, Russian wildrye, green needle, smooth brome grass, Garrison creeping foxtail, canary grass, orchardgrass, intermediate wheatgrass, tall wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, western wheatgrass and indian grass. Some stand reduction or temporary stunting of legume seedlings is possible. However, **Atticus, LLC will not** accept responsibility for any crop injury or stand failure in crops established under Federal Conservation Reserve Programs and Agricultural Reserve Programs following use in corn and the subsequent 10.5-month rotational crop restriction. Additionally, Atticus, LLC will not accept responsibility for any crop injury or stand failure of native grasses as a result of inadequate seedbed preparation, erratic germination, lack of seedling vigor, or plant stress from unfavorable environmental conditions.

4. An 18-month crop rotation is advised following application of **A349.01** at rates **greater** than 4 oz per acre. Peas and snap beans may be planted 10.5 months following application of **A349.01** at rates up to 4 oz per acre.
5. **Certain sweet corn varieties** may be planted 10.5 months following soil or postemergence application of up to 4.0 oz per acre of A349.01. This interval applies only to the following varieties of sweet corn grown for processing: Bonus, Challenger, Chase, Cornucopia, Crisp'N Sweet 710, Crisp'N Sweet 710A, DMC 20-04, DMC 20-35, Eliminator, Empire, Excalibur, Excellency, GH 0937, GH 2547, GH 2628, GH 2690, GG 5, GG 8, GG 22, GG 23, GG 40, GG 43, GG 46, GG 55, GG 246, GG 255, GG 256, GG 539, HM 701, 781 Ultra, Lumina, Reward, Sheba, Spirit, Sprint, Viking, and Zenith. The rotational interval is 18 months for other sweet corn varieties not listed here, except as provided in updated listings of sweet corn varieties tolerant to this product.
6. Rotation to sugar beets, canola, and all other crops requires a 26-month rotation interval and a successful field bioassay.

Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample field conditions including, soil texture, soil pH, drainage, and any other variable that could affect the seed bed of the new crop. Field bioassay at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, including, poor stand (effect on seed germination) chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in the table above for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

Mixing and Application

Spray Volume

Apply **A349.01** in sufficient spray volume to provide uniform coverage using properly calibrated ground equipment. Apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 60 gallons per acre using low pressure (20-40. lb/sq in). Maintain sufficient agitation during mixing and spraying to ensure a uniform spray mixture. More thorough coverage is possible when making soil applications to minimum or no-till corn by using a total spray volume of 20 or more gallons per acre.

A349.01 (oz/acre)	Acres Per 6-lb Jug[†]
2.0	48
3.0	32
4.0	24
5.0	19.2

[†] If the number of acres to be treated results in the use of a partial container, use the measuring device provided with the container to measure out product according to the scale indicated on the measuring device.

Band Application

Calculate the amount of herbicide needed for band treatment by the formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate} = \text{Amount needed per acre of field per acre}$$

Mixing Directions

A349.01 is a water dispersible granule formulation. Thorough mixing is required.

1. Fill the tank with 1/2 of the total amount of water or liquid fertilizer required for the load.
2. Start agitation system.

3. Add the required amount of **A349.01** for acreage being treated by opening the bottle(s) and measuring directly into the spray tank. Allow the product to fully disperse.
4. After product has completely dispersed, add required adjuvants.
5. Continue agitation while filling the spray tank to the required volume.
6. To ensure a uniform spray mixture, continuous agitation is required during mixing and application. Apply within 24 hours after mixing. If product is allowed to settle, thoroughly agitate to resuspend the mixture before spraying.

Tank Mixing

A349.01 may be tank mixed or followed by other overlay or postemergence treatments registered for use on corn to broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled. This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product; and (3) the tank mix combination is compatible as determined by a "jar test" described in the "Tank Mix Compatibility Testing" section below.

Vigorous, continuous agitation during mixing, filling, and throughout application is required for all tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the most effective agitation in spray tanks. To prevent foaming in the spray tank, avoid stirring or splashing air into the spray mixture.

