UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

December 16, 2019

Ariana Shorey
Regulatory Consultant for Tacoma Ag, LLC
Pyxis Regulatory Consulting
4110 136th St Ct. NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Sodium Acifluorfen
Product Name: Andover Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 91234-155
Application Dates: September 7, 2017
Decision Numbers: 557491

Dear Ms. Ariana Shorey:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Sodium Acifluorfen Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

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 the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act 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.

A copy of your label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed. Products shipped after 12 months from the date of this amendment must bear the new revised label. Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended label constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Darius Stanton by phone at 703-347-0433, or via email at Stanton.darius@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

Master Label includes:

Sublabel A: For use on peanuts, rice, soybeans and strawberries

Sublabel B: For use on soybeans

GROUP	14	HERBICIDE

ANDOVER™
Herbicide

[Alternate brand names: Acifluorfen 2E Herbicide, Andover BDF Herbicide]

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

EPA Reg. No. 91234-155 **EPA Est. No. _____**

Sublabel A: For use on peanuts, rice, soybeans and strawberries

GROUP	14	HERBICIDE

ANDOVER™
Herbicide

[Alternate brand names: Acifluorfen 2E Herbicide, Andover BDF Herbicide]

For use on peanuts, rice, soybeans and strawberries

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Sodium salt of acifluorfen* 20.1%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 79.9%
TOTAL: 100.0%

*Equivalent to 2 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER/PELIGRO

Si usted no entienda 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:	• 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 ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• 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.
IF SWALLOWED:	• 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 the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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 CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. ANTIDOTE – No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically.	

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

EPA Reg. No. 91234-155 **EPA Est. No. _____**

NET CONTENTS: ____GALS

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin, or inhaled. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin and breathing vapor or spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material.

Mixers, Loaders and Applicators must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Goggles or face shield

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not re-use them.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls Statement

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or cockpits 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 requirements 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.
- 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, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, except as specified on this label for application to rice. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

Sodium acifluorfen is known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable (sandy/loamy soils) and water tables are shallow could result in contamination of groundwater. Use of irrigated water in such areas will increase the likelihood of 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 people, either directly or through drift. Only handlers wearing PPE may be in the treatment area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label to minimize off-site exposures. All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

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**.

The following PPE is required for early entry into 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

- Coveralls over long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear if overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

Notify workers of pesticide application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Andover Herbicide is a selective herbicide for use in rice, strawberries, peanuts and soybeans for postemergence control of grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in this label. Andover Herbicide is a soluble concentrate.

Crop Tolerance

Crops listed as use sites are tolerant of Andover Herbicide at all growth stages specified below. Following treatment with this product, crops may display temporary leaf speckling; however, crops will outgrow the condition within 10 days. Crop vigor and/or new growth will not be affected by applications of Andover Herbicide.

Cleaning Application Equipment

Application equipment must be triple rinsed before and after treatment with Andover Herbicide. Use a strong detergent or commercial spray cleaner following the manufacturer's instructions.

Fish Advisory Statement

This product may be hazardous to aquatic organisms, particularly in clear, shallow water bodies that are adjacent to treated areas. Therefore, transport to water by runoff or spray drift of this product in areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark should be avoided. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Pollinator Advisory Statement

This product may adversely impact the forage and habitat of local pollinators, including the monarch butterfly (and its larvae), birds, or bats if reaches non-target areas. Protect pollinators by following label directions to minimize spray drift.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Irrigated Areas

Applying Andover Herbicide to weed species under conditions of drought may result in inadequate control. In order to ensure weeds are actively growing, it may be necessary to irrigate target areas prior to applying this product.

Spray Coverage
For effective control and thorough coverage, ensure this product is applied in a sufficient spray volume. Spray coverage may be prevented or hindered by dense leaf canopies that may shelter smaller target weeds.

Treat with Andover Herbicide as an aerial banding application or as a broadcast application to actively growing weeds. Specific growth stage(s) and rates are listed in Table 1 for strawberries and rice. For soybeans and peanuts, see the Crop-Specific Information section.

Adequate control may be hindered if treatment with Andover Herbicide is delayed as the growth stage specified in this label may be exceeded. Applying Andover Herbicide during early postemergence when weeds are small will allow treatment using the lower rate (dependent upon the weed species present) and will facilitate thorough spray coverage.

Unless the Crop-Specific Information section (below) specifies otherwise, apply Andover Herbicide at the following rates.

Aerial Application
Use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of water when applying this product as an aerial application. A minimum of 5 gallons per acre of water has been effective where sufficient coverage can be achieved.

Application Equipment
Use spray equipment for applications of Andover Herbicide at a pressure of up to 40 psi. Applicators must use diaphragm-type nozzles that create cone patterns or fan spray. In order avoid drift and to ensure best coverage with Andover Herbicide, refer to the Spray Drift Management section (below).

Ground (Banding) Applications
Adjust row banding equipment in order to ensure the most thorough coverage of weeds in the row. Direct two nozzles from either side of the crop row toward the target weeds in the center rows. Do not use a single nozzle for treatment over the row. Use a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre on the band with a minimum band width of 15 inches. For further instructions, refer to the Ground Application Equipment and Methods of Application (Broadcast) section.

Ground Application Equipment and Methods of Application (Broadcast)

Application Equipment
Use hollow cone nozzles to apply Andover Herbicide, spaced 20 inches apart (maximum). Application may also be made with a standard high-pressure flat fan for pesticide treatment. Do not apply this product with flood, controlled droplet applicator (CDA) or chamber nozzles as inconsistent coverage may result, causing variable weed control. Do not apply Andover Herbicide with selective application equipment such as wiper applicators or recirculating sprayers.

Water Volume
Apply this product in 10-20 gallons per broadcast acre of spray solution for best results. If there is dense weed foliage, increase water volume up to 50 gallons. Use 20-40 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre when applying Andover Herbicide to strawberry crops.

Spray Pressure
Use spray equipment to apply Andover Herbicide at a minimum pressure of 40 psi. It is important to measure spray pressure at the boom. Do not measure spray pressure at the pump or in the line. Where there a low volume of water (i.e., 10 gallons per acre) or where there is dense weed/crop foliage, use a minimum spray pressure of 60 psi for optimal results.

Cultivation
Do not cultivate treated areas within 5 days prior to treatment with Andover Herbicide, or 7 days following treatment.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Use best practices to avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas. Do not apply when conditions favor drift from target areas. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The applicator must follow the most restrictive use precautions to avoid drift, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances. A drift control agent may reduce drift, however, it may also decrease weed control.

SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- When using ground application equipment, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

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. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- 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 A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- 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-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.

• Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.
• Nozzle Type - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
• Boom Length - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore a shorter boom length is recommended.
• Application Height - Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

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

WIND
Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.
Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY
When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS
Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of 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.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT
Andover Herbicide is a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Andover Herbicide and other Group 14 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 14 may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 14 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Andover Herbicide or other Group 14 herbicides. Refer to crop specific directions (below) for maximum application rates and number of applications.
If levels of control provided by applications of this product is reduced, and cannot be accounted for by factors such as misapplication, abnormal levels of target species or extremes of weather, it may be the case that target species have developed a strain resistant to applications of Andover Herbicide. If resistance develops, Andover Herbicide may not provide sufficient control of target species. Where you suspect target species are developing resistance, contact State/local agricultural advisors.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of Andover Herbicide or other target site of action Group 14 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.

- Using 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.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting 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.
- User should scout before and after application.
- User should report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

Confirmed Resistant Weeds and Rates

	Rate of Andover Herbicide					
Weeds Species	**0.5 pint of Andover Herbicide per acre**		**1.0 pint of Andover Herbicide per acre**		**1.5 pints of Andover Herbicide per acre**	
	Growth Stage[b] (up to)	**Max. Height (inches)**	**Growth Stage[b] (up to)**	**Max. Height (inches)**	**Growth Stage[b] (up to)**	**Maximum Height (inches)**
Ragweed, Common	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	3
Waterhemp, Tall	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4

Table 1: Application Rates for Andover Herbicide – Peanuts and Soybeans

Refer to the Crop-Specific Information (below) for growth stage instructions and rates of use when applying this product to rice crops. In Table 1 below, weed height is given for guidance purposes only and is dependent on environmental factors. When using Table 1, place importance on leaf stages when determining the stage(s) of growth of listed weeds. Refer to the Additives section below for more information.

