UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

June 18, 2020

Bill Washburn
Registration Manager
Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC
225 Schilling Blvd, Suite 300
Collierville, TN 38017

Subject: Label Amendment – PRN 2017-2 Language & Tank Mix Statements
Product Name: TrumpCard
EPA Registration Number: 5905-581
Application Date: 10/18/2018
Decision Number: 548010

Dear Mr. Washburn:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

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.

Your release for shipment of the product 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, please contact Kable Bo Davis by phone at 703-306-0415, or via email at davis.kable@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Mindy Ondish
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

ACCEPTED
06/18/2020
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 5905-581

Fluroxypyr	**GROUP**	**4**	**HERBICIDE**
2,4-D Acid	**GROUP**	**4**	**HERBICIDE**

TRUMP CARD®

For selective post emergence control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in Corn (Field and Sweet), Corn Grain, Small grains and Fallow cropland, and for Noncropland applications

Active Ingredient(s):

Fluroxypyr 1 -methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester	9.92%
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	27.59.%
Other Ingredient(s)	62.49.%
Total	100.00%

Contains xylene range aromatic solvent.

[1]Acid Equivalent: fluroxypyr: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyDoxy)acetic acid - 6.89% - .66 lb/gal
[2]Acid Equivalent: 2,4-D: 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid - 27.59 % - 2.65 lb/gal
Isomer specific by AQAC Method 978.05 1 5 Ed.

Keep Out of Reach of Children
DANGER-PELIGRO

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

FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	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 Inhaled:	Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If swallowed:	Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give **any** liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOTLINE 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 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.	
Note to Physician: May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard.	

EPA Reg. No. 5905-581
AD xxxxxx

EPA Est. No.
NET CONTENTS: (See application for package sizes)____

Herbicide

Manufactured for
HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC
225 Schilling Blvd., Suite 300
Collierville, Tennessee 38017

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if inhaled. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, or viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)

Note: For containers of over 1 gallon, but less than 5 gallons: Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or chemical-resistant apron in addition to other required PPE.

User Safety Requirements:

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. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

Engineering Controls Statements

For containers of 5 gallons or more: Do not open pour product from this container. A closed mechanical system (probe and pump) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. The mechanical system must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4)]. The handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

When handlers use enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections 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. Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing 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

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms and non-target plants. When cleaning equipment, do not pour washwater on the ground; spray or drain over a large area away from wells and other water sources. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters rinseate. 2,4-D has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Groundwater Contamination: Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing and transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions.
Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies elsewhere on this label. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1 -800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.helenaagri.com.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), 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.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, or viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements of this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms or nurseries: When this product is applied to non-cropland areas, do not enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

TRUMPCARD herbicide is a selective post emergence product for control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in wheat, barley, oats and millet not under-seeded with a legume, grasses grown for seed, and fallow cropland, and for non-cropland uses such as fence rows, building perimeters, around irrigation equipment, roadways, highways, industrial sites, recreational areas, and non-irrigation ditches.

Application Precautions

- Avoid applications where proximity of susceptible crops or other susceptible broadleaf plants is likely to result in exposure to spray or spray drift.

Application Restrictions

- Do not apply this product directly to, or otherwise permit it to come in direct contact with, susceptible crops or broadleaf plants including alfalfa, cotton, lettuce, edible beans, lentils, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tomatoes, tobacco, grapes, legumes, fruit trees, canola, tame mustard, other vegetables or ornamentals. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- Do not apply in greenhouses.
- **Maximum Application Rate:** Do not apply more than 3 pints of TRUMPCARD (0.25 lbs of fluroxypyr acid equivalent) per acre per growing season for crops and 6 pints of TRUMPCARD (0.5 lbs. of fluroxypyr acid equivalent) per acre for non-crop uses.
- **Plant-back Restriction:** Plant only those crops listed on this label or federally approved supplemental labeling for TRUMPCARD within 120 days following application.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Management of Kochia Biotypes: Research has suggested that many biotypes of kochia can occur within a single field. While kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to TRUMPCARD, all will be suppressed or controlled by the 1.5 pints labeled rate. Application of TRUMPCARD at rates below the 1.5 pints per acre rate can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

