



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505C)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

34704-869

Date of Issuance:

NOV - 9 2004

Terms of Issuance:
Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

RIFLE-D

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

**Loveland Products Inc.
P.O.Box 1286
Greenley, CO 80632-1286**

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

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

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

This product is registered in accordance with FIFRA sec.3(c)(7)(A) provided that you.

1. Make the following label changes:

- A. At the beginning of the list of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) within the Precautionary Statements, add the statements "Some of the materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart." In addition, revise the requirement for "waterproof gloves" to a requirement for "chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride."

(Comments continued on the next page for this Notice of Registration)

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product under the enclosed stamped copy of the label constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

Signature of Approving Official:

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Date:

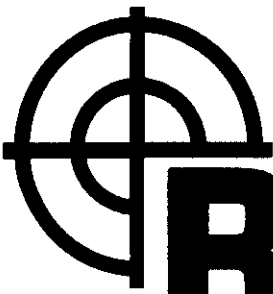
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- B. Within the list of PPE for early re-entry in the Agricultural Use Requirements box, revise the requirement for "waterproof gloves" to a requirement for "chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material."
 - C. Add the enclosed Spray Drift Management text to the label.
 - D. The following sentence under the **Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals** title must read: Harmful if **swallowed**, inhaled, or absorbed through skin.
 - E. On page 5 (see enclosed page) the sentence (in the second paragraph under **Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information**) must read as follow: Reduced control can be expected if weeds are allowed to reach 1" in height before application or if germination of weeds occurs 10 days after application.
 - F. Under Rates and Timings (after the Wheat tank mixes) the final sentence must read as follows: ...**field** bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.
 - G. Under "**For Cut Surface Treatments**" the following statement must be added: **Use RIFLE D in an undiluted state.**
 - H. Add your EPA establishment number and net contents to the label.
 - I. Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 34704-869."
2. Submit and/or cite all data required for the registration/reregistration of this product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data.
 3. Submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release this product for shipment.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

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RIFLE-D™

HERBICIDE

For use on Conservation Reserve Program Land, Fallow Systems (Between Crop Applications), General Farmstead, Sorghum, Grass (Hay or Silage), Pastures, Rangeland, Sugarcane and Wheat

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:*

Dimethylamine salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro-p-anisic acid)	12.4%
Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid**	35.7%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	51.9%
TOTAL	100.0%

* This product contains 10.3% dicamba or 1 pound per gallon (120 grams per liter) and 29.6% 2,4-D or 2.87 pounds per gallon (344 grams per liter).
 ** Isomer specific by AOAC method 978.05, 15th Edition.

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.)

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

EPA REG. NUMBER: 34704-

EPA EST. NUMBER: 68323-TX-1

NET CONTENTS 2½ GALS. (9.46 L)

Shake well before using.

IHT

09/04

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear goggles. Harmful if swallow, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, water-proof gloves, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) must wear: Coveralls and chemical-resistant apron.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not re-use them. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, 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 Statement

When handlers use closed systems, 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.

For containers of 5 gallons or more: Do not open pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) 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.

For containers greater than 1 gallon but less than 5 gallons: When handlers use a mechanical system (probe and pump), 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.

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
NOV - 9 2004**
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

34704-869

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.

FIRST AID

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

**FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL:
1-800-301-7976.**

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Warranty Disclaimer and Notice are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non-target plants. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. 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 or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impermeous pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

Endangered Species Concerns

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

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.

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RIFLE™ D HERBICIDE

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Agricultural Use Requirements cont'd.:

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, waterproof gloves, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store below 32°F or above 100°F. Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to the label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Plastic or Metal Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent) and add rinsate to spray tank. Then offer for recycling or reconditions, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. **Bulk/Mini-bulk Containers:** Reusable containers should be returned to the point of purchase for cleaning and refilling because the container must be thorough cleaned before refilling.

In Case of Spill: For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC - 1-800-424-9300.

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

RIFLE™ D is a selective postemergence herbicide for controlling a wide spectrum of annual, biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and brush in grass forages and selected row crops.

Mode of Action

RIFLE D contains two active ingredients: dicamba and 2,4-D. RIFLE D is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying RIFLE D.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply RIFLE D at the rates and growth stages listed in Tables 1 and 2 as follows unless instructed differently by **Food/Feed Crop Specific Information** or **Non-Food/Feed Use-Specific Information**. Applications can be made to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications. RIFLE D may be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier. Sprayable fluid fertilizer may be used as the carrier in preplant or pre-emergence uses for all crops listed on this label. Postemergence uses with sprayable fluid fertilizer may be made on pasture, hay land or wheat crops only.