	Rate of Andover Herbicide					
Weeds Species	**0.5 pint of Andover Herbicide per acre**		**1.0 pint of Andover Herbicide per acre**		**1.5 pints of Andover Herbicide per acre**	
	Growth Stage[b] (up to)	**Max. Height (inches)**	**Growth Stage[b] (up to)**	**Max. Height (inches)**	**Growth Stage[b] (up to)**	**Maximum Height (inches)**
Balloonvine	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Beggarweed, Florida	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2[c]
Buckwheat, Wild	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2[c]
Buffalobur	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2[c]
Burgherkin	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2[c]
Carpetweed	-	-	Multi 3" diameter	Less than 2	Multi 6" diameter	2
Citron (Wild Watermelon)	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2[c]
Cocklebur	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Copperleaf, Hophorn beam	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Copperleaf, Virginia	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Crotolaria, Showy	-	-	6 leaves	6[c]	6 leaves	6[c]
Croton, Tropic	-	-	1-2 leaves	Less than 2	2 leaves	2
Croton, Wooly	-	-	1-2 leaves	Less than 2	2 leaves	2
Crownbeard, Golden	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2
Eclipta	-	-	-	-	6 leaves	Less than 2
Galinsoga, Hairy	-	-	-	-	4 leaves	Less than 2
Galinsoga, Smallflower	-	-	-	-	4 leaves	Less than 2
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Indigo, Hairy	-	-	-	-	3 leaves	Less than 2
Jimsonweed	-	-	4 leaves	4	6 leaves	6
Ladysthumb	-	-	4 leaves	4	6 leaves	6
Lambsquarters, Common[4]	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Morningglory, Cypressvine	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4

Weeds Species	Rate of Andover Herbicide					
	0.5 pint of Andover Herbicide per acre		1.0 pint of Andover Herbicide per acre		1.5 pints of Andover Herbicide per acre	
	Growth Stage[b] (up to)	Max. Height (inches)	Growth Stage[b] (up to)	Max. Height (inches)	Growth Stage[b] (up to)	Maximum Height (inches)
Morningglory, Entireleaf	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Morningglory, Purple	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Moonflower, Scarlet	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Moonflower, Smallflower	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Moonflower, Small White (pitted)	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Moonflower, Tall (common)	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Moonflower, Willowleaf (Palmleaf)	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Mustard, Wild	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	Less than 4	4 leaves	4
Nightshade, Eastern Black	-	-	2-3 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	2
Nightshade, Black	-	-	2-3 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	2
Pigweed, Palmer	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Pigweed, Prostrate	-	-	-	-	4 leaves	4
Pigweed, Redroot	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Pigweed, Smooth	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Pigweed, Spiny	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2	2 leaves	2
Poinsettia, Wild	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2[c]
Poorjoe	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Purslane, Common	-	-	-	-	Multi 6" diameter	1
Pusley, Florida	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Ragweed, Common	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	3
Ragweed, Giant	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2	2 leaves	3
Senna, Coffee	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2[c]
Sesbania, Hemp	-	-	4 leaves	4[c]	6 leaves	6[c]
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	-	-	4 leaves	4	6 leaves	6
Smellmelon	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2[c]
Spurge, Prostrate	-	-	-	-	Multi 0.5" diameter	-
Spurge, Spotted	-	-	-	-	Multi 0.5" diameter	-
Starbur, Bristly	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2[c]
Waterhemp, Common	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Waterhemp, Tall	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Annual Grasses						
Foxtail, Giant[c]	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Foxtail, Green[c]	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Foxtail, Yellow[c]	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Johnsongrass, Seedling[c]	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Panicum, Fall[c]	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Shattercane[c]	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Volunteer Small Grains[c]	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1

[a]Includes triazine and ALS resistant biotypes.
[b]When assessing leaf stages as an indication of growth stage, do not count pairs of leaves, count individual leaves separately and do not count cotyledon leaves. Do not treat weeds during the cotyledon stage of growth.
[c]Refer to the Special Use Directions section below.
[d]Suppression or partial control.

ADDITIONAL WEED PROBLEMS IN PEANUTS AND SOYBEANS

SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS

Prior to applying Andover Herbicide with spray equipment, ensure that there is good soil moisture. For an effective application, soil must be moist before and after application.

Use a rate of 1.5 pints of Andover Herbicide per acre, mixed with 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix (unless otherwise stated) for the following weeds:

Beggarweed, Florida
Florida Beggarweed is difficult to control because it has a long germination season. Apply Andover Herbicide when Florida Beggarweed seedlings have no more than 2 expanding young true leaves and seedlings are no higher than 1.5".

To ensure an optimal treatment of Andover Herbicide for control of Florida Beggarweed, obtain maximum control of the earliest flush of the weed. Schedule cultivation to ensure that secondary weed flushes and regrowth are controlled.

Applications of Andover Herbicide will suppress and/or partially control Florida Beggarweed growing in high soil moisture or in high relative humidity.

Buckwheat, Wild
Buffalobur
Andover Herbicide will provide partial control when buffalobur and wild buckwheat seedlings have less than 2 true leaves. Treat with Andover Herbicide at a rate of 1.5 pints per acre in 30 gallons of water.

Cucurbits: Burgherkin
Citron (Wild Watermelon)
Smellmelon
The cucumber species may be difficult to control with a single application as germination of the plant occurs over a protracted period. For an effective application of Andover Herbicide, ensure the first treatment is made no later than the 2-leaf stage.

Morninglories
In order to achieve control of morninglories on a consistent basis, make sequential applications of 1 pint of Andover Herbicide.

Poinsettia, Wild
Usually, Andover Herbicide will kill or severely stunt Wild Poinsettia. Apply this product to before the formation of the third true leaf.

Treatment with Andover Herbicide may result in a differential in height between surviving poinsettia and soybeans crops which will allow for directed applications. Directed applications may be undertaken in order to achieve greater control.

Sesbania, Hemp
Crotolaria, Showy
Sesbania and Crotalaria are sensitive to treatment with this product. Therefore, control can be achieved at almost any plant height.

Apply Andover Herbicide at the rate of 1 pint per acre after maximum weed emergence but before bloom. Applications of this product made after bloom are usually ineffective. Ensure that target weed species are not shaded by the crop canopy from spray applications. In order to control infestations of Sesbania in the late season, wait until the weed breaks the crop canopy before applying Andover Herbicide.

Senna, Coffee
Starbur, Bristly
Applications of this product are usually ineffective if made after the 2-leaf growth stage. Andover Herbicide will kill/suppress seedlings if applied to weeds not past the 2 leaf growth stage at the directed rate.

Perennial Weeds

- **Bindweed, Field and Hedge**
- **Milkweed, Climbing and Common**
- **Redvine, Trumpetcreeper**

Acifluorfen is not effective in killing rootstocks of these perennial weeds because control of weeds growing from rootstocks underground is difficult. Applications of Andover Herbicide will burn back above ground plants and suppress regrowth. Apply this product at the rate directed in Table 1 with 2 to 4 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

Annual Grasses

- **Foxtail, Giant, Green and Yellow**
- **Johnsongrass, Seedling**
- **Panicum, Fall**
- **Shattercane**

When used with a pre-emergence herbicide or preplant incorporated herbicide, this product will provide supplemental control of grasses and will kill/suppress annual grasses not past the 2-leaf stage of growth. Andover Herbicide must not be used as the basic or lone component in an annual grasses control program.

Volunteer Small Grains

- **Barley**
- **Oats**
- **Rye**
- **Wheat**

To suppress or kill weeds, treat emerging volunteer small grains which are at the 1 to 2 leaf growth stage with Andover Herbicide.

ADDITIVES

For consistent control with Andover Herbicide, one of the following additives must be combined with this product: ammonium sulfate, nonionic surfactant, urea ammonium nitrate, crop oil concentrate.

UAN (or AMS) should be the additive selected when controlling velvetleaf.

Using additives with Andover Herbicide may result in leaf burn. Leaf burn is more likely to occur if the relative humidity and the air temperature are high. Crop vigor will remain unaffected and new growth will continue normally. For more details, contact the Atticus, LLC representative for your area.

See Table 2 For Additive Options, and Table 3 for Additive Rates.

Nonionic Surfactant
Use 1 to 2 pints of 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. Use a higher rate of spray surfactant for certain weeds.

Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) Fertilizer
AMS is a granular, dry, nitrogen-source fertilizer. It must not be used unless it has been shown to be effective within the local area. AMS of an inferior grade will not dissolve adequately and may plug spray nozzles. Only use fine-feed grade or spray grade AMS.

Do not apply AMS in less than 10 gallons per acre. Precipitation may cause problems with AMS if it is applied in reduced volumes.

Oil Concentrate
The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- be nonphytotoxic,
- contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- provide good mixing quality in the compatibility test, and
- be successful in local experience.

The composition of suitable additives will vary. Vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to have good mixing properties. Highly refined vegetable oils have been shown to be more successful as additives than those that are unrefined. For more information, see the Compatibility Test for Mix Components section.

