



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

**OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION**

January 11, 2021

Alexis B. Bromley  
Regional Regulatory Manager  
UPL NA Inc.  
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402  
King of Prussia, PA 19406

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for SUs /Label Amendment – Revise tank mix partners and grazing restrictions  
Product Name: Audit 4:1 Herbicide  
EPA Registration Number: 66330-419  
Application Date: 3/30/20 & 1/11/21  
Decision Numbers: 561992, 569521, 569522

Dear Alexis Bromley:

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

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

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

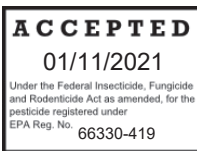
If you have any questions, please contact BeWanda Alexander by phone at (703)347-0313,  
or via email at [alexander.bewanda@epa.gov](mailto:alexander.bewanda@epa.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Erik Kraft", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Erik Kraft, Product Manager 24  
Fungicide and Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505P)  
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure



<b>THIFENSULFURON-METHYL</b>	<b>GROUP</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE</b>
<b>TRIBENURON-METHYL</b>	<b>GROUP</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>HERBICIDE</b>

## AUDIT 4:1

### Herbicide

### Water Dispersible Granule

**FOR USE ON WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE, FALLOW AND AS A PRE-PLANT OR POST-HARVEST BURNDOWN HERICIDE**

#### ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

**BY WT.**

##### Thifensulfuron-methyl

Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate.....40.0%

##### Tribenuron-methyl

Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate.....10.0%

**Other Ingredients:**.....50.0%

**TOTAL**.....100.0%

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

#### CAUTION

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

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b>	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.</p> <p><b>FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE:</b> Call Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Safety at 1-866-673-6671.</p> <p>if calling from outside the U.S.</p> <p><b>FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY:</b> Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887 if calling from outside of the U.S.</p>	

**EPA REG.No.** 66330-419

**EPA EST. NO.**  
**NET CONTENTS:**

#### Produced for:

ARYSTA LIFESCIENCE NORTH AMERICA, LLC  
c/o UPL NA INC.  
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402  
King of Prussia, PA 19406

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## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**CAUTION:** Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to Audit 4:1 are listed below.

#### Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made of any waterproof material including polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.
- Shoes plus socks

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

**Engineering Controls Statement:** When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Work Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

**Important:** When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "Applicators and Other Handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, including a spill or equipment breakdown.

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

User must:

- 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

**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 washwater or rinsate.

**Groundwater Advisory:** This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

**Surface Water Advisory:** This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for days after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of thifensulfuron-methyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

### **Non-Target Organism Advisory**

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

### **Windblown Soil Particles Advisory**

Audit 4:1 Herbicide has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying Audit 4:1 Herbicide if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

## **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.

### **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 12 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, including plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

This product must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separately published Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC instructions.

This product is registered for use on wheat, barley, triticale, post-harvest burndown, pre-plant burndown and fallow in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain this product is registered in your state.

## **USE INFORMATION**

Audit 4:1 can be used in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides to provide selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale, post-harvest burndown, pre-plant burndown and fallow. 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 direction 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. This product is a water dispersible

granule to be mixed in water or other specified carrier and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. It is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

## **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS**

Best results are obtained when this product is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The specified use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weed at time of application. The degree of control and duration of effect are dependent on rate used, sensitivity and size of target weed and environmental conditions at the time of and following application. This product stops growth of susceptible weeds rapidly. However, typical symptoms of dying weeds (discoloration) may not be noticeable for 1 to 3 weeks after application (2 to 5 weeks for wild garlic, when present) depending on the environmental conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of this product, while cold, dry conditions delay the activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress will be less susceptible.

A vigorous growing crop will aid weed control by shading and providing competition for weeds. However, a dense crop canopy at time of application can intercept spray and result in reduced weed control. Weeds may not be adequately controlled in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips.

Applications made to weeds that are in the cotyledon stage, larger than the size indicated, or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control.

This product may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may have differing levels of sensitivity to treatment with this product under otherwise normal conditions.

Treatment of sensitive crop varieties may injure crops. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix this product with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best - see TANK MIXTURES section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow this product to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

## **HERBICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT**

For resistance management, Audit 4:1 Herbicide is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Audit 4:1 and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of Audit 4:1 Herbicide or other Group 2 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 your Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC representative.

## INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

## RESTRICTIONS

Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops, desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

- **DO NOT** apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- **DO NOT** use on lawns, walks, driveways; tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- **DO NOT** apply this product by air in the state of New York.
- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum applications rate of 1.8 ounces (0.045 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.011 lb tribenuron-methyl) per acre per acre per crop year.
- **DO NOT** apply to wheat, barley or triticale crops underseeded with another crop.
- **DO NOT** graze treated fields or feed treated forage or hay. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed.
- **DO NOT** harvest wheat, barley, or triticale sooner than 45 days after the last application of this product.

## PRECAUTIONS

- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (including spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
- Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley or triticale.



- Wheat, barley and triticale varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC specifies that you first consult your state experiment station, university or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of this product herbicide to a small area.
- Under certain conditions including heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather (daily high temperature less than 50°F), or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after this product's application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix this product with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best - see TANK MIXTURES section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

Audit 4:1 must not be applied to wheat, barley or triticale that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), low fertility, water- saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when the cereal crop is in the 2 to 5 leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury. Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas.

USE RATE CONVERSION CHART		
Product Use Rate (ozs)	Thifensulfuron-methyl (lb ai)	Tribenuron-methyl (lb ai)
0.6	0.015	0.004
1.0	0.025	0.006
1.8	0.045	0.011

### **MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT**

#### **Aerial Applications:**

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use  $\frac{1}{2}$  swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

#### **Ground Boom Applications:**

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

#### **Boom-less Ground Applications:**

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.
- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

### **SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES**

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

#### **IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE**

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

#### **Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom**

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

#### **Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft**

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

### **BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom**

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

### **RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft**

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

### **SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

### **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

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

### **TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

### **WIND**

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

## **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

### **GROUND APPLICATION**

- For ground application 5 to 20 gallon per acre (GPA) must be used, for optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage.
- Raindrop RA nozzles may reduce weed control performance.
- Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

### **AERIAL APPLICATION**

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

- Use 2 to 5 GPA
- Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah.
- **DO NOT** apply this product by air in the state of New York.

. See the SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section of this label.

## **APPLICATION TIMING**

### **WHEAT (INCLUDING DURUM), BARLEY, AND TRITICALE**

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible. **DO NOT** harvest within 45 days of the last application.

## **PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN**

For burndown of emerged weeds, broadcast applications of this product may be applied up through planting, but before wheat (including durum), barley or triticale plants emerge. Apply this product as a burndown treatment to sugarbeets, winter rape, and canola fields at least 60 days prior to planting.

Apply this product as a burndown treatment before planting any other crop (including soybeans and field corn, cotton, rice, or grain sorghum) at least 45 days prior to planting. (See the CROP ROTATION section of this label for additional information.)

## **POST HARVEST**

This product may be used as a burndown treatment to crop stubble when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. (See the CROP ROTATION section of this label for additional information.)

## **FALLOW**

Apply this product in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Generally, such applications are made in the spring or fall when most cereal applications are made. (See the CROP ROTATION section of this label for additional information.)

## **USE RATES**

Unless otherwise instructed by Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC, **DO NOT** use less than 0.6 ounce (0.015 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.004 lb tribenuron-methyl) of Audit 4:1 per acre.

## **WHEAT, BARLEY AND TRITICALE**

Apply 0.6 ounce (0.015 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.004 lb tribenuron-methyl) to 1.0 ounce (0.025 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.006 lb tribenuron-methyl) of Audit 4:1 per acre in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides. Refer to the APPLICATION TIMING, TANK MIXTURES, USE INFORMATION, and WEEDS CONTROLLED sections of this label for additional information.

Restrictions:

- Maximum use rate per application: 1.0 ounce (0.025 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.006 lb tribenuron-methyl) per acre
- Maximum use rate per year: 1.8 ounces (0.045 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.011 lb tribenuron-methyl) per acre
- Maximum number of applications per year: 3 at the lowest use rate, 1 at the highest use rate
- Retreatment Interval (RTI): 7 days
- Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 45 days

Sequential treatments of this product may be made provided the total amount of this product applied to the crop does not exceed 1.8 ounces (0.045 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.011 lb tribenuron-methyl) per acre per year.