The most effective application rate and timing varies based on target weed species (refer to Table 1). In mixed populations of weeds the correct rate is determined by the weed species requiring the highest rate. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control.

Irrigation

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth.

Spray Coverage

Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

Sensitive Crop Precautions

RIFLE D may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to RIFLE D during their development or growing stage. Do not treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of RIFLE D with the roots of desirable plants such as trees and shrubs.

- Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. Do not spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty or in excess of 5 mph and moving in the directions of nearby sensitive crops or if a temperature inversion exists. However, always make applications when there is some air movement to determine the directions and distance of possible spray drift. Leave an adequate buffer zone between area to be treated and sensitive plants. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift out of the target area than fine sprays. Agriculturally-approved drift-reducing additives may be used.
- Do not use aerial equipment or apply RIFLE D when sensitive crops and plants are growing in the vicinity of area to be treated.

TABLE 1. APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING-ANNUAL WEEDS

Weeds Controlled (including ALS- and triazine-resistant)	RIFLE D Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pint	1 pint	1.5 pint	2 pints	3 pints	4 pints
Beebalm, Spotted	—	—	—	pre-bloom	post-bloom	—
Broomweed	1-3"	3" branching	—	branching	—	after branching
Buckwheat, Wild	—	1-6"	—	—	—	—
Buffalobur	—	—	—	1-6"	—	flowering
Burdock	—	pre-flower	—	—	—	—
Buttercup	—	pre-flower	—	early bloom	late bloom	—
Chickweed, Common	—	seedling	1-3"	—	—	—
Cockle, Cow	—	<3"	—	—	—	—
Cocklebur, Common	—	1-6"	6-12"	12-18"	—	—
Coreopsis, Plains	—	1-6"	—	—	—	—
Croton, Woolly	1-4"	4-12"	12-30"	—	—	—
Devils-claw	—	—	—	<8"	—	—
Dogfennel	—	—	—	10-15"	—	—
Evening Primrose	—	<2"	—	2-6"	—	—
Falsefax, Smallseed	—	<2"	—	—	—	—
Fleabane, Annual	—	1-4"	4-8"	8"	—	—
Flixweed	—	<3"	—	—	—	—
Henbit	—	—	pre-flower	—	flower	—
Knotweed Spp.	—	<3" runners	—	>3" runners	—	actively growing
Kochia	—	1-6"	6-10"	10-20"	—	actively growing
Lambsquarter, Common	—	1-6"	6-10"	10-20"	—	actively growing
Mallow, Common	—	<3"	—	—	—	—

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RIFLE™ D HERBICIDE
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Table 1. Application Rate and Timing-Annual Weeds cont'd.:

Weeds Controlled (Including ALS- and triazine-resistant)	RIFLE D Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pint	1 pint	1.5 pint	2 pints	3 pints	4 pints
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	---	pre-flower	---	---	---	---
Morningglory, Tall	---	pre-flower	---	post-flower	---	---
Mustards, Annual	---	rosette	---	early bolt	---	---
Mustards, Tansy	---	<3"	---	---	---	---
Pennycress, Field	---	---	---	rosette	---	---
Pepperweed, Virginia	---	---	1-3"	3-6"	after branching	---
Pigweed, Prostrate	---	<3"	---	---	---	---
Pigweed, Redroot	---	<3"	3-10"	---	---	---
Pigweed, Smooth	---	<3"	---	---	---	---
Pigweed, Tumble	---	<3"	---	mature	---	---
Poorjoe	---	prior to flower	---	---	---	actively growing
Purslane, Common	---	<3"	3-8"	---	---	---
Ragweed, Common	---	---	---	>10"	---	---
Western, Lanceleaf	1-3"	3-6"	6-10"	actively growing	---	---
Sedge ¹	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shepherdspurse	---	rosette	---	---	---	---
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	---	<4"	---	---	4-12"	---
Sneezeweed, Bitter	---	1-4"	prior to flower	flower	---	---
Sowthistle	---	rosette	---	bolting	---	---
Sunflower	---	1-3"	3-6"	6-24"	---	---
Thistle, Russian	---	---	---	rosette	---	---
Velvetleaf	---	<6"	6-20"	>20"	---	---

¹ For use in non-food/feed crop only. Adding crop oil concentrate has shown to improve performance on actively growing annual sedge.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

Water Volume: Use 3-10 gallons of water per acre. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of spray particles. Make applications at the lowest safe height to reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind. The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Do not use aerial equipment if spray particles can be carried by the wind into areas where sensitive crops or plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.