Use of certain oil concentrate products may result in excessive leaf burn. Prior to purchasing an oil concentrate, contact your local area additive supplier regarding the success and suitability of the product.

UAN: Urea Ammonium Nitrate
UAN may be added to this product for increased control of weeds and instead of other spray additives in order to improve control of target weeds. UAN is known as either 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles to apply this product combined with UAN because most UAN solutions are mildly corrosive to mild steel, brass and galvanized metals. Thoroughly rinse application equipment immediately after use with water.

Effects of Temperature and Relative Humidity
To ensure that the use of adjuvants is effective, use the following equation and use rate table (Table 2):

> If temperature (degrees Fahrenheit) plus relative humidity (expressed as a percentage) exceeds 150, use the lower rates for adjuvants in Table 2.
> Example: Temperature 75ºF + relative humidity 90% = 165: use the lower use rate for adjuvant in Table 2

Table 2 – Tank Mix Use Rates for Additives and Additive Options

Option	Additive(s)	Use Rate
A	AMS	2.5 pounds per acre
B	UAN	4-8 pints per acre
C	Nonionic Surfactant	1-2 pints per 100 gallons
D	Crop Oil Concentrate	1-2 pints per acre
E	AMS and Nonionic Surfactant	AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) Nonionic surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons)
F	UAN and Nonionic Surfactant	UAN (2-4 pints per acre) Nonionic surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons)
G	AMS and Crop Oil Concentrate	AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre)
H	UAN and Crop Oil Concentrate	UAN (2-4 pints per acre) Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre)

Table 3 – Additive Rate Per Acre

Additive	Ground Application Rate	Air Application Rate
Nonionic Surfactant	1-2 pints per 100 gallons	1-2 pints per 100 gallons
AMS Oil Concentrate UAN Solution	2.5 pounds per acre 1-2 pints per acre 4-8 pints per acre	2.5 pounds per acre 1-2 pints per acre 4 pints per acre

MIXING INFORMATION

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing Andover Herbicide with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides or miticides), additives or fertilizers. Atticus, LLC does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on the Andover Herbicide label.

Refer to local area agricultural authorities who may recommend tank mixtures not specified on Atticus, LLC labeling. The use of tank mixtures whose effectiveness has not been tested may result in crop injury, reduced weed control or physical incompatibility.

Read and follow the directions and tank mix instructions of all products in the tank mix. The most restrictive label of the tank mix partners must apply. This product may be tank mixed with the following products (Generic versions of these products may be available. Andover Herbicide may be tank mixed with generic products provided that the specific product is registered for the same uses as Andover Herbicide.):

• Assure® II (quizalofop p-ethyl)	• Fusion® (fluazifop-p-butyl + fenoxaprop-p-ethyl)	• Raptor® (imazamox ammonium)
• Basagran® (sodium bentazon)	• Glyphosate	• Synchrony XP
• Cadre® (imazapic-ammonium)	• Lasso® 4E (alachlor)	• Resource® (flumiclorac pentyl ester)
• Classic® (chlorimuron ethyl)	• Matador® (quizalofop-p-ethyl)	• Scepter® (imazaquin)
• Dual® Magnum (metolachlor)	• Harmony® (thifensulfuron methyl)	• Select® (clethodim)
• Facet 75 DF (quinclorac)	• Poast® (sethoxydim)	• Synchrony® STS (thifensulfuron methyl + chlorimuron ethyl)
• FirstRate® (cloransulam-methyl)	• Poast® Plus (sethoxydim)	• 2,4-DB
• Frontier® 6.0 (dimethenamid)	• Stam® (propanil)	• 2,4-DB (preplant burndown only)
• Fusilade® DX (fluazifop-p-butyl)	• Pursuit® (imazethapyr ammonium)	• Dicamba

For further instructions, see the Crop-Specific Information section. Applicators must read and follow the directions and tank mix instructions of all products in the tank mix. The most restrictive label of the tank mix partners must apply.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Components
Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in **Mixing Order** using teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

1. **Water**. Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
2. **Agitation**. Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Products in PVA Bags**. Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
5. **Water-soluble products** (such as Andover Herbicide). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
6. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.

7. **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
8. **Remaining quantity of water.** Maintain constant agitation during application.

RESTRICTIONS

- Leave at least 15 days between treatments with this product.
- Plants treated with this product must not be used for feed or forage.
- Weeds or crops that are under stress (e.g. from flooding, drought, hail damage, widely fluctuating temperatures, herbicide injury or mechanical injury) must not be treated with this product or unsatisfactory control of weeds may result. Do not apply Andover Herbicide to injured crops. Crop injury may be caused by a previous herbicide application (e.g. phytotoxicity and plant stunting). Treating injured crops with Andover Herbicide may cause existing crop damage to be enhanced or prolonged.
- Andover Herbicide must not be applied through irrigation systems of any type.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated crops. Do not allow treated areas to be used to harvest forage, hay or feed for livestock.
- In the event of crop failure, do not replant small grains in a treated field for 40 days following the application of Andover Herbicide to that field. The replanting of strawberries, peanuts and soybeans may take place immediately after a crop failure. All other species of rotational crops must not be replanted for 100 days following an application with Andover Herbicide.

Soybeans and peanuts

- Do not apply more than a total of 2 pints per acre of Andover Herbicide per year (0.5 lb. ai per acre per year). Do not apply more than 1.5 pints per acre of Andover Herbicide per application (0.375 lb. ai per acre per application). Do not apply more than 2 applications per year.

Strawberries

- Do not apply more than a total of 3 pints per acre of Andover Herbicide per year (0.75 lb. ai per acre per year). Do not apply more than 1.5 pints per acre of Andover Herbicide per application (0.375 lb. ai per acre per application). Do not apply more than 2 applications per year.
- For strawberry, aerial application is prohibited.

Rice

- Do not apply more than a total of 1 pint per acre of Andover Herbicide per year (0.25 lb. ai per acre per year). Do not apply more than 1 pint per acre of Andover Herbicide per application (0.25 lb. ai per acre per application). Do not apply more than 2 applications per year.

LIMITATIONS

- The effectiveness of an application of this product may be reduced if rainfall or overhead irrigation happens within 4 hours of treatment.

Table 4 – Summary of Crop-Specific Restrictions

Crop	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Minimum Time Between Application to Harvest (in days)	Maximum Rate Per Year (Per Acre in pints)	Maximum Rate Per Application (Per Acre in pints)
Peanuts	75	2	1.5 pints
Rice	50	1	1 pint
Soybeans	50	2	1.5 pints
Strawberries	60	3	1.5 pints

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

PEANUTS

Treat peanuts with a preemergence application of Andover Herbicide at the initiation of soil cracking but before the crop emerges from the soil at the rates directed in Table 1. Andover Herbicide may also be used to treat peanuts as a postemergence application.

Tank Mixes

See Table 2 for additive options. For the treatment of peanuts, Andover Herbicide may be tank mixed with the following products:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive(s) – refer to Table 2
Basagran® (sodium bentazon)	Option C or Option D
Cadre® (imazapic-ammonium)	Option C
Dual® Magnum (metolachlor)	Option C
Frontier® 6.0 (dimethenamid)	Option C
Lasso® 4E (alachlor)	Option C
Poast® (sethoxydim)	Option C
Poast® Plus (sethoxydim)	Option C
2,4-DB[1]	Option C or Option D

[1] Do not apply a mixture of 2,4-DB and Andover Herbicide after the pod-filling stage has commenced.

RICE

Treat rice with Andover Herbicide from the late tillering stage until the early boot stage (i.e. usually during June or July). Rice must be past the 3-leaf stage before making an application of Andover Herbicide. When targeting hemp sesbania, apply Andover Herbicide once growth of the target weeds extends above the rice crop. Apply Andover Herbicide to hemp sesbania plants before the flowering stage at the rate of 0.5 pint per acre. A second application should be made to control later germinating sesbania at 0.5 pint per acre. Use a spray adjuvant with Andover Herbicide for effective and uniform control of hemp sesbania. Add 1 to 2 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water.

Restrictions and Limitations (Rice)

- Maximum application rate: 1 pint per acre of Andover Herbicide per year: only to be used to control hemp sesbania.
- Do not apply Andover Herbicide to rice more than twice per year.
- Once rice has reached the boot stage, do not treat with Andover Herbicide.
- Do not use water from treated rice fields for crop irrigation except those crops labeled for use with Andover Herbicide.
- Do not harvest crayfish from rice areas treated with Andover Herbicide.

Tank Mixes

See Table 2 for additive options. Andover Herbicide may be tank mixed with the following products for the treatment of rice.