Best Resistance Management Practice: Extensive populations of Dicamba tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). In these areas, apply TRUMPCARD at a minimum rate of 1.5 pints per acre for optimal control of Dicamba tolerant kochia. In addition, TRUMPCARD should be rotated with products that do not contain Dicamba to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of TRUMPCARD for control of Dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes.

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift

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

Ground Applications: To minimize spray drift, apply TRUMPCARD in a total spray volume of 8 or more gallons per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's recommendations for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement,

spacing and operating height and pressure. Spot treatments should be applied only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray. (See Application Directions.)

Aerial Application: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Spray drift from aerial application can be minimized by applying a coarse spray at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; and by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the wing span of the aircraft. Spray pattern and droplet size distribution can be evaluated by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices, such as Automatic Flagman, may also be used. (See Application Directions.)

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

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information:**

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

Controlling Droplet Size:
Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Boom Length - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

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

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

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

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

Temperature Inversions - Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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

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

1. Drain any remaining TRUMPCARD from the spray tank and dispose of according to label disposal instructions.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water for 10 minutes. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom, and nozzles and drain the tank. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately.
4. If the spray equipment will be used on crops other than those labeled for TRUMPCARD, repeat steps 1 and 2 and thoroughly wash the outside of spray tank and the boom.

RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT STATEMENTS

For resistance management, TRUMPCARD is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to TRUMPCARD and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of TRUMPCARD or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.

- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.

- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.

- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact a Helena Agri-Enterprises Representative at 901-761-0050 or at www.helenaagri.com.

Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.

Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.

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

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

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Helena Agri-Enterprises representative or call 901-761-0050. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.

To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.

Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.

To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seedbank.

Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.

Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.

Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.

Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.

Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.

Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.

Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

TRUMPCARD

Fill the spray tank approximately ½ to ¾ full with water. Add the required amount of TRUMPCARD, then finish filling the spray tank. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform emulsion.

Tank Mixing

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

TRUMPCARD may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the use site (timing and method of application is the same as TRUMPCARD); and (2) tank mixing with TRUMPCARD is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed labeled application rates. If products containing the same active ingredient are tank mixed, do not exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient use rates.
- For products packaged in water soluble packaging, do not tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray equipment has been adequately cleaned.
- Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing:

A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of TRUMPCARD and other pesticides, fertilizers, or carriers. Use a clear glass jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately ½ hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludge's, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Tank Mixing Instructions:
Fill the spray tank to approximately ¼ to ½ of the total spray volume required. Start agitation. Add different formulation types in the order indicated, allowing time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each.

1. Add dry flowables, wettable powders, aqueous suspensions, flowables or liquids.
2. Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to ¾ of total spray volume and then add TRUMPCARD and other emulsifiable concentrates and any solutions.

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

Application Directions

Application Timing: Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at and following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. **Only weeds that are emerged at the time of application will be affected.** Foliage that is wet at the time of application may decrease control.
TRUMPCARD herbicide applications are rain-fast within 1 hour after application.

Application Rates: Generally, application rates at the lower end of the labeled rate range will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (plant stress conditions such as drought or extreme temperatures, dense weed stands and/or larger weeds) the higher rates within the rate range will be needed. Weeds growing in the absence of crop competition generally require higher rates to obtain satisfactory control or suppression.

Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity: Herbicidal activity of TRUMPCARD is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum activity requires active crop and weed growth. The temperature range for optimum herbicidal activity is 55°F to 75°F. Reduced activity will occur when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Frost before application (3 days) or shortly after (3 days) may reduce weed control and crop tolerance.