TABLE 2. APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING – BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS

Weeds Controlled	RIFLE D Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pint	1 pint	1.5 pint	2 pints	3 pints	4-6 pints
Bindweed, Field	---	---	---	---	---	actively growing
Bittercress ⁶	---	2-3"	---	---	---	---
Buckeye species ¹	---	---	---	flower	full leaf	---
Bullnettle ^{2,5}	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chicory	---	---	---	---	early bolting	---
Clover, Bur	---	---	pre-flower	---	---	---
Dandelion, Common	---	rosette	---	bolting	---	---
Dewberry, Southern ¹	---	---	---	---	---	spring or fall
Dock, Curly	---	---	prior to bolting	---	after bolting	---
Elderberry ²	---	---	---	---	---	actively growing
Goldenrod, Missouri	---	---	---	3-15"	flower	---
Goldenweed, Common	---	---	---	---	---	actively growing
Groundsel, Texas	---	rosette	post-bolting	---	---	---
Honeysuckle, Hairy	---	---	---	---	spring or fall	---
Horsenettle, Carolina ¹	---	---	---	---	---	flower or berry
Ivy, Poison	---	---	---	after bloom	---	---
Knapweed, Black ²	---	---	---	---	---	actively growing
Knapweed, Russian ²	---	---	---	---	---	actively growing
Knapweed, Spotted	---	---	---	---	---	actively growing
Marshelder ⁵	---	---	---	<12"	12"/pre-bloom	---
Mesquite	---	---	---	---	---	45-90 days after bud-break
Milkweed ^{1,5}	---	---	---	pre-flower	---	flower
Nightshade, Silverleaf ¹	---	---	---	full flower	---	---
Nightshade, Black ¹	---	---	---	full flower	---	actively growing
Persimmon, Eastern ³	---	---	---	---	---	actively growing
Prickly Lettuce	---	---	---	rosette	---	actively growing
Rabbitbrush ²	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ragwort, Tansy	---	---	---	rosette	---	actively growing
Redvine ²	---	---	---	---	---	actively growing
Sagebrush, Fringed ²	---	---	---	---	---	actively growing
Smartweed	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sorrel, Red	---	---	rosette	bolting	flower	actively growing
Sowthistle ²	---	---	---	---	---	actively growing
Spurge, Leafy ²	---	---	---	---	---	full leaf
Tallow Tree, Chinese ^{4,5}	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thistle, Bull	---	---	rosette	bolting	---	actively growing
Thistle, Canada ²	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thistle, Musk	---	---	---	rosette/budding	---	---
Thistle, Plumelless	---	---	rosette	bolting	---	---
Vetch, Hairy	---	1-4"	4-8"	8" full flower	---	---
Yankeeeweed	---	---	---	10-18"	---	rosette
Yellow Starthistle ¹	---	---	---	---	---	---

¹ May require repeat applications.
² Recommended rate will provide top growth suppression only.
³ For improved root kill or woody species such as mesquite and eastern persimmon, spray 4 pints per acre of RIFLE D each year for 3 consecutive years. For increased control of weeds such as blackberry and dewberry, RIFLE D may be tank mixed with Ally herbicide (0.1-0.2 ounces per acre), if labeled for the use site.
⁴ Under dense populations, a second application may be needed the following growing season.
⁵ Not for use in California.

RIFLE™ D HERBICIDE

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GROUND APPLICATION (Banding)

When applying RIFLE D by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Banding herbicide rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Banding water volume per acre}$$

GROUND APPLICATION (Broadcast)

Water volume: Use 5-40 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

SPOT OR SMALL AREA APPLICATION

RIFLE D may be applied to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems. For knapsack or other small capacity sprayers, prepare a solution of RIFLE D in water according to TABLE 3 (assuming that the spot treatment rate equates to 60 gallons per acre on the broadcast basis). Adding a surfactant (0.5% by volume) can help improve control. For example, 5 gallons (40 pints or 640 fluid ounces) of herbicide solution would require 0.2 pints (3.2 fluid ounces) of surfactant.

Do not make spot treatments in addition to broadcast of band treatments.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

TABLE 3. KNAPSACK SPRAYER DILUTION INSTRUCTIONS

Sprayer Capacity (gallons of water)	Amount of RIFLE D
1 gallon	1 fluid ounce*
3 gallons	3 fluid ounces
5 gallons	5 fluid ounces

*1 fluid ounce = 2 tablespoons

ADDITIVES

To improve burndown of emerged weeds, surfactants and/or low use rate of liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0), or crop oil concentrate may be used with RIFLE D or tank mixes of RIFLE D applied after the weeds have emerged. Crop oil concentrate is for non-food/feed crop uses only. Do not apply tank mixes that include Ammonium Sulfate or Crop Oil Concentrate to any food/feed crop use listed on this label. For food/feed crop uses, do not use liquid fertilizers that contain Ammonium sulfate (AMS) as a source of nitrogen as tolerances in commodities derived from the crop may contain residues that exceed established tolerances. Consult your local Loveland Products, Inc. representative for recommendations for your area. For additional information, see **Compatibility Test for Mix Components**.