Tank Mixing Restrictions:

- Do not tank mix **A349.01** with bentazon, imazapyr, or imazethapyr as severe crop injury may occur. (See instructions for Postemergence Treatments, Tank Mixing.)
- Do not exceed application rates specified on the label. Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. It is the responsibility of the pesticide user to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Conduct a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of **A349.01** and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jells, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination must not be used.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixes: Fill the spray tank to 1/4 to 1/3 of the total spray volume required with water or liquid fertilizer solution. Start agitation. Add different formulation types in the order indicated below, allowing time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product. Allow extra mixing and dispersion time for dry flowable products.

Add different formulation types in the following order: **A349.01** and other dry flowables; wettable powders; aqueous suspensions, and flowables. Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume. Then add emulsifiable concentrates and any solutions.

Note: Add spray adjuvants (non-ionic surfactants, crop oil concentrates, methylated seed oil, urea ammonium nitrate, and ammonium sulfate) required for postemergence foliar applications to the spray tank last.

Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling, and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

Line screens in the spray tank must be no finer than 50 mesh (100 mesh is finer than 50 mesh).

Application with Liquid Fertilizer

When necessary, a compatibility agent can be used to ensure that **A349.01** mixes properly. The use of appropriate compatibility agents is especially important when tank mixing **A349.01** and other dry flowables, wettable powders, flowables, liquids, aqueous suspensions, or solutions with emulsifiable concentrates in liquid fertilizers. If the emulsifiable concentrate formulation rises to the surface of the fertilizer as an oil ("oils out"), the oil may combine with the wettable powder, flowable, or suspension to form oily curds (viscous phase) which are difficult to disperse. A jar test, utilizing relative proportions of the tank mix ingredients is advised prior to mixing with liquid fertilizers.

Note: Do not use liquid fertilizer as the carrier when **A349.01** is applied postemergence to corn.

Application with Dry Bulk Fertilizer

Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated or coated with **A349.01**. Application of dry bulk fertilizer impregnated with **A349.01** provides weed control equal to the same rates of **A349.01** applied in liquid carriers. Follow label specifications for **A349.01** regarding rates per acre, crops, special instructions, cautions, and special precautions. Apply 200 to 700 pounds of the fertilizer/herbicide mixture per acre. For best results, apply the mixture uniformly to the soil with properly calibrated equipment immediately after blending. Uniform application of the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is essential to prevent possible crop injury. Non-uniform application may also result in unsatisfactory weed control. In areas where conventional tillage is practiced, a shallow incorporation of the mixture into the soil may improve weed control.

Most dry fertilizers can be used for herbicide impregnation with **A349.01**. When coated ammonium nitrate and/or limestone are used alone, do not impregnate with **A349.01**; these materials will not absorb the herbicide. Fertilizer blends containing coated ammonium nitrate and/or limestone as a part of the fertilizer mixture can be impregnated.

Compliance with all federal and state regulations relating to blending pesticide mixtures with dry bulk fertilizer, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company offering the fertilizer and chemical mixture for sale.

Impregnation: **A349.01** must be pre-mixed or slurried with water prior to impregnation of dry bulk fertilizer. For best results, use a minimum of 2 pints of water per 6.0 oz of **A349.01**. To make the water slurry, add the required rate of **A349.01** (see formula below) to enough water to give a total volume of at least 6 pints of solution per ton of fertilizer. Make sure the **A349.01** is thoroughly dispersed in the water before spraying onto the fertilizer. Place spray nozzles to provide uniform spray coverage onto the fertilizer. Take care to aim the spray directly onto the fertilizer and avoid spraying the walls of the blender. Use any closed drum, belt, ribbon, or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender.

Calculate amounts of **A349.01** by the following formula:

$$\frac{2,000}{\text{Pounds/acre of fertilizer}} \times \text{Pounds/acre of } \mathbf{A349.01} = \text{Pounds of product per ton of fertilizer}$$

Note: Thoroughly clean dry fertilizer blending equipment prior to use with other herbicides. It is important to clean the blender, herbicide spray tank, and spraying apparatus thoroughly. Rinse the sides of the blender and the herbicide tank with water. Then, impregnate the rinsate onto a load of dry fertilizer intended for an approved crop. Use a maximum rate of 1 gallon of rinsate per ton of fertilizer. Follow with 1 to 2 loads of unimpregnated fertilizer

in the blender before switching herbicides. The fertilizer application equipment must be empty, clean, and dry before applying any material to crops other than corn.