Coverage: For best results, apply in 3 or more gallons per acre by air or 10 or more gallons per acre by ground equipment. Do not exceed 40 gallons per acre total spray volume. Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Inadequate spray volume and coverage may result in decreased weed control. As crop canopy and weed density increase, spray volume should be increased to obtain equivalent weed control. Use larger nozzle tips or decrease spraying speed to increase spray volume rather than increasing boom pressure. Refer to manufacturer's recommendations for information on relationships between spray volume, and nozzle size and arrangement.

Adjuvants: Use of a high quality adjuvant labeled such as CPDA Certified Adjuvant for use on growing crops is recommended for improved weed control. Adjuvants are especially beneficial when applications are made (a) at lower carrier volumes, (b) under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought, or (c) to small, heavily pubescent kochia.

Spot Treatments: To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held or backpack sprayers may be used for spot applications of TRUMPCARD if care is taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates

in the table are based on an area of 1,000 sq ft. Mix the amount of TRUMPCARD (fl oz or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in one or more gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of product required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl oz or ml) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3,500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3,500 ÷ 1,000 = 3.5). An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Amount of TRUMPCARD to Equal Specified Broadcast Rate (Mix with 1 Gallon or More of Water and Apply to 1,000 sq ft)		
1-1/3 pt/acre	**2 pt/acre**	**2.25-3 pt/acre**
0.5 fl oz (15 ml)	0.75 fl oz (22 ml)	1.0 fl oz (29 ml)

1 fl oz = (29) ml

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED

(Numbers in parentheses (-) in weeds refer to footnotes below.)

Weeds Controlled		
bedstraw (cleavers)	goatsbeard	poorjoe
bindweed, hedge	healall	prickly lettuce
bittercress	hemp dogbane	primrose, evening
buckwheat, wild	hemp, wild	puncture vine
bull nettle	horseweed	purslane, common
burdock, common	ironweed	quickweed
burhead	Jacob's ladder	radish, wild
buttercup	Jerusalem artichoke	ragweed (common, giant)
canola, volunteer	jimsonweed	rough fleabane
carpetweed	klamathweed	russian thistle
catnip	kochia[1]	shepherdspurse
chickweed	lambsquarters, common	sicklepod
chicory	lettuce, wild	small-seeded falseflax
cinquefoil	mallow, common	sneezeweed, bitter
cocklebur	mallow, Venice	sowthistle (annual, spiny)
coffeeweed	marestail	spanishneedles
copperleaf, Virginia	marshelder	speedwell
cornflower	milk vetch	stinkweed
dock, curly	morningglory, annual	sunflower
dogfennel	mousetail	sweetclover
fanweed	mustards (except blue)[2]	tansy mustard
figwort	nightshade species	velvetleaf
flax, volunteer	pennycress, field	vetches
flixweed	pepperweeds (annual)	yellow rocket
four o'clock	pigweed	yellow starthistle
geranium, Carolina	plantains	

[1] Includes herbicide tolerant biotypes
[2] Apply prior to bolting

Weeds Suppressed[1]		
alfalfa	goldenrod	potato, volunteer
aster, many flowered	ground ivy	redstem filaree
beggarticks	henbit	smartweed
carrot, wild	hoarycress	tansyragwort
clover, red	knotweed	thistle, bull
dandelion	nettles	thistle, Canada
fiddleneck	onion, wild	thistle, musk
garlic, wild	peppergrass	

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

Application Sites

Crop Uses

CORN (Field)

Application Timing:
Apply broadcast or as a band treatment to field corn up to 5 fully exposed leaf collars (V5 growth stage). Do not broadcast or apply to field corn with 6 fully exposed leaf collars (V6 growth stage). If an application is made beyond the V5 growth stage, the product should be applied as a directed spray using drop nozzles.