Tank Mix Partner	Additive (refer to Table 2)
Basagran® (sodium bentazon)	Option C
Facet® 75 DF (quinclorac)	Option C
Propanil	Option C

SOYBEANS

Refer to Application Instructions (above) and Table 1. Make a spray application with Andover Herbicide to actively growing small weeds. For subsequent weed flushes, or to control weeds that escaped the first treatment, make a sequential application of this product as follows: apply 1 pint of this product following an initial application of 1 pint. Treatment(s) with Andover Herbicide must be made prior to target weeds reaching the maximum size specified in Table 1.

Tank Mixes
See Table 2 for additive options. For the treatment of Soybean, Andover Herbicide may be tank mixed with the following products:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive (refer to Table 2)
Assure II®[a] (quizalofop-p-ethyl)	Option C
Basagran® (sodium bentazon)	Option C or Option D
Classic® (chlorimuron ethyl)	Option C
First Rate® (cloransulam-methyl)	Option E
Frontier® 6.0 (dimethenamid)	Option C
Fusilade® DX[a] (fluazifop-p-butyl)	Option C
Fusion®[a] (fluazifop-p-butyl + fenoxaprop-p-ethyl)	Option C
Glyphosate[b]	8.5 lbs. to 17 lbs. of AMS per 100 gallons
Matador®[a] (quizalofop-p-ethyl)	Option C
Harmony® (up to 0.25 ounces)	Option C or Option E
Poast® (sethoxydim)	Option D
Poast Plus®[a] (sethoxydim)	Option D
Pursuit® (imazethapyr ammonium)	Option E
Raptor® (imazamox ammonium)	Option E
Resource® (flumiclorac pentyl ester)	Option D
Scepter® (imazaquin)	Option C
Select® 2 EC (clethodim)	Option D
Synchrony® XP[c] (up to 0.5 ounce) (thifensulfuron methyl + chlorimuron ethyl)	Option G or Option H
2,4-DB	Option C
Clethodim	

[a] If utilizing this mixture as part of a weed control program, do the following:

- If an area is treated with the tank mix partner first, wait at least 24 hours before applying Andover Herbicide to the same area.
- If an area is treated with Andover Herbicide first, wait 7 days before applying the tank mix partner to the same area.

[b] Only apply this product in tank mix with glyphosate containing herbicides to glyphosate tolerant soybeans or severe crop injury or plant death will occur.

[c] Application to soybean crops that have not been designated STS will cause severe crop injury and/or loss of yield. Do not add an oil concentrate when applying to soybean not designated STS.

Burndown Treatment (Prior to Soybean Planting)

To control present weeds (per Table 1), Andover Herbicide can be applied on its own before crop planting. Burndown prior to planting can be enhanced through the addition of a spray additive. However, this pre-planting application is not a replacement for a season long weed control program.

Burndown Treatment – Tank Mixes
See Table 2 for additive options. For the pre-planting burndown, Andover Herbicide may be mixed with the following products:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive (refer to Table 2)
Poast® (sethoxydim)	Option D, Option G or Option H
Poast Plus® (sethoxydim)	Option D, Option G or Option H
2,4-D LVE	Option D
Dicamba	
Glyphosate[a]	
Clethodim	

[a] Only apply this product in tank mix with glyphosate containing herbicides to glyphosate tolerant soybeans or severe crop injury or plant death will occur.

Burndown Treatment (Post harvest/Fallow/Crop Stubble/Set-aside) – plantback only to soybeans

To control present weeds (per Table 1), Andover Herbicide can be applied on its own after harvest in the fall, spring or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Burndown after harvest can be enhanced through the addition of a spray additive. However, this post-harvest application is not a replacement for a season long weed control program. Apply to acres that will only be planted back to soybeans. **Tank Mixes:** See Table 2 for additive options. For post-harvest burndown, Andover Herbicide may be mixed with the tank-mix partners listed in the table under Burndown Treatment – Tank Mixes.

Tank Mixtures for Glyphosate Tolerant Soybeans
Andover Herbicide can be applied postemergent in tank mixtures with glyphosate containing herbicides to control glyphosate resistant weeds. Target weeds must be listed on this label. Refer to Table 1 for a list of weeds controlled, application rates and application timing. If using spray additives, follow the directions on the glyphosate tank mix partner product label. Information on this label regarding weed growth stages and application rates must be followed for effective broadleaf weed control. Only apply this product in tank mix with glyphosate containing herbicides to glyphosate tolerant soybeans or severe crop injury or plant death will occur.

STRAWBERRIES
To control listed weeds, use ground equipment to apply this product up to a maximum of 1.5 pints of Andover Herbicide per acre per year (0.375 lb. ai per acre per year). Treat with Andover Herbicide using a broadcast application of this product or a tank mix in 20-40 gallons of water per acre. When making an application by band strip application, reduce rates proportionally.

RESTRICTION: Do not apply more than 3 pints Andover Herbicide per acre per year (0.75 lb. ai per acre per year). For strawberry, aerial application is prohibited.

Annual Strawberries grown on plastic mulch on plant beds:

Apply this product before transplanting and before laying the mulch but after final land preparation. Use one banded application. For the best treatment, reduce soil disturbance to a minimum during planting and during the laying of plastic.

When treating between rows of mulch, apply Andover Herbicide in between mulched beds to the center of the strawberry row as a direct-shielded application. Do not allow Andover Herbicide to contact strawberry crops.

Perennial Strawberries:

After the last harvest or following bed renovation, make an initial application of Andover Herbicide. In late fall to early spring, when plants are dormant, make a second application. The second application must be made a minimum of 120 days after the strawberry harvest.

When treating row middles with Andover Herbicide, apply the product up to the maximum rate of 1.5 pints per acre per year of Andover Herbicide (0.375 lb. ai per acre per year).

Broadleaves Leaves Controlled by Andover Herbicide
Artichoke, Jerusalem *(Helianthus tuberosus)*
Balloonvine *(Cardiospemum halicacaburm)*
Beggarweed, Florida *(Desmodium tortuosum)*
Beggarticks *(Bidens frondosa)*
Bindweed, Field *(Convolvulus arvensis)*
Bindweed, Hedge *(Convolvulus sepium)*
Buckwheat, Wild *(Polygonum convolvulus)*
Buffalobur *(Solanum rostratum)*
Burgherkin *(Cucumis anguria)*
Carpetweed *(Mollugo verticillata)*

Broadleaves Leaves Controlled by Andover Herbicide
Citron (Wild Watermelon) *(Citrullus vulgaris)*
Cocklebur, Common *(Xanthium pensylvanicum)*
Cocklebur,Heartleaf *(Xanthium strumarium)*
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam *(Acalypha ostryaefolia)*
Copperleaf, Virginia *(Acalypha virginica)*
Crotolaria, Showy *(Crotalaria spectabillis)*
Croton, Tropic *(Croton glandulosus)*
Croton, Wooly *(Croton capitatus)*
Crownbeard, Golden *(Verbesina encelioides)*
Cucumber, Wild Spiny *(Cucumis dipsaceus)*
Eclipta *(Eclipta alba)*
Galinsoga, Hairy *(Galinsoga ciliate)*
Galinsoga, Smallflower *(Galinsoga parviflora)*
Groundcherry, Cutleaf *(Physalis angulate)*
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf *(Physalis lanceifolia)*
Indigo, Hairy *(Indigo fera hirsute)*
Jimsonweed *(Datura stramonium)*
Ladysthumb *(Polygonum persicaria)*
Lambsquarters, Common *(Chenopodium album)*
Milkweed, Climbing *(Sarcostemma cyanchoides)*
Milkweed, Common *(Asclepias syriaca)*
Morningglory, Cypressvine *(Ipomoea quamoclit)*
Morningglory, Entireleaf *(Ipomoea hederacea var. integruscula)*
Morningglory, Ivyleaf *(Ipomoea hederacea var. hederacea)*
Morningglory, Purple Moonflower *(Ipomoea muricata)*
Morningglory, Scarlet *(Ipomoea coccinea)*
Morningglory, Smallflower *(Jacquemontia tamnifolia)*
Morningglory, Small White (pitted) *(Opomoea lacunose)*
Morningglory, Tall, Common *(Ipomoea purpurea)*
Morningglory, Willowleaf (Palmleaf) *(Ipomoea wrightii)*
Mustard, Wild *(Brassica kaber)*
Nightshade, Black *(Solanum nigrum)*
Nightshade, Eastern Black *(Solanum ptycanthum)*
Pigweed, Palmer *(Amaranthus palmeri)*
Pigweed, Prostrate *(Amaranthus blitoides)*
Pigweed, Redroot *(Amaranthus retroflexus)*
Pigweed, Smooth *(Amaranthus hybridus)*
Pigweed, Spiny *(Amaranthus spinosus)*
Poinsettia, Wild *(Euphorbia heterophylla)*
Poorjoe *(Diodia teres)*
Purslane, Common *(Portulaca oleracea)*
Pusley, Florida *(Richardia scabra)*
Ragweed, Common *(Ambrosia artemisifolia)*
Ragweed, Giant *(Ambrosia trifida)*
Redvine *(Brunnichia cirrhosa)*
Senna, Coffee *(Cassia occidentalis)*
Sesbania, Hemp *(Sesbania exaltata)*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania *(Polygonum pensylvanicum)*
Smellmelon *(Cucumis melo)*
Spurge, Prostrate *(Euphorbia supine)*
Spurge, Spotted *(Euphorbia maculate)*
Starbur, Bristly *(Acanthospermum hispidum)*