Crop-Specific Use Directions

FIELD CORN

Soil Applied Treatments

Broadcast Application Rates (Preplant Surface Applied, Preplant Incorporated, Postplant Preemergence, and Spike Stage Treatments)

Soil Texture	A349.01 (oz/acre)	
	<3.0% Organic matter	>3.0% Organic matter
Coarse	4.0	4.0 - 5.0
Medium or Fine	4.0 - 5.0	5.0

Note: Use the high end of the rate range on soils with greater than 3% organic matter and/or when applications are made 14 to 30 days before planting.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by A349.01 when Soil Applied

A349.01 will control "triazine tolerant" biotypes of these weeds, commonly known as "triazine resistant".

Note: Numbers within parentheses (-) in weeds list refer to "Use Information for Specific Weeds" below.

amaranth, Palmer	nightshade species (2)
anoda, spurred	pigweed, red root
beggarweed, Florida	pigweed, smooth
buckwheat, wild	poinsettia, wild
carpetweed	puncturevine
chickweed, common	purslane, common
cocklebur, common	ragweed, common
clover, red	ragweed, giant (1)
henbit	shepherd's purse
horseweed (maretail)	sicklepod
jimsonweed	sida, prickly
kochia (1, 5)	smartweed, Pennsylvania
ladysthumb	spurge, nodding
lambquarters, common	spurge, prostrate
mallow, Venice	spurge, spotted
morningglory, entire leaf (1)	sunflower, common
morningglory, ivyleaf (1)	thistle, Canada (3)
morningglory, tall (1)	velvetleaf
mustard, wild	waterhemp species (4, 5)
	wormwood, biennial

Use Information for Specific Weeds:

1. Partially controlled.
2. Control of moderate to heavy infestations of nightshade will be improved with a tank mixture of the appropriate labeled rate of an atrazine premix product or a surface applied acetanilide product.

3. Burndown control of Canada thistle in minimum and no-till corn only.
4. To aid in control of waterhemp, apply **A349.01** in tank mix combination with the appropriate labeled rate of a surface applied acetanilide product.
5. **A349.01** will not control **ALS** resistant or tolerant biotypes of kochia.

A349.01 may be soil applied as a preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence treatment. Apply alone or in tank mix combination with an acetanilide grass control product.

Soil Application Directions

Applications may be made from 30 days prior to planting through V6 stage or 20" tall corn, whichever occurs first.

1. **Preplant Incorporated Application:** For best results, apply and incorporate **A349.01** from 0 to 30 days before planting. Preplant incorporated treatments may be applied in water or liquid fertilizer. Uniformly incorporate the herbicide treatment into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed.
2. **Preplant Surface Applied:** For best results in minimum-tillage or no tillage systems, **A349.01** alone and with certain tank mixtures may be applied up to 30 days before planting. If weeds are present at the time of treatment, apply in a tank mixture combination with a contact herbicide including, paraquat and glyphosate. When tank mixing, do not exceed specified application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. To the extent possible do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.

Canada Thistle Control in Minimum and No-Till Corn: **A349.01** may be applied as a burndown treatment for control of emerged Canada thistle in minimum and no-till corn. The application will result in reduced late season competition. Delay the application until most of the thistle has emerged and averages 4 to 8 inches in height. For applications to Canada thistle, always include crop oil concentrate (See "Adjuvant Systems" in "Postemergence Treatments" section). Tank mix **A349.01** with glyphosate, or sulfosate and nonionic surfactant for burndown control of existing grass and annual broad leaf weeds. When tank mixing, do not exceed specified application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. Do not apply in tank mixture with paraquat as this will result in reduced control of Canada thistle. Do not cultivate for at least 14 days after application to allow for thorough translocation of the herbicide treatment.

Note: **A349.01** will not control Canada thistle that has not emerged at the time of application in minimum or conventional tillage systems.