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF TRUMPCARD PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
CORN (Field) Preplant: Fine- and medium-textured soils having 1% or more organic matter: Coarse-textured soils having 2% or more organic matter:	2.0 - 3.0 pints 1.5 - 3.0 pints	To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 14 days before planting. Use high rate for less susceptible weeds or cover crops.
Preemergence: Fine- and medium-textured soils having 1% or more organic matter: Coarse-textured soils with 2% or more organic matter:	1.5 - 3.0 pints 1.5 pint*	Apply 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Liquid fertilizers and agriculturally approved surfactants may be added. *Due to the lower rate, partial weed control may result on coarse soils.

Postemergence: Annual broadleaf weeds Early Postemergence: (from spike to 4-leaf stage or up to 8 inches) Perennial broadleaf weeds Late Postemergence: (corn is 8-20 inches tall) Preharvest:	1.0 – 2.0 pints 1.0 – 2.0 pints 1.5 - 3.0 pints	Apply when weeds are small and corn is less than 8 inches tall (to top of canopy). Many types of adjuvants will increase risk of crop injury. Where an adjuvant is required because of tank mixing with another herbicide, use the lowest recommended concentration of a nonionic surfactant such as INDUCE® (often at 0.25% vol./vol. or less) to minimize such risk. Corn may be brittle and subject to breaking by wind and/or cultivation, especially in the 2 weeks following application. Avoid spraying just after corn leaves unfold. When corn is beyond V5 then you must use drop nozzles and keep spray off foliage. Treat perennial weeds when they are in the bud to bloom stage. The timing can extend until corn is 20 inches tall or to tasseling, whichever comes first, but weeds usually become too large and hard to control. Lowest rates may not provide adequate weed control unless used in a tank mix with another registered herbicide. After the hard dough (or denting) stage when silks have turned brown, apply the appropriate rate to suppress perennial weeds such as hemp dogbane or field bindweed, and many tall weeds such as cocklebur, pigweed, and sunflower that interfere with harvest. Weed seed production will also be suppressed if application is prior to the flowering stage of weeds. Use the high rate under dry conditions. Do not allow livestock to graze or harvest forage from treated areas within 47 days of application. Do not apply less than 90 days before harvest of grain and stover.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE ON CORN (Field)

- **Corn (Field):**
  - Preharvest Interval (PHI) is 90 days.
  - Do not use treated crop as fodder for 47 days following application.
  - Do not apply on fine- or coarse-textured soils (silt & clay loams) with less than 1% organic matter or on coarse-textured soils (sand, sandy loam, loamy sand) with less than 2% organic matter.
  - Maximum use rate per acre per crop cycle is 3 pints
  - **Pre-plant Burndown**: For no-till or burndown applications to control emerged weeds, apply with a labeled herbicide prior to planting or alone.
  - **Preplant or Preemergence**:
    - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
    - Apply when the majority of volunteer potatoes plants are 4-8 inches tall.
    - Maximum of 3.0 pints per acre per application.
    - **Do not apply preemergence if a preplant application of this product was made.**

- **Postemergence:**
  - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
  - Maximum of 32 ounces per acre per application.
  - Do not spray corn in the tassel to dough stage
  - Do not apply with liquid fertilizer or oil.
  - Postemergence application should not follow a preplant or preemergence application by less than 3 weeks.

- **Special Directions for Control or Suppression of Volunteer Potatoes:**
  - Pre-plant Application: Apply 1.5-2 pints per acres prior to planting. For heavy populations of volunteer potatoes, a postemerge application of 1.5-2 pints may follow the pre-plant application. Do not exceed two applications per season.
  - Postemergence Application: Apply 1.5-2 pints per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 -8 inches tall.
  - Preharvest:
    - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
    - Maximum of 48 ounces per acre per application.
  - **Crop Tolerance Precaution:** Crop injury may occur with some corn hybrids or lone when TRUMPCARD is tank mixed with a companion herbicide. Follow all applicable use directions, precautions, restrictions an limitations listed on the manufacturer's label. If an adjuvant is added to the spray mixture as a requirement of the tank mix partner, follow label directions for both the tank mix partner and the adjuvant product.