Oil Concentrate

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

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

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see **Compatibility Test for Mix Components**.

Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used for preplant, pre-emergence and between cropping applications. Do not use crop oil concentrate for postemergence applications in **food/feed crops** (i.e., sorghum, grass (hay or silage), pastures, rangeland, sugarcane and wheat).

Nitrogen Source

- **Sprayable liquid fertilizers:** Use one quart of sprayable liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0) per acre. Do not brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying fertilizers.

Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label recommendation is 2-4 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, use a higher spray surfactant rate.

TABLE 4. ADDITIVE RATE PER ACRE

Additive	Rate Per Acre
Nonionic Surfactant	2-4 pints per 100 gallons
Sprayable liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0)	2-4 quarts
Crop Oil Concentrate	1 quart*

*See manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations.

GENERAL TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Tank Mix Partners/Components

The following products may be tank mixed with RIFLE D according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels.

Aim™ (carfentrazone-ethyl)	Gramoxone® Extra (paraquat)
Ally® (metsulfuron-methyl)	Harmony® Extra (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl)
Amber® (triasulfuron)	Karmex® (diuron)
Asulox® (asulam)	Kerb® (pronamide)
Atrazine	Laddok® S-12 (bentazon + atrazine)
Barvel® (dicamba)	Landmaster® (glyphosate + 2,4-D)
Basagran® (bentazone)	Lexone® (metribuzin)
Bronate® (bromoxynil + MCPA)	MCPA
Buctril® (bromoxynil)	Paramount® (quinclorac)
Canvas® (thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron)	Peak® (prosulfuron)
Clarity® (dicamba)	Permit® (halosulfuron-methyl)
Curtail® (clorpyralid + 2,4-D)	Rave™ (dicamba + triasulfuron)
Cyclone® (paraquat)	Roundup Ultra® (glyphosate)
Dakota® (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + MCPA)	Sencor® (metribuzin)
Distinct® (diflufenopyr)	Sinbar® (terbacil)
Evik® (ametryn)	Stinger® (clopyralid)
Express® (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl)	Tiller® (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + 2,4-D + MCPA)
Fallowmaster® (glyphosate + dicamba)	Tordon® (picloram)
Finesse® (chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl)	Touchdown® (sulfosate)
Glean® (chlorsulfuron)	2,4-D

See **Crop-Specific Information** for more details. Read and follow the applicable **Restrictions and Limitations and Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing RIFLE D with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Loveland Products, Inc. does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on Loveland Products, Inc. labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than Loveland Products, Inc. recommended tank mixes.

COMPATIBILITY TEST FOR MIX COMPONENTS

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in the **Mixing Order** using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre.

Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

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

MIXING ORDER

If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.

Maintain constant agitation during application.

1. **Water***. Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half full of clean water.
2. **Agitation**. Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Products In PVA bags**. Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water-dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
5. **Water-soluble products** (such as RIFLE D).
6. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable).
7. **Water-soluble additives** (such as liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0) when applicable).
8. **Remaining quantity of water**.

*If sprayable fluid fertilizer is used as the carrier, RIFLE D must be diluted with a minimum of 5 parts water to 1 part of RIFLE D. Then add 0.25-.05% volume/volume of non-ionic surfactant to the dilution before adding it to the sprayable fluid fertilizer to reduce the concern for compatibility problems with this mix. Always perform the **Compatibility Test** before mixing into the spray tank. Also, when using a sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier, any product contained in PVA bags must first be completely dissolved in water before the contents can be added to the fertilizer mix.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Maximum seasonal use rate: Refer to Table 5.

Preharvest Interval (PHI): Refer to **Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information**

Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Crop Rotational Restrictions:

The interval between application and planting rotational crop is given below. Always exclude counting days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified below may result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.

Planting/replanting restrictions for applications of RIFLE D of 6 pints per acre or less: No rotational cropping restrictions apply at 120 days or more following application. Additionally, for annual crop uses in this label including sorghum, follow the

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preplant use directions in **Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information**. For barley, oat, wheat and other grass seedlings, the interval between application and plating is 10 days per pint per acre.