3. **Burndown Application:** When used as a burndown application, **A349.01** will provide foliar control of broadleaf weeds listed in the "Postemergence Treatments" section of this label and residual control of weeds listed under soil application. Foliar burndown applications must always include crop oil concentrate (see "Adjuvant Systems" in "Postemergence Treatments" section). To broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled, **A349.01** may be tank mixed with other herbicides including, glyphosate, sulfosate, paraquat or 2,4-D herbicide, etc. (See tank mixing instructions.)
4. **Preemergence Application:** Apply at the time of planting or after planting, but prior to crop or weed emergence. Adequate soil moisture following application is required for optimum herbicidal activity. For surface applications, rainfall, or overhead sprinkler irrigation is necessary to move **A349.01** into the weed germination zone. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required following application depends on existing soil moisture, soil texture, and organic matter content. Sufficient water to moisten the soil to a depth of 2 inches is generally adequate. If adequate soil moisture is not received within 7 to 10 days after a surface applied treatment, a shallow cultivation is advised to control established weeds and move the herbicide

into the weed germination zone. When adequate soil moisture is received following dry conditions, performance may vary with weed species and the depth of the weed root system in the soil.

5. **Spike Stage Application:** Apply from corn emergence (ground cracking stage) until corn is 2 inches in height and before the first leaf is unfurled. Adequate soil moisture is required for optimum herbicidal activity. For those weeds that have not emerged at the time of application, rainfall or overhead sprinkler irrigation is necessary to move **A349.01** into the weed germination zone. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required following application depends on existing soil moisture, soil texture, and organic matter content. Sufficient water to moisten the soil to a depth of 2 inches is generally adequate. If adequate soil moisture is not received within 7 to 10 days after a surface applied treatment, a shallow cultivation is advised to control established weeds and mix the herbicide into the weed germination zone. When adequate soil moisture is received following dry conditions, performance may vary with weed species and rooting depth of target weeds.

**Tank Mixing
(Preplant Surface Applied, Preplant Incorporated, and Postplant Preemergence Treatments)**

Note: When tank mixing with a companion herbicide, read and follow each manufacturer's label for weeds controlled, applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations.

1. **Reduced Rates of A349.01 Plus Atrazine-Containing Pre-Mix Products**

Reduced rates of **A349.01** can be tank mixed with labeled rates of atrazine-containing pre-mix herbicide products including, hydrogen peroxide-peroxyacetic acid, or atrazine-acetochlor products for improved control of certain broadleaf weeds not consistently controlled by atrazine pre-mix products. **A349.01** may be applied in tank mix combination with other products provided (1) the timing and method of application is the same as specified for **A349.01**; and (2) tank mixing with **A349.01** is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. When tank mixing, do not exceed specified application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. Reduced rates of **A349.01** tank mixed with labeled rates of these atrazine pre-mix products will provide consistent preemergence control of velvetleaf, lambsquarters, pigweed species, waterhemp, and triazine "resistant" varieties (triazine tolerant biotypes) of these species. These tank mixtures will also provide improved control of large-seeded broad leaf weeds including, cocklebur, common ragweed, giant ragweed, common sunflower, and jimsonweed.

On soils with less than 3% organic matter, tank mix **A349.01** at 3.0 oz/A with the specified label rate of the atrazine pre-mix product. On soils with greater than 3% organic matter, tank mix **A349.01** at 4.0 oz/A with the specified label rate of the atrazine pre-mix product.

Soil Organic Matter	A349.01 (oz/acre)	Acres per 6 lb Plastic Jug
<3%	3.0	32
>3%	4.0	24

2. **A349.01 plus Glyphosate, or Paraquat for Minimum-tillage or No-tillage Systems**

In minimum-tillage or no-tillage situations where corn is planted directly into a cover crop, stale seedbed, or previous crop residues, herbicides including, glyphosate, paraquat, or sulfosate may be tank mixed with **A349.01**. Apply in 10 to 60 gallons of water or fluid fertilizer per acre with ground equipment. The higher end of the carrier rate will provide better coverage under high residue situations. When tank mixing, do not exceed specified application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

Application Timing: Apply before, during (behind the planter), or after planting, but before the crop emerges.

Glyphosate: See product label for glyphosate herbicide for weeds controlled, specified rates for specific weeds, and application instructions.

Paraquat: See product label for paraquat for weeds controlled, specified rates for specific weeds, and application instructions. Do not apply combinations containing paraquat in suspension type fertilizers as the activity of the active ingredient paraquat will be reduced.