SWEET CORN

Apply as a pre-plant burndown treatment for control of emerged weeds and volunteer potatoes. Refer to Special Directions for Control of Volunteer Potatoes below for detailed information. TRUMPCARD may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other registered herbicides.

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF TRUMPCARD PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
CORN (Sweet) Preplant: Fine- and medium-textured soils having 1% or more organic matter: For coarse-textured soils with 2% or more organic matter:	1.0 - 3.0 pints 1.0 - 3.0 pints	To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 14 days before planting. Use high rate for less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa.
Preemergence: Fine- and medium-textured soils having 1% or more organic matter: For coarse-textured soils with 2% or more organic matter:	1.0 - 3.0 pints 1 pint*	Apply 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Liquid fertilizers and agriculturally approved surfactants may be added. *Due to the lower rate, partial weed control may result on coarse soils.
Postemergence: Annual broadleaf weeds Early Postemergence:	2.0 pints	Apply when weeds are small and corn is less than 8 inches tall (to top of canopy). Many types of adjuvants will increase risk

(from spike to 4-leaf stage or up to 8 inches) Perennial broadleaf weeds Late Postemergence: (corn is 8-20 inches tall before tasseling)	1.0 – 2.0 pints	of crop injury. Where an adjuvant is required because of tank mixing with another herbicide, use the lowest recommended concentration of a nonionic surfactant such as INDUCE® (often at 0.25% vol./vol. or less) to minimize such risk. Corn may be brittle and subject to breaking by wind and/or cultivation, especially in the 2 weeks following application. Avoid spraying just after corn leaves unfold. When corn is above (V5) 20 inches tall, use drop nozzles and keep spray off foliage. Treat perennial weeds when they are in the bud to bloom stage. The timing can extend until corn is 20 (V6) inches tall or to tasseling, whichever comes first, but weeds usually become too large and hard to control. Lowest rates may not provide adequate weed control unless used in a tank mix with another registered herbicide.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE ON CORN (Sweet)

- **Corn (Sweet)**
  - Preharvest Interval (PHI) is 90 days
  - Do not use treated crop as fodder for 47 days following application.
  - Minimum of 21 days between applications.
  - Do not apply on fine- or coarse-textured soils (silt & clay loams) with less than 1% organic matter or on coarse-textured soils (sand, sandy loam, loamy sand) with less than 2% organic matter.
  - Maximum use rate per acre per crop cycle 48 ounces
  - Preplant or Preemergence:
    - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
    - Maximum of 2.0 pints per acre per application
    - Do not apply preemergence if a preplant application of this product was made.
  - Postemergence:
    - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
    - Maximum of 32 ounces per acre per application.
    - Do not spray corn in the tassel to dough stage
    - Do not apply with liquid fertilizer or oil.
    - Postemergence application should not follow a preplant or preemergence application by less than 3 weeks.
- **Special Directions for Control or Suppression of Volunteer Potatoes:**
    - Pre-plant Application: Apply 1.5-2 pints per acres prior to planting. For heavy populations of volunteer potatoes, a postemerge application of 1.5-2 pints may follow the pre-plant application. Do not exceed two applications per season.
    - Postemergence Application: Apply 1.5-2 pints per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 -8 inches tall.

SORGHUM (Milo-Grain)
For use in Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Texas only

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF TRUMPCARD PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Pre-emergence	1.5 - 3.0 pints	For no-till or burndown applications, apply to emerged weeds after planting. But prior to grain sorghum emergence.
Post-emergence	1.0 – 2.5 pints	To control small broadleaf weeds, apply when sorghum is 6 to 15 inches tall to top of canopy. If sorghum is taller than 8 inches to top of canopy, use drop nozzles to keep spray off crop foliage. The lowest rates may not provide adequate weed control unless used in a tank mixture with another registered herbicide. Highest rates may increase risk of injury. Do not treat during the boot, flowering or early dough stages. Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 40 days following application.