Planting/replanting restrictions for applications of more than 6 pints and up to 8 pints of RIFLE D per acre: Corn, sorghum, cotton (east of the Rocky Mountains) and all other crops grown in areas with 30" or more of annual rainfall may be planted 120 days or more after application. Barley, oat, wheat and other grass seedlings, may be planted if the interval from application to planting is 10 days per pint per acre east of the Mississippi River and 15 days per pint per acre west of the Mississippi river. For all other crops in areas with less than 30" of annual rainfall, the interval between application and planting is 180 days or more.

Rainfast period: Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of RIFLE D.

Stress: Do not apply to crops under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures as unsatisfactory control may result.

Do not apply to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.

Do not apply through any type of irrigation equipment. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.

RIFLE D cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

TABLE 5. CROP-SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Crop	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding ¹	Aircraft Application
Between Crop Applications	6 pints	8 pints	Yes	Yes
Pasture, Hay, Silage	4 pints	8 pints	Yes	Yes
Sugarcane	6 pints	16 pints	Yes	Yes
Sorghum	1 pint	1 pint	Yes	Yes
Wheat	2 pints	3.33 pints	Yes	Yes

¹Refer to **Food/Feed Crop—Specific Information** for grazing and feeding restrictions.

FOOD/FEED CROP—SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Pastures, Rangeland and Grass (Hay, Silage)

RIFLE D is recommended for use for pasture (including pasture grown for hay), rangeland and grass grown for hay or silage.

Refer to **Tables 1 and 2** for rate selections based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Rates above 4 pints of RIFLE D per acre are for spot treatments only.

Re-treatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of RIFLE D per treated acre during a growing season.

Uses described in this section also pertain to small grains (such as barley, corn, forage sorghum, oats, rye, sudangrass or wheat) grown for pasture, hay, and silage only. Newly seeded areas, including small grains grown for pasture or hay, may be injured if rates of RIFLE D greater than 2 pints per acre are applied.

In newly established hybrid Bermudagrass, Pangolagrass and stargrasses (*Cynodon* spp.), use 2-4 pints of RIFLE D per acre to control or suppress weeds after planting vegetative propropogules (stolens) of hybrid bermudagrasses. In addition to the weeds listed in **Tables 1 and 2**, this rate of RIFLE D will control or suppress annual sedges, broadleaf signalgrass, crabgrass, and Goosegrass. Best results will be obtained if RIFLE D is applied at the germinating stage of weeds. Under favorable conditions, this is usually 7-10 days after planting these grasses. Reduced control can be expected if weeds are allowed to reach 1: in height before application or if germination of weeds occurs 10 days after application.

Do not use on Bentgrass, susceptible grass pastures (such as Carpetgrass, Buffalograss, or St. Augustine grass), lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, clover, and alfalfa pastures as injury will occur.

When perennial weeds are reaching maturity, mowing and allowing some regrowth will enhance control. Difficult to control weeds and brush may require repeat applications.

For pasture renovations, wait 3 weeks per quart (2 pints) of RIFLE D used per acre before interseeding or injury may occur.

If grasses are grown for seed or for seed-down purposes, do not apply after grass reaches the joint stage.

Grazing and Feeding Non-lactating Animals: There is no waiting period between treatment and grazing for non-lactating animals. Do not permit meat animals being finished for slaughter to graze treated fields within 30 days of slaughter.

Grazing and Feeding Lactating Animals: Do not graze lactating dairy animals within 7 days of treatment.

Dry Hay and Silage: Treated grasses may be harvested for dry hay or silage but do not harvest within 37 days of treatment.

Pasture and Rangeland Tank Mixes

RIFLE D may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

- Ally®
- Amber®
- Banvel®
- Clarity®
- Rave®

Sorghum

Rates and Timings

Apply 1 pint of RIFLE D per acre to sorghum in the 3-5 leaf stage (4-8" tall). For best performance, apply RIFLE D when weeds are small (less than 3" tall).

Applications of RIFLE D to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10-14 days. Sorghum growing under conditions of stress such as high moisture, low fertility and abnormal temperature may be more sensitive to applications of RIFLE D. Do not use surfactants or oils with postemergence applications of RIFLE D on sorghum crops. Do not use RIFLE D if the potential for sorghum injury is not acceptable.

If sorghum is grown for pasture, hay, or silage, refer to **Pasture and Rangeland in Crop-Specific Information** or livestock grazing and feeding restrictions.

Do not apply RIFLE D to sorghum grown for seed production.

Make no more than one postemergence application per growing season.