Broadleaves Leaves Controlled by Andover Herbicide
Teaweed (See Sida, Prickly) *(Sida spinosa)*
Trumpetcreeper *(Campsis radicans)*
Velvetleaf *(Abutilon theophrasti)*
Waterhemp, Common *(Amaranthus rudis)*
Waterhemp, Tall *(Amaranthus tuberculatus)*

Grasses Controlled by Andover Herbicide
Foxtail, Giant *(Setaria faberi)*
Foxtail, Green *(Setaria viridis)*
Foxtail, Yellow *(Setaria lutescens)*
Johnsongrass, Seedling *(Sorghum halepense)*
Johnsongrass, Rhizome *(Sorghum halepense)*
Panicum, Fall *(Panicum dichotomiflorum)*
Panicum, Texas *(Panicum texanum)*
Shattercane *(Sorghum bicolor)*
Volunteer Barley *(Hordeum vulgare)*
Volunteer Barley, Corn *(Zea mays)*
Volunteer Barley, Oats *(Avena sativa)*
Volunteer Barley, Rye *(Secale cereal)*
Volunteer Barley, Wheat *(Triticum aestivum)*

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store below 32ºF.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container 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, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. If rinsate cannot be used, follow pesticide disposal instructions. If not triple rinsed, these containers are acute hazardous wastes and must be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove the contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Atticus, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ATTICUS, LLC MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILTY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Atticus, LLC or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Atticus, LLC's election, one of the following: (1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or (2) Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Atticus, LLC shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Atticus, LLC is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case, to the extent consistent with applicable law, shall Atticus, LLC be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer above and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Atticus, LLC or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

EPA Approval Date

Sublabel B: For use on soybeans

GROUP	14	HERBICIDE

ANDOVER™
Herbicide

[Alternate brand names: Acifluorfen 2E Herbicide, Andover BDF Herbicide]

For use on soybeans

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Sodium salt of acifluorfen* 20.1%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 79.9%
TOTAL: 100.0%

*Equivalent to 2 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER/PELIGRO

Si usted no entienda 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:	• 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 ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• 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.
IF SWALLOWED:	• 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 the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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 CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. ANTIDOTE – No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically.	

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

EPA Reg. No. 91234-155 **EPA Est. No. _____**

NET CONTENTS: ____GALS

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin, or inhaled. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin and breathing vapor or spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material.

Mixers, Loaders and Applicators must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Goggles or face shield

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not re-use them.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls Statement

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or cockpits 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 requirements 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.
- 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, or 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. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

Sodium acifluorfen is known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable (sandy/loamy soils) and water tables are shallow could result in contamination of groundwater. Use of irrigated water in such areas will increase the likelihood of 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 people, either directly or through drift. Only handlers wearing PPE may be in the treatment area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label to minimize off-site exposures. All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

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**.

The following PPE is required for early entry into 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

- Coveralls over long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear if overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

Notify workers of pesticide application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Andover Herbicide is a selective herbicide for use in soybeans for postemergence and burndown control of grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in this label. Andover Herbicide is a soluble concentrate. Andover Herbicide is specifically formulated for enhanced burndown control of problem weeds including glyphosate and ALS resistant weeds, for example pigweed. Andover Herbicide can also be tank mixed with other herbicides used in burndown treatments to enhance and broaden the range of weed control. Please refer to the tank mix treatment chart found in this label under the Burndown Applications segment for more information.

Crop Tolerance

Crops listed as use sites are tolerant of Andover Herbicide at all growth stages specified below. Following treatment with this product, crops may display temporary leaf speckling; however, crops will outgrow the condition within 10 days. Crop vigor and/or new growth will not be affected by applications of Andover Herbicide.

Cleaning Application Equipment

Application equipment must be triple rinsed before and after treatment with Andover Herbicide. Use a strong detergent or commercial spray cleaner following the manufacturer's instructions.

Fish Advisory Statement

This product may be hazardous to aquatic organisms, particularly in clear, shallow water bodies that are adjacent to treated areas. Therefore, transport to water by runoff or spray drift of this product in areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark should be avoided. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Pollinator Advisory Statement

This product may adversely impact the forage and habitat of local pollinators, including the monarch butterfly (and its larvae), birds, or bats if reaches non-target areas. Protect pollinators by following label directions to minimize spray drift.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Irrigated Areas

Applying Andover Herbicide to weed species under conditions of drought may result in inadequate control. In order to ensure weeds are actively growing, it may be necessary to irrigate target areas prior to applying this product.

Spray Coverage
For effective control and thorough coverage, ensure this product is applied in a sufficient spray volume. Spray coverage may be prevented or hindered by dense leaf canopies that may shelter smaller target weeds.

Treat with Andover Herbicide as an aerial banding application or as a broadcast application to actively growing weeds. Specific growth stage(s) and rates are listed in the Crop-Specific Information section for soybeans.

Adequate control may be hindered if treatment with Andover Herbicide is delayed as the growth stage specified in this label may be exceeded. Applying Andover Herbicide in burndown or during early postemergence when weeds are small will allow treatment using the lower rate (dependent upon the weed species present) and will facilitate thorough spray coverage.

Unless the Crop-Specific Information section (below) specifies otherwise, apply Andover Herbicide at the following rates.

Aerial Application
Use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of water when applying this product as an aerial application. A minimum of 5 gallons per acre of water has been effective where sufficient coverage can be achieved.

Application Equipment

Use spray equipment for applications of Andover Herbicide at a pressure of up to 40 psi. Applicators must use diaphragm-type nozzles that create cone patterns or fan spray. In order avoid drift and to ensure best coverage with Andover Herbicide, refer to the Spray Drift Management section (below).

Ground (Banding) Applications
Adjust row banding equipment in order to ensure the most thorough coverage of weeds in the row. Direct two nozzles from either side of the crop row toward the target weeds in the center rows. Do not use a single nozzle for treatment over the row. Use a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre on the band with a minimum band width of 15 inches. For further instructions, refer to the Ground Application Equipment and Methods of Application (Broadcast) section.

Ground Application Equipment and Methods of Application (Broadcast)

Application Equipment
Use hollow cone nozzles to apply Andover Herbicide, spaced 20 inches apart (maximum). Application may also be made with a standard high-pressure flat fan for pesticide treatment. Do not apply this product with flood, controlled droplet applicator (CDA) or chamber nozzles as inconsistent coverage may result, causing variable weed control. Do not apply Andover Herbicide with selective application equipment such as wiper applicators or recirculating sprayers.

Water Volume
Apply this product in 10-20 gallons per broadcast acre of spray solution for best results. If there is dense weed foliage, increase water volume up to 50 gallons.

Spray Pressure
Use spray equipment to apply Andover Herbicide at a minimum pressure of 40 psi. It is important to measure spray pressure at the boom. Do not measure spray pressure at the pump or in the line. Where there a low volume of water (i.e., 10 gallons per acre) or where there is dense weed/crop foliage, use a minimum spray pressure of 60 psi for optimal results.

Cultivation
Do not cultivate treated areas within 5 days prior to treatment with Andover Herbicide, or 7 days following treatment.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Use best practices to avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas. Do not apply when conditions favor drift from target areas. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The applicator must follow the most restrictive use precautions to avoid drift, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances. A drift control agent may reduce drift, however, it may also decrease weed control.

SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- When using ground application equipment, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

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. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- 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 A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- 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-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.

- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.
- Nozzle Type - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore a shorter boom length is recommended.
- Application Height - Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

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

DRIFT REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY (DRT)
The EPA Drift Reduction Technology (DRT) Program was developed to encourage the manufacture, marketing, and use of spray technologies scientifically verified to significantly reduce pesticide drift. The use of DRTs should result in significantly less pesticide from spray applications drifting and being deposited in areas not targeted by those applications, compared to spray technologies that do not meet the minimum DRT standard. EPA-verified drift reduction technologies (DRTs) and their ratings will be added to the following webpage as they become available: https://www.epa.gov/reducing-pesticide-drift/epa-verified-and-rated-drift-reduction-technologies

WIND
Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.
Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY
When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS
Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of 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.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT
Andover Herbicide is a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Andover Herbicide and other Group 14 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 14 may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 14 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Andover Herbicide or other Group 14 herbicides. Refer to crop specific directions (below) for maximum application rates and number of applications.