Tank mixing: TRUMPCARD may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for post-emergence application in grain sorghum unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. When TRUMPCARD is tank mixed with companion herbicide, follow applicable use directions, precautions, restrictions and limitations listed on the manufacture's label. Do not apply in combination with a metsulfuron-methyl herbicide.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE ON SORGHUM (Milo)

- Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 40 days following application.
- PHI: Do not harvest within 70 days of application.
- Limited to one (1) application per crop cycle.
- Max seasonal rate: Apply no more than 2.5 pints (0.20 lb acid equivalent) per acre use season.
- Use 2 or more gallons of spray solution per acre.

WHEAT (Including Durum) and BARLEY

Apply as a broadcast postemergence treatment to actively growing wheat (including durum) or barley, from the 4-leaf crop growth stage up to flag leaf emergence (Zadoks scale 36) for control of broadleaf weeds. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall or vining. For control of volunteer potatoes, apply before potato plants are 8 inches tall. Only weeds emerged at the time of treatment will be controlled. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at and following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. **Do not use if cereal crop is underseeded with a legume.**

Spot Application: Spot applications may be made; however, to prevent over-application spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See instructions for "Spot Application" in "Application Directions" section.

Broadcast Application Rates:
(Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes following table.)

Size or Species[(1)]	Application Rate (pints/acre)
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall[(2)]	1.25 - 1.5
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining	1 .25 - 2.0
Volunteer potatoes	1.25 - 3 (*[3])

1 See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

2 The 1.25 pints/acre rate will generally provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS-resistant biotypes). However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperatures, the 1.5 pints/acre rate will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings to 4 inches tall. Control of small kochia with reduced rates will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. The 1.5 pints/acre rate should be used for optimal control of Dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see "Management of Kochia Biotypes" in the General Information section of this label).

3 *Crop injury may occur at rates higher than 3 pint/acre.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE ON WHEAT AND BARLEY

- Preharvest Interval (PHI): Do not apply closer than 14 days before cutting of hay or 40 days before harvesting of grain and straw.
- Do not apply more than 3 pints (0.25 lbs fluroxypyr ae) per acre per growing season.
- Grazing Restrictions: Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas of harvest treated forage within 7 days of application.
- Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle.
- Slaughter Restrictions: Meat animals must be withdrawn from treated forage at least 2 days before slaughter.

OATS

Apply as a broadcast postemergence treatment to actively growing oats, from the 2 leaf crop stage of growth up to and including flag leaf emergence for control of broadleaf weeds. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 6 inches tall or vining. For control of volunteer potatoes, apply before potato plants are 6 inches tall. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, and following the time of application may reduce weed control and increase risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. Do not use if cereal crop is underseeded with a legume. Foliage that is wet at the time of application may decrease control of targeted weeds. Applications of TRUMPCARD are rain-fast within 1 hour after application.

Spot Application: Spot applications may be made; however, to prevent over-application spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See instructions for "Spot Application" above.

Broadcast Application Rates:

Weed Size	**Application Rate (pint/acre)**
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall or vining	0.75*
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings 4 to 6 inches tall or vining	1.0
* The 0.75 pint/acre rate will generally provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes). However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as drought or cool temperatures, the 1.0 pint/acre rate will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. Control of small kochia with reduced rates will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. The 1.0 pint/acre rate should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations.	

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE ON OATS

- Preharvest Interval (PHI): Do not apply closer than 14 days before cutting of hay or 40 days before harvesting of grain and straw.
- Do not apply more than 3 pints (0.25 lbs fluroxypyr ae) per acre per growing season.
- Grazing Restrictions: Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas of harvest treated forage within 7 days of application.
- Slaughter Restrictions: Meat animals must be withdrawn from treated forage at least 2 days before slaughter.
- Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle.