3. A349.01 Plus 2,4-D for Minimum-tillage or No-tillage Systems

Where heavy crop residues exist, add 1.0 to 2.0 pints per acre of an appropriately labeled 3.8 - 4.0 lb a.e. per gallon 2,4-D amine or ester to the spray tank and apply in a volume of carrier capable of providing sufficient coverage of the crop residue. A carrier volume of 20 gallons per acre is advised in heavy crop residue situations.

As carriers, nitrogen solutions and complete liquid fertilizers applied before corn emergence will enhance burndown of existing weeds and, therefore, are advised instead of water. Add a crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant at 1.0 to 2.0 quarts per 100 gallons diluted spray or another appropriate surfactant at its specified rate. Apply before weeds reach 6 inches in height. This tank mixture will not control emerged grasses.

A349.01 Soil-Applied Followed by Postemergence Treatments:

Broadleaf weeds not controlled by **A349.01** may be controlled with a postemergence herbicide product including, **A349.01**, dicamba, atrazine-dicamba, bromoxynil octanoate, or primisulfuron-methyl. Read and follow each manufacturer's label for weeds controlled, applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations before use.

Postemergence Treatments

Apply **A349.01** as a postemergence spray at a rate of 2.0 - 5.0 ounces per acre. Use higher rates for control of heavy weed infestations, larger weeds, or when a longer period of residual control is desired. When applied postemergence, **A349.01** must be used with one of the adjuvant systems described below.

Postemergence Application Rates:

Acres Per Package Type	Application Rate (oz/acre) [†]			
	2.0 oz/acre	3.00 oz/acre	4.0 oz/acre	5.0 oz/acre
Acres per 6 lb jug	48	32	24	19.2

[†] Refer to Mixing Directions section to determine total spray volume required for treated acreage.

Application Timing

Apply to actively growing weeds as a broadcast, or band treatment from the time of corn emergence (spike stage) until corn reaches 20 inches in height or the V6 stage whichever occurs first. For optimal control, apply before broadleaf weeds exceed the maximum height listed. Weeds that exceed the maximum height listed may be suppressed and recover after 2 to 3 weeks.

Directed Postemergence Application: **A349.01** may be applied as a directed postemergence application to corn that is 20 to 36 inches in height or has more than 6 leaf collars. Use only drop nozzles and avoid spraying the corn plant by directing the spray as low as possible while allowing for optimal coverage of weeds. Use the highest labeled rates for weeds greater than the maximum size listed on this label. Control of weeds larger than the maximum height listed may vary due to weeds species, stage of growth, and growing conditions. Results may range from complete control to suppression.

- Do not spray into the whorl of corn plants.
- Do not apply to corn more than 36 inches tall.

Note: If field corn is grown for forage or ensilage, application must occur before corn reaches 20 inches in height or V6 growth stage (whichever occurs first) and an interval of at least 45 days is required between application and harvest.

Factors Affecting Weed Control: Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions including, drought; or near freezing temperatures before, at, or following application may result in reduced weed control. Degree of control will depend on coverage of treated weeds and weed susceptibility as well as growing conditions at the time of treatment.

Environmental Conditions and Herbicidal Activity of A349.01: Factors in effective weed control with **A349.01** include application rate, weed size, daytime temperature, soil moisture prior to and following application, and use of adjuvants. Best weed control results are obtained when **A349.01** is applied to small, actively growing weeds, when daytime temperatures are warm (70°F or more), and soil moisture is adequate to support active weed growth prior to and following application. If weeds are under drought stress, consider delaying application until more favorable conditions resume. Application when weeds are moisture stressed or taller than the specified height for control may result in only partial control.

- **A349.01** is rainfast in 2 hours.
- Applications made immediately prior to, during, or immediately following periods of large day/night temperature fluctuations or where daytime temperatures do not exceed 60°F may decrease weed control.
- Poor weed control may result from applications made to plants under stress from:
 - abnormally hot or cold weather.
 - environmental conditions including, drought, water-saturated soils, hail damage, or frost
 - prior herbicide applications

Use of Adjuvants: All postemergence applications of **A349.01** must include 1) a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% volume/volume (1 qt/100 gal) or 2) crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at 1% volume/volume (1 gal/100 gal). Use a good quality surfactant with at least 80% active ingredient (of which at least 50% is actual non-ionic surfactant). Under extremely dry growing conditions, the use of an agriculturally approved sprayable liquid fertilizer or ammonium sulfate, in combination with the non-ionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil may enhance control. Use 28%,30%, or 32% urea ammonium nitrate at 2.5% volume/volume (2.5 gal/100 gal) or 2 to 4 lb of sprayable grade ammonium sulfate per acre.

