



**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460**

**OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION**

January 24, 2020

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

Subject: Label Amendment – Minor updates throughout
Product Name: Voucher Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 5905-585
Application Date: August 11, 2017
Decision Number: 533576

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

Page 2 of 2
EPA Reg. No. 5905-585
Decision No. 533576

with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Lydia Crawford by phone at 703-347-0622, or via email at Crawford.Lydia@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Emily Schmid, Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

ACCEPTED

1/24/2020

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No. 5905-585

Fluroxypyr**GROUP****4****HERBICIDE****MCPA****GROUP****4****HERBICIDE**

VOUCHER HERBICIDE

For selective postemergence control of annual and perennial broad leaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in wheat, barley, or oats not underseeded with a legume, grasses grown for seed and hay, fallow cropland and on-farm non-cropland uses (fence rows, building perimeters, and roadways)

Active Ingredient(s):

Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid,
1-methylheptyl ester¹ 9.97%
2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid² 27.59%
Other Ingredient(s) 62.44%
Total..... 100.00%

¹ Acid. Equivalent: fluroxypyr: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid – 6.88%
- 0.64 lb/gal

² Acid Equivalent: MCPA: 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid – 27.59% - 2.60 lb/gal
Isomer Specific AOAC Method

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 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. **FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.**

Note to Physician: May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains xylene range aromatic solvent.

EPA REG. NO. 5905-585
EPA EST. NO.

AD 071715
NET CONTENTS: _____



Manufactured for
Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC
225 Schilling Boulevard, Suite 300
Collierville, TN 38017

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

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear appropriate protective eyewear such as goggles, face shield, or safety glasses. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber, Nitrile Rubber, or Viton when mixing, loading, or using any hand-held equipment.
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear such as goggles, face shield, or safety glasses

Additional PPE requirements for mixers and loaders supporting aerial application to CRP acres or noncropland. These mixers/loaders also must wear:

- Chemical-resistant apron
- NIOSH-approved respirator with a dust/mist filter with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C or any N², R, P, or HE filter.

See Engineering Controls for additional 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.

Engineering Controls Statements

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)].

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

Groundwater Contamination: Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as MCPA have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling MCPA 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.

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, 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 made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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."

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, keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Voucher Herbicide is a selective postemergence product for control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in wheat, barley, or oats not under seeded with a legume, fallow cropland and on-farm non-cropland uses including fence rows, building perimeters, around irrigation equipment and roadways.

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.

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 35 fl. oz. of **Voucher Herbicide** (0.178 lb ae fluroxypyr plus 0.71 lb ae MCPA) per acre per growing season.
- **Plant-back Restriction:** Plant only those crops listed on this label or Federally approved supplemental labeling for **Voucher Herbicide** within 120 days following application. For crops not listed on an MCPA label, or on crops for which no residue tolerances for MCPA have been established, a 1-year plantback interval must be observed.
- **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 **Voucher Herbicide**, all will be suppressed or controlled by the 1 1/2 pint labeled rate. Application of **Voucher Herbicide** at rates below the 1 1/2 pint rate can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

Resistance Management

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

- Rotate the use of **Voucher Herbicide** 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-Enterprise company representatives at 901-761-0050 or 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.

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 determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Apply only when wind speed is 2-10 mph at the application site.

Aerial Application:

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 boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
2. Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy.
3. 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 must be observed.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Do not make applications into temperature inversions.

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

Ground Applications: To minimize spray drift, apply **Voucher Herbicide** 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. Only apply spot treatments 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. Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

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 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 1/3 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 cross-wind, 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: Do not make applications into temperature inversions. 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 **Voucher Herbicide** after use. Cleaning should occur as soon as possible after application of **Voucher Herbicide**. Spray equipment should be cleaned after use with **Voucher Herbicide** by the following procedure:

1. Drain any remaining **Voucher Herbicide** 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 **Voucher Herbicide**, repeat steps 1 and 2 and thoroughly wash the outside of spray tank and the boom.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Voucher Herbicide

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

Fill the spray tank approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ full with water. Add the required amount of **Voucher Herbicide**, and then finish filling the spray tank. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform emulsion.

Tank Mixing

Voucher Herbicide 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 **Voucher Herbicide**); and (2) tank mixing with **Voucher Herbicide** is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product.

Tank Mixing Restriction:

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed 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 should be done prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of Voucher Herbicide 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 % of total spray volume and then add Voucher Herbicide 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 re-suspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Settled material may be more difficult to re-suspend 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.

Voucher Herbicide applications are rain-fast within 1 hour after application.

Application Rates: Generally, application rates at the lower end of the 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 **Voucher Herbicide** 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 in 8 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 for use on growing crops is suggested 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.