MILLET and PROSO MILLET GROWN FOR GRAIN

Apply TRUMPCARD as a broadcast postemergence treatment using ground equipment or by air. A second application may be made a minimum of 14 days after the first. TRUMPCARD may be applied in a tank mix combination with labeled rates of other registered herbicides. Read and follow all label directions, including applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on each product label. When tank mixing, the most restrictive limitations on each label must apply Application Timing: Apply to millet in the spring when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 6 inches tall. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled. New plantings of millet may be treated from the 2 true leaf stage of growth prior to the early boot stage. Do not apply' during boot, flowering, or seed development stage of growth if millet is to be harvested for seed. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, and following the time of application may reduce weed control and increase risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. Foliage that is wet at the time of application may decrease control of targeted weeds. Applications of TRUMPCARD are rain- fast within 1 hour after application.

Spot Application: Spot applications may be made, however, to prevent over-application spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See instructions for "Spot Application" above.

Broadcast Application Rates:

Weed Size	Application Rate
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall or vining	10 – 12 fl. oz/acre*
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings 4 to 6 inches tall or vining	1.0 pint/acre
* The 10 – 12 fl. oz/acre rates will generally provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes). However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as drought or cool temperatures, the 1.0 pint/acre rate will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. Control of small kochia with reduced rates will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. The 1.0 pint/acre rate should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations.	

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE ON MILLET AND PROSO MILLET

- Preharvest Interval (PHI): Do not apply closer than 14 days before cutting of hay or 40 days before harvesting of grain and straw.
- Do not apply more than 3 pints (0.25 lbs fluroxypyr ae) per acre per growing season.
- Grazing Restrictions: Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas of harvest treated forage within 7 days of application.
- Slaughter Restrictions: Meat animals must be withdrawn from treated forage at least 2 days before slaughter.
- Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle.

GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED, FORAGE AND HAY

For susceptible annual and biennal broadleaf weeds: Use 1 – 1.25 pints per acre per application.

For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds: Use 1.25 – 3 pints per acre per application.

For difficult to control weeds and wood plants: Use 3 pints per acre per application.
Spot treatment: Use 3 pints per acre.

To control many emerged broadleaf weeds, apply 1.0 – 1.25 pints TRUMPCARD per acre. Addition of a nonionic surfactant, such as INDUCE® or DYNE-AMIC®, usually improves weed control. Preferred timing is in the early spring when sufficient weeds have emerged, and when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are too mature. Summer applications to older, drought-stressed weeds are less effective. However, weeds are more susceptible again in the fall when cooler, wetter conditions support active growth before a killing frost. For fall treatment of mature weeds or perennial weed regrowth, use 1.25 – 1.5 pints per acre. Several seasons of spring plus fall treatments may be necessary to control certain perennials.

Plant Response: Injury may result to bent grass, other warm season or southern grasses, and alfalfa, clover or other legumes. Do not use if this risk of injury is unacceptable. Clovers may recover from early spring applications. If grass seed production is desired, do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage or after heading begins. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Reseeding is not recommended for at least 30 days following application. Addition of a surfactant may increase the risk of injury to newly seeded grasses.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE ON GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED, FORAGE AND HAY

- Preharvest Interval (PHI): Do not apply closer than 14 days before cutting of hay or 40 days before harvesting of grain and straw.
- Do not apply more than 3 pints (0.25 lbs fluroxypyr ae) per acre per growing season.
- Grazing Restrictions: Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas of harvest treated forage within 7 days of application.
- Slaughter Restrictions: Meat animals must be withdrawn from treated forage at least 2 days before slaughter.
- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.