Note: Do not use liquid fertilizer solutions or suspensions as the total carrier because excessive crop injury may occur. Use only EPA approved surfactants for use on food crops.

Cultivation: For best results, do not cultivate within 10 days before or after application.

Tank Mixing: **A349.01** may be applied in tank mix combination with other products provided (1) the timing and method of application is the same as specified for **A349.01**; and (2) tank mixing with **A349.01** is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product; and(3) the tank mix combination is compatible as determined by a "jar test" described in the "Tank Mix Compatibility Testing" section. When tank mixing, do not exceed specified application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. For control of grass weeds, **A349.01** may be tank mixed with a postemergence grass herbicide including, nicosulfuron, nicosulfuron-rimsulfuron, nicosulfuron-rimsulfuron-atrazine or foramsulfuron. For an expanded spectrum of broad leaf weed control, **A349.01** may be tank mixed with other postemergence broad leaf herbicides including, atrazine, dicamba, bromoxynil octanoate, mesotrione, diflufenzopyr-dicamba, or 2,4-D. **A349.01** may also be tank mixed with labeled glyphosate formulations for application to glyphosate-resistant field corn.

Weeds Controlled And. Application Rates for Postemergence Application

(Use higher rates for control of larger weeds and for control of heavy weed infestations.)

A349.01 will control triazine tolerant biotypes of these weeds, commonly known as "triazine resistant".

Note: Numbers in parentheses (-) within table refer to Specific Use Directions below.

Annual Weed Control			
Application to "Spike" Corn (1)	Postemergence Application After "Spike" Stage of Growth		
4.0 to 5.0 oz/acre	2.0 oz/acre (weeds 1-3 in. tall)	3.0 oz/acre (weeds 1-6 in. tall)	4.0 oz/acre (weeds 1-8 in. tall)
anoda, spurred beggarweed, Florida buckwheat, wild carpetweed chickweed, common cocklebur, common henbit horseweed (marestail) jimsonweed kochia (2) ladythumb larnbsquarters, common mallow, Venice mustard, wild nightshade species pigweed, redroot pigweed, smooth poinsettia, wild puncturevine purslane, common ragweed, common shepherd's purse sicklepod sida, prickly smartweed, Pennsylvania spurge, nodding spurge, prostrate spurge, spotted sunflower, common thistle, Russian velvetleaf waterhemp species	anoda, spurred beggarweed, Florida chickweed, common cocklebur, common henbit horseweed (marestail) mallow, Venice mustard, wild poinsettia, wild puncturevine purslane, common shepherd's purse sida, prickly spurge, nodding spurge, prostrate spurge, spotted sunflower, common velvetleaf	anoda, spurred beggarweed, Florida chickweed, common cocklebur, common henbit horseweed (marestail) jimsonweed ladythumb mallow, Venice mustard, wild poinsettia, wild puncturevine purslane, common ragweed, common ragweed, giant shepherd's purse sida, prickly smartweed, Pennsylvania spurge, nodding spurge, prostrate spurge, spotted sunflower, common velvetleaf	anoda, spurred beggarweed, Florida chickweed, common cocklebur, common henbit horseweed (marestail) jimsonweed ladythumb lettuce, prickly mallow, Venice mustard, wild poinsettia, wild puncturevine purslane, common ragweed, common ragweed, giant shepherd's purse sida, prickly smartweed, Pennsylvania spurge, nodding spurge, prostrate spurge, spotted sunflower, common velvetleaf
Partial Control	Partial Control	Partial Control (weed < 2 in. tall)	Partial Control (weed < 4 in. tall)
morningglory, entireleaf morningglory, ivyleaf morningglory, tall ragweed, giant	jimsonweed ladythumb ragweed, common ragweed, giant smartweed, Pennsylvania	buckwheat, wild kochia (2) lambsquarters, common lettuce, prickly morningglory, entireleaf morningglory, ivyleaf morningglory, tall nightshade species piqweed, redroot pigweed, smooth sicklepod thistle, Russian waterhemp species (2)	buckwheat, wild kochia (2) lambsquarters, common morningglory, entireleaf morningglory, ivyleaf morningglory, tall nightshade species pigweed, redroot piqweed, smooth sicklepod thistle, Russian waterhemp species (2)
Biennial and Perennial Weed Control			