When an adjuvant or a specific adjuvant product (such as a drift control agent) is to be used with this product, use a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

Spot Treatments: To prevent misapplication, apply spot treatments 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 **Voucher Herbicide** 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 **Voucher Herbicide** (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. $3,500 \div 1,000 = 3.5$). An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 X 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

**Amount of Voucher Herbicide to Equal Specified Broadcast Rate
(Mix with 1 Gallon or More of Water and Apply to 1,000 sq ft)**

1 ½ pt/acre	2 pt/acre
0.55 fl oz (16 ml)	0.75 fl oz (22 ml)

1 fl oz = 29.6 (30) ml

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED

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

Weeds Controlled

bedstraw (cleavers)	geranium, Carolina	primrose, evening
bittercress	hemp dogbane	puncturevine
bull nettle	horseweed	purslane, common
bur beakchervil	Jacob's ladder	ragweed, common
buttercup	kochia (1)	ragweed, giant
canola, volunteer	lambsquarter, common	Russian thistle
chickweed	mallow, Venice	shepherdspurse
cinquefoil	marshelder	sicklepod
cocklebur	morningglory, annual	sowthistle, annual
coffeeweed	mousetail	sowthistle, spring
copperleaf, Virginia	mustard (except blue) (2)	speedwell
dandelion	pennycress, field	sunflower
dock, curly	pigweed	sweetclover
flax, volunteer	plantains	velvetleaf
flixweed	prickly lettuce	

1. Includes herbicide tolerant biotypes.
2. Apply prior to bolting.

Weeds Suppressed (1)

alfalfa	fiddleneck	peppergrass
beggarticks	field bindweed	pepperweeds (annual)
bindweed, field	galinsoga	poison hemlock
buckwheat, wild	garlic, wild	potato, volunteer
burcucumber	goatshead	purslane, common
burdock, common	hempnettle	radish, wild
carpetweed	henbit	redstem filaree
carrot, wild	hoarycress	smallseed falseflax
catsear	ironweed	smartweed
clover, red	jimsonweed	tansymustard
corn spurry	knawel	thistle, bull
cowcockle	ladysthumb	thistle, Canada
croton	mallow, common	thistle, musk
daisy	nightshade species	vetch, hairy
dragonhead mint	onion, wild	yellow rocket

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

Wheat (Including Durum), Barley, and Oats

Apply as a broadcast postemergence treatment to actively growing wheat (including durum), barley or oats, from the 3-leaf crop growth stage up to and including flag leaf emergence (Zadoks scale 39) 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 apply spot treatments 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.)

Weed Size or Species ⁽¹⁾	Application Rate (pint/acre)
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall ⁽²⁾	1 1/8
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining	1 1/2
Volunteer potatoes	1 1/2 - 2 1/8 ⁽³⁾

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

2. The 1 1/8 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 under drought or cool temperatures, the 1 1/2 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 1/2 pint/acre rate should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see "Management of Kochia Biotypes" in the Product Information section of this label).

3. Crop injury may occur at rates higher than 1 1/2 pint/acre.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 35 fl. oz. (0.178 lb ae fluroxypyr plus 0.71 lb ae MCPA) per acre of **Voucher Herbicide** or make more than one application per season.
- Do not allow livestock to forage or graze treated areas within 7 days after application.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 14 days before cutting of hay or 40 days before harvesting of grain and straw.

Grasses Grown For Seed and Hay

Voucher Herbicide may be applied for broadleaf weed control in the following grasses grown for seed or hay: bermudagrass, bluegrass (perennial and annual), bromegrass, fescue, hay grazer, orchardgrass, ryegrass (perennial and annual), redtop cane, sorghum, sorghum-Sudan, Sudan, sudex, and timothy. Voucher Herbicide may be applied for broadleaf weed control in the following grasses grown for hay: sorghum, and triticale.

For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds: Use 1 – 1.5 pints per acre per application.

For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds: Use 1.5 - 1.7 pints per acre per application.

To control many emerged broadleaf weeds, apply 1 – 1.5 pints Voucher 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 – 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: Grasses Grown for Seed 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 35 fl. oz. per acre per growing season.
- Grazing Restrictions: Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas within 7 days of application.
- Slaughter Restrictions: Meat animals must be withdrawn from areas at least 3 days before slaughter.
- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.

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. **Voucher Herbicide** may be applied alone or in tank-mix combination with other herbicides (See tank mixing precautions in "Mixing Instructions" section.)

Broadcast Application Rates:

Weed Size or Species[†]	Application Rate (pint/acre)
Susceptible broad leaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining Volunteer potatoes	1 ½ - 2

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

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 including fence rows, building perimeters, around irrigation equipment and on-farm private roadways. Apply at the rate of 1 ½ to 2 ¾ pints per acre when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall or vining. Apply spot treatments 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.

CRP Acres

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

Voucher Herbicide 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 ½ to 2 pints per acre when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall or vining. Apply spot treatments 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 above 10°F or warm and agitate before use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:

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

CONTAINER HANDLING :

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after rinsing. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. 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 a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. If recycling or reconditioning is not available, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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.

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

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

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 must 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 Chemical Company (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. To the extent consistent with applicable law, 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 Chemical Company'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 consistent with applicable 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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