If levels of control provided by applications of this product is reduced, and cannot be accounted for by factors such as misapplication, abnormal levels of target species or extremes of weather, it may be the case that target species have developed a strain resistant to applications of Andover Herbicide. If resistance develops, Andover Herbicide may not provide sufficient control of target species. Where you suspect target species are developing resistance, contact State/local agricultural advisors.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of Andover Herbicide or other target site of action Group 14 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using 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.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting 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.
- User should scout before and after application.
- User should report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

Confirmed Resistant Weeds and Rates

	Rate of Andover Herbicide					
Weeds Species	**0.5 pint of Andover Herbicide per acre**		**1.0 pint of Andover Herbicide per acre**		**1.5 pints of Andover Herbicide per acre**	
	Growth Stage[b] (up to)	**Max. Height (inches)**	**Growth Stage[b] (up to)**	**Max. Height (inches)**	**Growth Stage[b] (up to)**	**Maximum Height (inches)**
Ragweed, Common	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	3
Waterhemp, Tall	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4

Table 1: Application Rates for Andover Herbicide – Soybeans

In Table 1 below, weed height is given for guidance purposes only and is dependent on environmental factors. When using Table 1, place importance on leaf stages when determining the stage(s) of growth of listed weeds. Refer to the Additives section below for more information.

	Rate of Andover Herbicide					
Weeds Species	**0.5 pint of Andover Herbicide per acre**		**1.0 pint of Andover Herbicide per acre**		**1.5 pints of Andover Herbicide per acre**	
	Growth Stage[b] (up to)	**Max. Height (inches)**	**Growth Stage[b] (up to)**	**Max. Height (inches)**	**Growth Stage[b] (up to)**	**Maximum Height (inches)**
Balloonvine	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Beggarweed, Florida	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2[c]
Buckwheat, Wild	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2[c]
Buffalobur	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2[c]
Burgherkin	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2[c]
Carpetweed	-	-	Multi 3" diameter	Less than 2	Multi 6" diameter	2
Citron (Wild Watermelon)	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2[c]
Cocklebur	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Copperleaf, Hophorn beam	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Copperleaf, Virginia	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Crotolaria, Showy	-	-	6 leaves	6[c]	6 leaves	6[c]
Croton, Tropic	-	-	1-2 leaves	Less than 2	2 leaves	2
Croton, Wooly	-	-	1-2 leaves	Less than 2	2 leaves	2
Crownbeard, Golden	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2
Eclipta	-	-	-	-	6 leaves	Less than 2
Galinsoga, Hairy	-	-	-	-	4 leaves	Less than 2

Weeds Species	Rate of Andover Herbicide					
	0.5 pint of Andover Herbicide per acre		1.0 pint of Andover Herbicide per acre		1.5 pints of Andover Herbicide per acre	
	Growth Stage[b] (up to)	Max. Height (inches)	Growth Stage[b] (up to)	Max. Height (inches)	Growth Stage[b] (up to)	Maximum Height (inches)
Galinsoga, Smallflower	-	-	-	-	4 leaves	Less than 2
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Indigo, Hairy	-	-	-	-	3 leaves	Less than 2
Jimsonweed	-	-	4 leaves	4	6 leaves	6
Ladysthumb	-	-	4 leaves	4	6 leaves	6
Lambsquarters, Common[4]	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Morningglory, Cypressvine	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Morningglory, Entireleaf	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Morningglory, Purple	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Moonflower, Scarlet	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Moonflower, Smallflower	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Moonflower, Small White (pitted)	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Moonflower, Tall (common)	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Moonflower, Willowleaf (Palmleaf)	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Mustard, Wild	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	Less than 4	4 leaves	4
Nightshade, Eastern Black	-	-	2-3 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	2
Nightshade, Black	-	-	2-3 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	2
Pigweed, Palmer	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Pigweed, Prostrate	-	-	-	-	4 leaves	4
Pigweed, Redroot	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Pigweed, Smooth	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Pigweed, Spiny	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2	2 leaves	2
Poinsettia, Wild	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2[c]
Poorjoe	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Purslane, Common	-	-	-	-	Multi 6" diameter	1
Pusley, Florida	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Ragweed, Common	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	3
Ragweed, Giant	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2	2 leaves	3
Senna, Coffee	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2[c]
Sesbania, Hemp	-	-	4 leaves	4[c]	6 leaves	6[c]
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	-	-	4 leaves	4	6 leaves	6
Smellmelon	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2[c]
Spurge, Prostrate	-	-	-	-	Multi 0.5" diameter	-
Spurge, Spotted	-	-	-	-	Multi 0.5" diameter	-
Starbur, Bristly	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2[c]
Waterhemp, Common	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Waterhemp, Tall	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Annual Grasses						
Foxtail, Giant[c]	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Foxtail, Green[c]	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Foxtail, Yellow[c]	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Johnsongrass, Seedling[c]	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Panicum, Fall[c]	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Shattercane[c]	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Volunteer Small Grains[c]	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1

[a]Includes triazine and ALS resistant biotypes.
[b]When assessing leaf stages as an indication of growth stage, do not count pairs of leaves, count individual leaves separately and do not count cotyledon leaves. Do not treat weeds during the cotyledon stage of growth.
[c]Refer to the Special Use Directions section below.
[d]Supression or partial control.

ADDITIONAL WEED PROBLEMS IN SOYBEANS

SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS

Prior to applying Andover Herbicide with spray equipment, ensure that there is good soil moisture. For an effective application, soil must be moist before and after application.

Use a rate of 1.5 pints of Andover Herbicide per acre, mixed with 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix (unless otherwise stated) for the following weeds:

Beggarweed, Florida
Florida Beggarweed is difficult to control because it has a long germination season. Apply Andover Herbicide when Florida Beggarweed seedlings have no more than 2 expanding young true leaves and seedlings are no higher than 1.5".

To ensure an optimal treatment of Andover Herbicide for control of Florida Beggarweed, obtain maximum control of the earliest flush of the weed. Schedule cultivation to ensure that secondary weed flushes and regrowth are controlled.

Applications of Andover Herbicide will suppress and/or partially control Florida Beggarweed growing in high soil moisture or in high relative humidity.

Buckwheat, Wild
Buffalobur
Andover Herbicide will provide partial control when buffalobur and wild buckwheat seedlings have less than 2 true leaves. Treat with Andover Herbicide at a rate of 1.5 pints per acre in 30 gallons of water.

Cucurbits: Burgherkin
Citron (Wild Watermelon)
Smellmelon
The cucumber species may be difficult to control with a single application as germination of the plant occurs over a protracted period. For an effective application of Andover Herbicide, ensure the first treatment is made no later than the 2-leaf stage.

Morninglories
In order to achieve control of morninglories on a consistent basis, make sequential applications of 1 pint of Andover Herbicide.

Poinsettia, Wild
Usually, Andover Herbicide will kill or severely stunt Wild Poinsettia. Apply this product to before the formation of the third true leaf.

Treatment with Andover Herbicide may result in a differential in height between surviving poinsettia and soybeans crops which will allow for directed applications. Directed applications may be undertaken in order to achieve greater control.

Sesbania, Hemp
Crotolaria, Showy
Sesbania and Crotalaria are sensitive to treatment with this product. Therefore, control can be achieved at almost any plant height.

Apply Andover Herbicide at the rate of 1 pint per acre after maximum weed emergence but before bloom. Applications of this product made after bloom are usually ineffective. Ensure that target weed species are not shaded by the crop canopy from spray applications. In order to control infestations of Sesbania in the late season, wait until the weed breaks the crop canopy before applying Andover Herbicide.

Senna, Coffee
Starbur, Bristly
Applications of this product are usually ineffective if made after the 2-leaf growth stage. Andover Herbicide will kill/suppress seedlings if applied to weeds not past the 2 leaf growth stage at the directed rate.

Perennial Weeds

- **Bindweed, Field and Hedge**
- **Milkweed, Climbing and Common**
- **Redvine, Trumpetcreeper**

Acifluorfen is not effective in killing rootstocks of these perennial weeds because control of weeds growing from rootstocks underground is difficult. Applications of Andover Herbicide will burn back above ground plants and suppress regrowth. Apply this product at the rate directed in Table 1 with 2 to 4 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

Annual Grasses

- **Foxtail, Giant, Green and Yellow**
- **Johnsongrass, Seedling**
- **Panicum, Fall**
- **Shattercane**

When used with a pre-emergence herbicide or preplant incorporated herbicide, this product will provide supplemental control of grasses and will kill/suppress annual grasses not past the 2-leaf stage of growth. Andover Herbicide must not be used as the basic or lone component in an annual grasses control program.