Annual Weed Control			
Application to "Spike" Corn (1)	Postemergence Application After "Spike" Stage of Growth		
4.0 to 5.0 oz/acre	2.0 oz/acre (weeds 1-3 in. tall)	3.0 oz/acre (weeds 1-6 in. tall)	4.0 oz/acre (weeds 1-8 in. tall)
Apply 3.0 to 5.0 oz/acre to weeds 3-9 inches tall (3,4)			
alfalfa, volunteer artichoke, Jerusalem burdock, common	clover, red clover, sweet dandelion	dock, curly sorrel, red	thistle, Canada (5) wormwood, biennial

Specific Use Directions:

1. **Spike corn:** Apply 5 oz per acre for greater residual control on soils with greater than 3% organic matter. Apply 5 oz per acre to increase the degree of partial control for morning glory species and giant ragweed.
2. **A349.01** will not control ALS resistant or tolerant biotypes.
3. **Biennial and Perennial weeds:** A rate of 4.0 - 5.0 oz per acre will generally provide year-long control. A rate of 3.0 oz per acre will provide control of top growth only. Some regrowth may occur by the end of the season.
4. **Biennial and Perennial weeds:** Do not tank mix with contact herbicides (including, atrazine, metribuzin, or bromoxynil) as reduced weed control will result.
5. **Canada thistle:** For Canada thistle control the following year, expressed as stand reduction, apply 5.0 oz per acre of **A349.01** in tank mix combination with 4.0 oz per acre of Stinger herbicide †.

† **Note:** Maximum Use Rate for the active ingredient clopyralid is 0.25 lb per acre. One ounce of A349.01 contains 0.031 lb of clopyralid. One fluid ounce of Stinger contains 0.023 lb of clopyralid.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. Do not store above 122°F for extended periods of time. If container is damaged or spill occurs, use product immediately or contain with absorbent materials and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site according to label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling:

Nonrefillable rigid containers 5 gallons or less:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

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 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. 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 other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable nonrigid containers:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

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 other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE. Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability. **CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of ATTICUS, LLC. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, ATTICUS, LLC makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond statements on this label. **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither ATTICUS, LLC the manufacturer, nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use, handling, application, or storage of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

[A349.01] is a trademark of Atticus, LLC

[Hornet®] [is a] registered trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC.

{LANGUAGE ON LABEL AFFIXED TO CONTAINER}

A349.01™

[Alternate Brand Name: Cicada WDG]

Contains flumetsulam and clopyralid, the active ingredients used in Hornet® WDG.

[A selective herbicide for the control of broadleaf weeds in field corn.]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S): (% by weight)
 flumetsulam: N-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-5-methyl-1,2,4-triazolo-[1,5a]-pyrimidine-2-sulfonamide..... 18.5%
 clopyralid potassium salt: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, potassium salt 60.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... 21.5%
TOTAL 100.0%
 Acid Equivalent: clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid - 50%
 Contains 0.185-pound flumetsulam active ingredient and 0.5-pound clopyralid acid equivalent per pound of product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING/AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. 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, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at 1-844-685-9173 for emergency medical treatment information.	

For Chemical Emergency:

Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
 Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
 HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
 WARNING**

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist and contact with skin. 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

The active ingredients in this product are known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this product where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in leaching to ground water.

Caution should be exercised when handling this product at mixing and loading sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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Nonrefillable nonrigid containers:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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See inside label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

A349.01 is not manufactured, or distributed by Dow AgroSciences, LLC, seller of Hornet® WDG.

Manufactured for
Atticus, LLC
 5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 100
 Cary, NC 27513

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-XX
EPA Est. No.: _____
NET WEIGHT: _____