Sorghum Tank Mixes

RIFLE D may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

- Atrazine
- Basagran®
- Buctril®
- Laddok®
- Paramount®
- Peak®
- Permit®
- S-12

Sugarcane

Applications of RIFLE D can be made any time after the weeds have emerged and are actively growing but prior to the close-in stage of sugarcane. When possible, direct the spray beneath the sugarcane canopy in order to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. The use of directed sprays will also aid in maximizing spray coverage of weed foliage. Application rates and timing are given below. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth.

Rate:

For control of listed annual broadleaf weeds, apply 2 pints of RIFLE D per treated acre. For suppression of listed perennial weeds, apply 1-6 pints of RIFLE D per treated acre. Re-treatments may be made as needed, however, do not exceed 16 pints of RIFLE D per treated acre during a growing season.

Sugarcane Tank Mixes

RIFLE D may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

- Asulox®
- Atrazine®
- Evik®
- Lexone®
- Sencor®
- Sinbar®

Wheat

(Fall and Spring-seeded)

If small grains are grown for pasture or hay only, refer to **Pastures, Rangeland and Grass (Hay, Silage)**. Do not graze or harvest for livestock feed prior to crop maturity.

Do not use RIFLE D in wheat underseeded with legumes.

Early Season Applications:

Apply 0.5-1 pint of RIFLE D per acre to wheat unless using one of the wheat specific programs below. Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made after tillering and before wheat reaches the 6-leaf stage. Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made after tillering and prior to the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

Specific Use Programs For Fall-Seeded Wheat Only:

Up to 1.33 pints of RIFLE D per acre may be applied on fall-seeded wheat after the wheat begins to tiller for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. Periods of extended stress such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury. For fall applications only, do not use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable.

Preharvest Applications:

RIFLE D can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply up to 2 pints of RIFLE D per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy. A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest. Do not use preharvest-treated wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better. For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, RIFLE D may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as Ally or Roundup® Ultra that are registered for preharvest use in wheat. Preharvest use of RIFLE D is not registered for use in California.

WHEAT TANK MIXES

TABLE 7.

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
Aim™	0.3 ounce
Ally®	0.05-0.1 ounce ¹
Amber®	0.14-0.28 ounce ¹
Bronate®	0.75-1.5 pints
Buctril®	1-1.5 pints
Canvas®	0.2-0.4 ounce ¹
Curtail®	2-2.67 pints
Dakota® ²	16 fluid ounces
Express®	0.083-0.167 ounce ¹
Finesse®	0.167-0.33 ounce ¹
Glean®	0.167 ounce ¹

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Table 7. cont'd.:

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
Harmony® Extra	0.167-0.33 ounce ¹
Karmex® ³	0.5-1.5 pounds
2, 4-D Amine	4-20 fluid ounces ¹
Metribuzin ³	
(Sencor®, Lexone®)	0.25-0.375 pound a.i.
Peak®	1 0.25-0.38 ounce
Stinger®	4-5.33 fluid ounces
Tiller® ²	1-1.7 pints

- Do not use low rates of sulfonyleurea herbicides, such as Ally, Amber, Canvas, Express, Finesse, Glean, Harmony Extra and Peak on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.
- Do not use RIFLE D as a tank mix treatment with Dakota or Tiller on Durum wheat. Do not tank mix Tiller if wild oat is the target weed.
- Tank mixes with Karmex and metribuzin are for use in fall-seeded wheat only.
- RIFLE D contains 0.36 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound a.e. per acre of 2,4-D and do not exceed 0.5 pound a.e. of 2,4-D unless injury to wheat is acceptable.

Between Crop Applications, Conservation Reserve Programs, General Farmstead and Fallow Systems

These uses are considered Food/Feed Crops when harvested, grazed or foraged. Consult Additives section for adjacent restrictions and Non-Food/Feed Use-Specific Information for specific use directions.

Non-Food/Feed Use (Land not Harvested, Grazed or Foraged) - Specific Information

Between Crop Applications

Preplant Directions (Postharvest, Fallow, Crop Stubble, Set-Aside) For Broadleaf Weed Control:

RIFLE D can be applied either Postharvest in the fall, spring, or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Apply RIFLE D as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (Postharvest) and before a killing frost or in the fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer. See Crop Rotational Restrictions in General Restrictions and Limitations for the recommended interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

Rates and Timings:

Apply 0.5-6 pints of RIFLE D per acre. Refer to Table 1 to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of RIFLE D per treated acre during a growing season. For best performance, apply RIFLE D when annual weeds are less than 6" tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if RIFLE D is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4-6" of regrowth or for weeds such as filed bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plants plant parts such as rhizomes or tubers, after the effective period for RIFLE D. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted.