Volunteer Small Grains

- **Barley**
- **Oats**
- **Rye**
- **Wheat**

To suppress or kill weeds, treat emerging volunteer small grains which are at the 1 to 2 leaf growth stage with Andover Herbicide.

ADDITIVES

For consistent control with Andover Herbicide, one of the following additives must be combined with this product: ammonium sulfate, nonionic surfactant, urea ammonium nitrate, crop oil concentrate.

UAN (or AMS) should be the additive selected when controlling velvetleaf.

Using additives with Andover Herbicide may result in leaf burn. Leaf burn is more likely to occur if the relative humidity and the air temperature are high. Crop vigor will remain unaffected and new growth will continue normally. For more details, contact the Atticus, LLC representative for your area.

See Table 2 For Additive Options, and Table 3 for Additive Rates.

Nonionic Surfactant
Use 1 to 2 pints of 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. Use a higher rate of spray surfactant for certain weeds.

Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) Fertilizer
AMS is a granular, dry, nitrogen-source fertilizer. It must not be used unless it has been shown to be effective within the local area. AMS of an inferior grade will not dissolve adequately and may plug spray nozzles. Only use fine-feed grade or spray grade AMS.

Do not apply AMS in less than 10 gallons per acre. Precipitation may cause problems with AMS if it is applied in reduced volumes.

Oil Concentrate
The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- be nonphytotoxic,
- contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- provide good mixing quality in the compatibility test, and
- be successful in local experience.

The composition of suitable additives will vary. Vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to have good mixing properties. Highly refined vegetable oils have been shown to be more successful as additives than those that are unrefined. For more information, see the Compatibility Test for Mix Components section.

Use of certain oil concentrate products may result in excessive leaf burn. Prior to purchasing an oil concentrate, contact your local area additive supplier regarding the success and suitability of the product.

UAN: Urea Ammonium Nitrate
UAN may be added to this product for increased control of weeds and instead of other spray additives in order to improve control of target weeds. UAN is known as either 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles to apply this product combined with UAN because most UAN solutions are mildly corrosive to mild steel, brass and galvanized metals. Thoroughly rinse application equipment immediately after use with water.

Effects of Temperature and Relative Humidity
To ensure that the use of adjuvants is effective, use the following equation and use rate table (Table 2):

> If temperature (degrees Fahrenheit) plus relative humidity (expressed as a percentage) exceeds 150, use the lower rates for adjuvants in Table 2.
> Example: Temperature 75ºF + relative humidity 90% = 165: use the lower use rate for adjuvant in Table 2

Table 2 – Tank Mix Use Rates for Additives and Additive Options

Option	Additive(s)	Use Rate
A	AMS	2.5 pounds per acre
B	UAN	4-8 pints per acre
C	Nonionic Surfactant	1-2 pints per 100 gallons
D	Crop Oil Concentrate	1-2 pints per acre
E	AMS and Nonionic Surfactant	AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) Nonionic surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons)
F	UAN and Nonionic Surfactant	UAN (2-4 pints per acre) Nonionic surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons)
G	AMS and Crop Oil Concentrate	AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre)
H	UAN and Crop Oil Concentrate	UAN (2-4 pints per acre) Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre)

Table 3 – Additive Rate Per Acre

Additive	Ground Application Rate	Air Application Rate
Nonionic Surfactant	1-2 pints per 100 gallons	1-2 pints per 100 gallons
AMS Oil Concentrate UAN Solution	2.5 pounds per acre 1-2 pints per acre 4-8 pints per acre	2.5 pounds per acre 1-2 pints per acre 4 pints per acre

MIXING INFORMATION

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing Andover Herbicide with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides or miticides), additives or fertilizers. Atticus, LLC does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on the Andover Herbicide label.

Refer to local area agricultural authorities who may recommend tank mixtures not specified on Atticus, LLC labeling. The use of tank mixtures whose effectiveness has not been tested may result in crop injury, reduced weed control or physical incompatibility.

Read and follow the directions and tank mix instructions of all products in the tank mix. The most restrictive label of the tank mix partners must apply. This product may be tank mixed with the following products (Generic versions of these products may be available. Andover Herbicide may be tank mixed with generic products provided that the specific product is registered for the same uses as Andover Herbicide.):

• Assure® II (quizalofop p-ethyl)	• Fusion® (fluazifop-p-butyl + fenoxaprop-p-ethyl)	• Raptor® (imazamox ammonium)
• Basagran® (sodium bentazon)	• Glyphosate	• Synchrony XP
		• Resource® (flumiclorac pentyl ester)
• Classic® (chlorimuron ethyl)	• Matador® (quizalofop-p-ethyl)	• Scepter® (imazaquin)
• FirstRate® (cloransulam-methyl)	• Harmony® (thifensulfuron methyl)	• Select® (clethodim)
	• Poast® (sethoxydim)	• Synchrony® STS (thifensulfuron methyl + chlorimuron ethyl)
• Frontier® 6.0 (dimethenamid)	• Poast® Plus (sethoxydim)	• 2,4-DB
• Fusilade® DX (fluazifop-p-butyl)	• Pursuit® (imazethapyr ammonium)	• 2,4-DB (preplant burndown only)
		• Dicamba

For further instructions, see the Crop-Specific Information section. Applicators must read and follow the directions and tank mix instructions of all products in the tank mix. The most restrictive label of the tank mix partners must apply.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in **Mixing Order** using teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

1. **Water**. Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
2. **Agitation**. Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Products in PVA Bags**. Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
5. **Water-soluble products** (such as Andover Herbicide). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
6. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
7. **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
8. **Remaining quantity of water.** Maintain constant agitation during application.

RESTRICTIONS

- Leave at least 15 days between treatments with this product.
- Plants treated with this product must not be used for feed or forage.
- Weeds or crops that are under stress (e.g. from flooding, drought, hail damage, widely fluctuating temperatures, herbicide injury or mechanical injury) must not be treated with this product or unsatisfactory control of weeds may result. Do not apply Andover Herbicide to injured crops. Crop injury may be caused by a previous herbicide application (e.g. phytotoxicity and plant stunting). Treating injured crops with Andover Herbicide may cause existing crop damage to be enhanced or prolonged.
- Andover Herbicide must not be applied through irrigation systems of any type.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated crops. Do not allow treated areas to be used to harvest forage, hay or feed for livestock.
- In the event of crop failure, do not replant small grains in a treated field for 40 days following the application of Andover Herbicide to that field. The replanting of strawberries, peanuts and soybeans may take place immediately after a crop failure. All other species of rotational crops must not be replanted for 100 days following an application with Andover Herbicide.

Soybeans

- Do not apply more than a total of 2 pints per acre of Andover Herbicide per year (0.5 lb. ai per acre per year). Do not apply more than 1.5 pints per acre of Andover Herbicide per application (0.375 lb. ai per acre per application).

LIMITATIONS

- The effectiveness of an application of this product may be reduced if rainfall or overhead irrigation happens within 4 hours of treatment.

Table 4 – Summary of Crop-Specific Restrictions

Crop	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Minimum Time Between Application to Harvest (in days)	Maximum Rate Per Year (Per Acre in pints)	Maximum Rate Per Application (Per Acre in pints)
Soybeans	50	2	1.5 pints

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

SOYBEANS

Refer to Application Instructions (above) and Table 1. Make a spray application with Andover Herbicide to actively growing small weeds. For subsequent weed flushes, or to control weeds that escaped the first treatment, make a sequential application of this product as follows: apply 1 pint of this product following an initial application of 1 pint. Treatment(s) with Andover Herbicide must be made prior to target weeds reaching the maximum size specified in Table 1.

Tank Mixes

See Table 2 for additive options. For the treatment of Soybeans, Andover Herbicide may be tank mixed with the following products:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive (refer to Table 2)
Assure II®[a] (quizalofop-p-ethyl)	Option C
Basagran® (sodium bentazon)	Option C or Option D
Classic® (chlorimuron ethyl)	Option C
First Rate® (cloransulam-methyl)	Option E
Frontier® 6.0 (dimethenamid)	Option C
Fusilade® DX[a] (fluazifop-p-butyl)	Option C
Fusion®[a] (fluazifop-p-butyl + fenoxaprop-p-ethyl)	Option C
Glyphosate[b]	8.5 lbs. to 17 lbs. of AMS per 100 gallons
Matador®[a] (quizalofop-p-ethyl)	Option C
Harmony® (up to 0.25 ounces)	Option C or Option E
Poast® (sethoxydim)	Option D
Poast Plus®[a] (sethoxydim)	Option D
Pursuit® (imazethapyr ammonium)	Option E
Raptor® (imazamox ammonium)	Option E
Resource® (flumiclorac pentyl ester)	Option D
Scepter® (imazaquin)	Option C
Select® 2 EC (clethodim)	Option D
Synchrony® XP[c] (up to 0.5 ounce) (thifensulfuron methyl + chlorimuron ethyl)	Option G or Option H
2,4-DB	Option C
Clethodim	

[a] If utilizing this mixture as part of a weed control program, do the following:

- If an area is treated with the tank mix partner first, wait at least 24 hours before applying Andover Herbicide to the same area.
- If an area is treated with Andover Herbicide first, wait 7 days before applying the tank mix partner to the same area.