NON-CROP AREAS

Rights-of-way, roadsides, highways, industrial sites, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, recreational areas and similar non-crop areas: For control of broadleaf weeds, mix at a rate of 1 to 4 pints of this product per acre in adequate water to thoroughly saturate all weeds with spray mixture. This may require a spray volume of 20 to 300 gallons of water per acre. Apply any time between the time when plants come into full leaf (spring) to when the plants begin to go dormant. Best results are obtained when weeds are young and actively growing. Do not cut weeds until herbicide has translocated throughout the plant causing root death. For small broad leaf weeds, use the lower rate. Heavy, dense stands require the higher rate with high water volume. For small (spot) applications with small tank sprayers, apply at the rate of 1.28 ounces of this product per gallon of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

For control of woody plants: Apply to both stems and foliage any time from the time foliage is completely matured until the time plants start to go dorman1. All leaves, stems and suckers must be completely wet to the ground line for effective control. Regrowth may be anticipated on the more resistant species. Add 2.4 to 3 pints of this product per acre in adequate water to thoroughly saturate all weeds with the spray mixture. This may require a spray volume of 200 to 600 gallons of water per acre depending upon the height and thickness of the brush. Mix thoroughly before spraying.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE ON NON-CROP AREAS

For annual and perennial weeds, the maximum rate per application is 4 pints per acre, limited to 2 applications per year. Minimum of 30 days between applications. For woody plants, the maximum rate per application is 3 pints per acre, limited to 1 application per year. Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

FALLOW CROPLAND

For best results, apply as a single broadcast treatment by ground or aerial equipment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before kochia is 8 inches tall and before wild buckwheat is vining. TRUMPCARD may be applied alone or in tank- mix combination with other herbicides (See tank mixing precautions in "Mixing Instructions" section.)

Broadcast Application Rates:

Size or Species[+]	Application Rate (pint/acre)
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining Volunteer potatoes	1.5 - 3

[+] See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

Restrictions:

- Limited to 2 applications per year
- Minimum 30 days between applications

On-Farm Non-Cropland

For best results, apply as a single broadcast treatment or spot treatment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds in on-farm non-cropland areas such as fence rows, building perimeters, around irrigation equipment and on-farm private roadways. Apply at the rate of 1-1/3 to 3 pints per acre when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall or vining. Spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See instructions for "Spot Application" in "Application Directions" section. See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

Conservation Reserve Program Acres

Do not use on CRP acres that are underseeded with desirable legumes, clovers, or other sensitive broadleaf plants.

TRUMPCARD may be applied to Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres. For best results, apply as a single broadcast treatment by ground or aerial equipment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds. Apply at the rate of 1.5 to 3 pints per acre when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall or vining. Spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See instructions for "Spot Application" in "Application Directions" section. See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

Restriction: Grazing or haying of treated CRP acres is prohibited.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, mop and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to the label.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Non-refillable containers (1, 2.5, 30 & 55 gallon): Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Non-Refillable (<5 gallons): 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 ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Non-Refillable (>5 gallons): Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use for disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable Container (250 gallon & bulk): Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

Helena Agri-Enterprises, 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. **HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY 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. Plant 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 temperature, 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 Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

CONDITIONS OF SALE-LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES

Read the Conditions of Sale - Warranty and Limitations of Liability and Remedies before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product, unopened, and the full purchase price will be refunded.

The directions on this label are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. Insufficient control of pests and/or injury to the crop to which the product is applied may result from the occurrence of extraordinary or unusual weather conditions or the failure to follow the label directions or good application practices, all of which are beyond the control of Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC (the "Company") or seller. In addition, failure to follow label directions may cause injury to crops, animals, man or the environment. The Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use subject to the factors noted above which are beyond the control of the Company. The Company makes no other warranties or representations of any kind express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose, and no such warranty shall be implied by law.

The exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product shall be limited to, at Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of the purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of the product used

To the extent allowed by law, the Company shall not be liable and any and all claims against the Company are waived for special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages or expense of any nature, including, but not limited to, loss of profits or income. The Company and the seller offer this product and the buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitation of warranty, liability and remedies.

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