Between Crop Tank Mixes

In tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides, apply 0.5-2 pints of RIFLE D per acre for control of annual weeds, or 2-8 pints of RIFLE D per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds:

Aim™	Glyphosate
Ally®	Gramoxone® Extra
Amber®	Kerb®
Atrazine	Landmaster® BW
Bladex®	Paramount®
Curtail®	Sencor®
Cyclone®	Tordon® 22K
Distinct®	Touchdown®
Fallowmaster®	2,4-D
Finesse®	

Conservation Reserve Programs and General Farmstead

RIFLE D is recommended for use for Conservation Reserve Programs, general farmstead (non-cropland only), weed and brush control, or use in State Recognized Noxious Weed areas (non-cropland areas).

Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control. Rates above 4 pints of RIFLE D per acre are for spot treatments only.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of RIFLE D per treated acre during a growing season.

Farmstead and Fencerow Treatment Application Instructions

RIFLE D may be applied using water or oil and water emulsions in spot application to control undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. In addition to weed species listed in Tables 1 and 2, these treatments may be used to control or suppress woody plant species listed in Table 6.

To prepare oil and water emulsions, mix in the order and proportions indicated below. The solution should remain milky colored without an oily layer on top when under agitation. If an oily layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

Do not exceed 40 gallons of spray solution per treated acre per application. Forty gallons of spray solution contains 1.0 pound acid equivalent of dicamba and 2.87 pounds acid equivalent of 2,4-D. Spray plants to wet. Do not allow this spray mix to contact desirable vegetation.

To control brush, briars, and weeds along fencerows surrounding pasture and ranch lands, and fallow fields, use a tank mix of 2.5% of RIFLE D, 87.5% water, 10% diesel oil in this tank mix will damage or kill desirable grasses and should not be used in pastures or where damage to desirable species cannot be tolerated.

- Water:** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank with the desired quantity of clean water. Maintain constant agitation during complete mixing procedure.
- Emulsifier:** Add 0.5% volume to volume.
- RIFLE D:** Add 2.5 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution.
- Diesel Oil:** Add 10 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution.

Maintain constant agitation during application. Under good agitation, the spray solution should be milky white with no oil layer on top. If an oil layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

For Spraying Foliar Applications:

- Spray when leaves have reached full size but have not hardened due to drought or maturity. Spray individual plants to wet with handgun.
- For larger stems (up to 3" in diameter) and hard to control species, direct spray stream to base of stems to wet the stem at soil surface in addition to wetting the foliage.
- Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

For Dormant Basal Applications:

- Increase diesel oil content to 15% or 15 gallons of diesel oil per 100 gallons of total solution.
- Spray in late winter and early spring before plants break dormancy.
- Spray the bottom of 24" of the target stem to wet on all sides.
- For larger stems (up to 3" in diameter) and hard to kill species direct the spray solution to the base of target stems to wet the soil at the stem/soil junction in addition to wetting the stem.
- Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

For Cut Surface Treatments:

Apply RIFLE D in an undiluted state as a cut surface treatment to control unwanted trees and prevent sprouts of cut trees.

Frill or Girdle Treatments:

Make a continuous cut or a series of overlapping cuts using an axe to girdle tree trunk. Spray or paint the cut surface with RIFLE D.

Stump Treatments:

Spray or paint freshly cut surface with RIFLE D. The cambium layer (the area adjacent to the bark) should be thoroughly wet. Treat stumps within 6 hours after cutting.

TABLE 6. The following list of trees and vines can be controlled on farmsteads and fencerows as foliar, basal, or cut surface treatments:

Alder	Kudzu
Ash	Locust, Black
Aspen	Maple
Basswood	Mesquite
Beech	Oak
Blackberry	Oak, Poison
Blackgum	Olive, Russian
Cedar	Persimmon, Eastern
Cherry	Pine
Chinquapin	Plum, Sand (Wild Plum)
Cottonwood	Poplar
Creosotebush	Rabbitbrush
Dewberry	Redcedar, Eastern
Dogwood	Rose, McCarney
Elm	Rose, Multiflora
Grape	Sagebrush, Fringe
Greenbriar	Sassafras
Hawthorn (Thornapple)	Spruce
Hemlock	Sumac
Hickory	Sweetgum
Honeylocust	Sycamore
Honeysuckle	Tartbush
Hornbeam	Willow
Huckleberry	Witchhazel
Huisache	Yaupon
Ivy, Poison	Yucca

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Weeds listed in this label:

Common Name
 Beebalm, Spotted
 Broomweed, Common
 Buckwheat, Wild
 Buffalo bur
 Burdock
 Buttercup, Corn
 Chickweed, Common
 Cockle, Corn
 Coreopsis, Plains
 Croton, Woolly
 Devilsclaw
 Dogfennel (Cypressweed)
 Falseflax, Smallseed
 Fleabane, Annual
 Flixweed
 Henbit
 Knotweed, Prostrate
 Kochia
 Lambsquarters, Common
 Lettuce, Prickly
 Mallow, Common
 Morningglory, Ivyleaf
 Morningglory, Tail
 Mustard, Annual
 Mustard, Tansy
 Pennycress, Field
 Pepperweed, Virginia
 Pigweed, Prostrate
 Pigweed, Redroot
 Pigweed, Smooth
 Pigweed, Tumble
 Poorjoe
 Purslane, Common
 Ragweed, Common
 Ragweed, Lance-Leaf
 Ragweed, Western
 Sedge
 Shepherdspurse
 Smartweed, Bitter
 Sneezeweed, Bitter
 Sunflower, Common (Wild)
 Thistle, Russian
 Velvetleaf

Annuals

Scientific Name
Monarda punctata
Gutierrezia dracunculoides
Polygonum convolvulus
Solanum rostratum
Arctium spp.
Ranunculus arvensis
Stellaria media
Xanthium strumarium
Coreopsis tinctoria
Croton capitatus
Proboscidea luisianica
Oenothera lacinata
Linum catharticum
Erigeron annuus
Descurainia sophia
Lamium amplexicaule
Polygonum aviculare
Kochia scoparia
Chenopodium album
Lactuca serriola
Malva neglecta
Ipomea hederacea
Ipomea purpurea
Brassica spp.
Descurainia pinnata
Thiaspis arvense
Lepidium virginicum
Amaranthus blitoides
Amaranthus retroflexus
Amaranthus hybridus
Amaranthus albus
Dioclea teres
Portulaca oleracea
Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Ambrosia bidentata
Ambrosia psilostachya
Cyperus compressus
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Helenium amurum
Helenium amurum
Helianthus annuus
Salsola iberica
Abutilon theophrasti

Biennials And Perennials

Common Name
 Bindweed, Field
 Bittercress
 Buckeye
 Bullnettle
 Chicory
 Clover, Hop
 Dandelion
 Dock, Curly
 Elderberry
 Goldenrod, Missouri
 Goldenweed, Common
 Groundsel
 Honeysuckle, Hairy
 Horsenettle
 Ivy, Poison
 Knapweed, Black
 Knapweed, Russian
 Knapweed, Spotted
 Marshelder
 Mesquite
 Milkweed
 Nightshade, Silverleaf
 Nightshade, Black
 Persimmon, Eastern
 Rabbitbrush
 Ragwort, Tansy
 Redvine
 Sagebrush, Fringed
 Smartweed, Swamp
 Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel)
 Sowthistle, Perennial
 Spurge, Leafy
 Starthistle, yellow
 Tallow Tree, Chinese
 Thistle, Bull
 Thistle, Canada
 Thistle, Musk
 Thistle, Plumeless
 Vetch
 Yankeeweed

Scientific Name
Convolvulus arvensis
Cardamine spp.
Aesculus spp.
Cnidioscolus stimulosus
Cichorium intybus
Trifolium aureum
Taraxacum officinale
Rumex crispus
Sambucus canadensis
Solidago missouriensis
Isocoma coronopifolia
Senecio vulgaris
Lonicera
Solanum carolinense
Rhus radicans
Centaurea nigra
Centaurea repens
Centaurea maculosa
Ina annua
Prosopis juliflora
Asclepias
Solanum elaeagnifolium
Solanum nigrum
Diospyros virginiana
Chrysanthemum pulchellus
Senecio jacobina
Brunnicia ovata
Artemisia frigida
Polygonum coccineum
Rumex acetosella
Sonchus arvensis
Euphorbia esula
Centaurea solstitialis
Sapium sebiferum
Cirsium vulgare
Cirsium arvense
Carduus nutans
Carduus acanthoides
Vicia spp.
Eupatorium compositifolium

Food/Feed Crop Uses

RIFLE D can be used on the following:
 *Conservation Reserve Program Land
 *Fallow Systems (Between Crop Applications)
 *General Farmstead
 Grain Sorghum
 Grass (Hay or Silage)
 Pastures
 Rangeland
 Sugarcane
 Wheat

*These crops are considered Food/Feed crops only when harvested, grazed or foraged. Otherwise, they are considered as Non-Food/Feed uses.

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