[b] Only apply this product in tank mix with glyphosate containing herbicides to glyphosate tolerant soybeans or severe crop injury or plant death will occur.

[c] Application to soybean crops that have not been designated STS will cause severe crop injury and/or loss of yield. Do not add an oil concentrate when applying to soybean not designated STS.

Burndown Treatment (Prior to Soybean Planting)

Andover Herbicide has been specially formulated for use in burndown treatments to particularly aide in control of weeds resistant to glyphosate and ALS inhibitors. To control present weeds (per Table 1), Andover Herbicide can be applied on its own before crop planting. Andover Herbicide can also be used as a tank mix partner with other burndown herbicides to broaden range and level of control. Reduced rates of Andover Herbicide in three way combinations with Glyphosate plus 2,4-D OR Dicamba may be found to be very effective particularly in controlling resistant pigweed. Burndown prior to planting can be

enhanced through the addition of a spray additive. However, this pre-plant burndown application is not a replacement for a season long weed control program.

Burndown Treatment – Tank Mixes
See Table 2 for additive options. For the pre-planting burndown, Andover Herbicide may be mixed with the following products:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive (refer to Table 2)
Poast® (sethoxydim)	Option D, Option G or Option H
Poast Plus® (sethoxydim)	Option D, Option G or Option H
2,4-D	Option D
Dicamba	
Glyphosate[a]	
Clethodim	

[a] Only apply this product in tank mix with glyphosate containing herbicides to glyphosate tolerant soybeans or severe crop injury or plant death will occur.

Burndown Treatment (Post harvest/Fallow/Crop Stubble/Set-aside) – plantback only to soybeans

To control present weeds (per Table 1), Andover Herbicide can be applied on its own after harvest in the fall, spring or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Burndown after harvest can be enhanced through the addition of a spray additive. However, this post-harvest application is not a replacement for a season long weed control program. Apply to acres that will only be planted back to soybeans. **Tank Mixes:** See Table 2 for additive options. For post-harvest burndown, Andover Herbicide may be mixed with the tank-mix partners listed in the table under Burndown Treatment – Tank Mixes.

Tank Mixtures for Glyphosate Tolerant Soybeans
Andover Herbicide can be applied postemergent in tank mixtures with glyphosate containing herbicides to control glyphosate resistant weeds. Target weeds must be listed on this label. Refer to Table 1 for a list of weeds controlled, application rates and application timing. If using spray additives, follow the directions on the glyphosate tank mix partner product label. Information on this label regarding weed growth stages and application rates must be followed for effective broadleaf weed control. Only apply this product in tank mix with glyphosate containing herbicides to glyphosate tolerant soybeans or severe crop injury or plant death will occur.

Broadleaves Leaves Controlled by Andover Herbicide
Artichoke, Jerusalem *(Helianthus tuberosus)*
Balloonvine *(Cardiospemum halicacaburm)*
Beggarweed, Florida *(Desmodium tortuosum)*
Beggarticks *(Bidens frondosa)*
Bindweed, Field *(Convolvulus arvensis)*
Bindweed, Hedge *(Convolvulus sepium)*
Buckwheat, Wild *(Polygonum convolvulus)*
Buffalobur *(Solanum rostratum)*
Burgherkin *(Cucumis anguria)*
Carpetweed *(Mollugo verticillata)*
Citron (Wild Watermelon) *(Citrullus vulgaris)*
Cocklebur, Common *(Xanthium pensylvanicum)*
Cocklebur,Heartleaf *(Xanthium strumarium)*
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam *(Acalypha ostryaefolia)*
Copperleaf, Virginia *(Acalypha virginica)*
Crotolaria, Showy *(Crotalaria spectabillis)*
Croton, Tropic *(Croton glandulosus)*
Croton, Wooly *(Croton capitatus)*
Crownbeard, Golden *(Verbesina encelioides)*
Cucumber, Wild Spiny *(Cucumis dipsaceus)*

Broadleaves Leaves Controlled by Andover Herbicide
Eclipta *(Eclipta alba)*
Galinsoga, Hairy *(Galinsoga ciliate)*
Galinsoga, Smallflower *(Galinsoga parviflora)*
Groundcherry, Cutleaf *(Physalis angulate)*
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf *(Physalis lanceifolia)*
Indigo, Hairy *(Indigo fera hirsute)*
Jimsonweed *(Datura stramonium)*
Ladysthumb *(Polygonum persicaria)*
Lambsquarters, Common *(Chenopodium album)*
Milkweed, Climbing *(Sarcostemma cyanchoides)*
Milkweed, Common *(Asclepias syriaca)*
Morningglory, Cypressvine *(Ipomoea quamoclit)*
Morningglory, Entireleaf *(Ipomoea hederacea var. integruscula)*
Morningglory, Ivyleaf *(Ipomoea hederacea var. hederacea)*
Morningglory, Purple Moonflower *(Ipomoea muricata)*
Morningglory, Scarlet *(Ipomoea coccinea)*
Morningglory, Smallflower *(Jacquemontia tamnifolia)*
Morningglory, Small White (pitted) *(Opomoea lacunose)*
Morningglory, Tall, Common *(Ipomoea purpurea)*
Morningglory, Willowleaf (Palmleaf) *(Ipomoea wrightii)*
Mustard, Wild *(Brassica kaber)*
Nightshade, Black *(Solanum nigrum)*
Nightshade, Eastern Black *(Solanum ptycanthum)*
Pigweed, Palmer *(Amaranthus palmeri)*
Pigweed, Prostrate *(Amaranthus blitoides)*
Pigweed, Redroot *(Amaranthus retroflexus)*
Pigweed, Smooth *(Amaranthus hybridus)*
Pigweed, Spiny *(Amaranthus spinosus)*
Poinsettia, Wild *(Euphorbia heterophylla)*
Poorjoe *(Diodia teres)*
Purslane, Common *(Portulaca oleracea)*
Pusley, Florida *(Richardia scabra)*
Ragweed, Common *(Ambrosia artemisifolia)*
Ragweed, Giant *(Ambrosia trifida)*
Redvine *(Brunnichia cirrhosa)*
Senna, Coffee *(Cassia occidentalis)*
Sesbania, Hemp *(Sesbania exaltata)*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania *(Polygonum pensylvanicum)*
Smellmelon *(Cucumis melo)*
Spurge, Prostrate *(Euphorbia supine)*
Spurge, Spotted *(Euphorbia maculate)*
Starbur, Bristly *(Acanthospermum hispidum)*
Teaweed (See Sida, Prickly) *(Sida spinosa)*
Trumpetcreeper *(Campsis radicans)*
Velvetleaf *(Abutilon theophrasti)*
Waterhemp, Common *(Amaranthus rudis)*
Waterhemp, Tall *(Amaranthus tuberculatus)*

Grasses Controlled by Andover Herbicide
Foxtail, Giant *(Setaria faberi)*
Foxtail, Green *(Setaria viridis)*
Foxtail, Yellow *(Setaria lutescens)*

Grasses Controlled by Andover Herbicide
Johnsongrass, Seedling *(Sorghum halepense)*
Johnsongrass, Rhizome *(Sorghum halepense)*
Panicum, Fall *(Panicum dichotomiflorum)*
Panicum, Texas *(Panicum texanum)*
Shattercane *(Sorghum bicolor)*
Volunteer Barley *(Hordeum vulgare)*
Volunteer Barley, Corn *(Zea mays)*
Volunteer Barley, Oats *(Avena sativa)*
Volunteer Barley, Rye *(Secale cereal)*
Volunteer Barley, Wheat *(Triticum aestivum)*

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store below 32ºF.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container 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, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. If rinsate cannot be used, follow pesticide disposal instructions. If not triple rinsed, these containers are acute hazardous wastes and must be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove the contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Atticus, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ATTICUS, LLC MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILTY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label

instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Atticus, LLC or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Atticus, LLC's election, one of the following: (1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or (2) Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Atticus, LLC shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Atticus, LLC is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case, to the extent consistent with applicable law, shall Atticus, LLC be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer above and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Atticus, LLC or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

EPA APPROVAL DATE