## **PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN**

Apply 0.6 ounce (0.015 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.004 lb tribenuron-methyl) to 1.0 ounce (0.025 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.006 lb tribenuron-methyl) of this product per acre as a burndown treatment prior to planting any crop; or shortly after planting, but prior to emergence of, wheat (including durum), barley, or triticale. (See the APPLICATION TIMING section of this label for restrictions on planting intervals.)

This product must be applied in combination with other suitable registered preplant burndown herbicides. (See the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional information.)

Restrictions:

- Maximum use rate per application: 1.0 ounce (0.025 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.006 lb tribenuron-methyl) per acre
- Maximum use rate per year: 1.8 ounces (0.045 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.011 lb tribenuron-methyl) per acre
- Maximum number of applications per year: 3 at the lowest use rate, 1 at the highest use rate
- Retreatment Interval (RTI): 7 days
- Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days

Sequential treatments of this product may also be made provided the total amount of this product applied during one fallow/preplant year does not exceed 1.8 ounces (0.045 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.011 lb tribenuron-methyl) per acre.

## POST HARVEST AND FALLOW

Apply 0.6 ounce (0.015 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.004 lb tribenuron-methyl) to 1.0 ounce (0.025 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.006 lb tribenuron-methyl) of this product per acre as a postemergence fallow treatment, in combination with other suitable registered fallow herbicides. (See the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional information.)

Restrictions:

- Maximum use rate per application: 1.0 ounce (0.025 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.006 lb tribenuron-methyl) per acre
- Maximum use rate per year: 1.8 ounces (0.045 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.011 lb tribenuron-methyl) per acre
- Maximum number of applications per year: 3 at the lowest use rate, 1 at the highest use rate
- Retreatment Interval (RTI): 7 days
- Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days

Sequential treatments of this product may be made provided the total amount of this product applied to the crop does not exceed 1.8 ounces (0.045 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.011 lb tribenuron-methyl) per acre.

## SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of this product. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be used. **DO NOT** use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant. Always use a surfactant, unless otherwise specified. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Consult your Ag dealer or applicator, local Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC fact sheets and technical bulletins prior to using an adjuvant system. Select adjuvants that are authorized for use with all products in this product tank mix. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

## NONIONIC SURFACTANT (NIS)

- Apply 0.25 to 0.50% v/v (2 to 4 pints per 100 gal of spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12. (See the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional information.)

### **CROP OIL CONCENTRATE (COC)- PETROLEUM OR MODIFIED SEED OIL (MSO)**

- Apply at least 1% v/v (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution), or 2% under arid conditions. MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v if specified on local Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC product literature or service policies.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80 % high-quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable-seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

### **SPECIAL ADJUVANT TYPES**

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC product management. Consult separate Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

### **AMMONIUM NITROGEN FERTILIZER**

- Use 2 qts per acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) with a surfactant, including 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lbs per acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS), with a surfactant. Use 4 qts per acre UAN or 4 lbs per acre AMS under arid conditions.

<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH PRODUCTS CONTAINING BROMOXYNIL</b>			
Annual knawel	Cow cockle	London rocket	Spiny pigweed
Annual sowthistle	Cress (mouse ear)	Mallow (little)	Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel
Black mustard	Cutleaf nightshade	Marshelder	Swinecress
Black nightshade	Curly dock	Miners lettuce	Tall morningglory
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Eastern black nightshade	Mouse-ear chickweed	Tall waterhemp
Carolina geranium	False chamomile	Pennsylvania smartweed	Tansymustard
Coast fiddleneck	Field pennycress	Pepperweed species	Tartary buckwheat
Common buckwheat	Flixweed	Prickly lettuce*±	Tarweed fiddleneck
Common chickweed*	Fumitory	Prostrate knotweed	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Common cocklebur	Giant ragweed	Puncturevine	Velvetleaf
Common groundsel	Green smartweed	Redmaids	Volunteer canola
Common lambsquarters	Hemp sesbania	Redroot pigweed	Volunteer lentils
Common ragweed	Henbit	Russian thistle *±	Volunteer peas
Common sunflower*	Horned poppy	Scentless chamomile/mayweed	Volunteer sunflower*
Common tarweed	Ivyleaf morningglory	Shepherd's-purse	Wild buckwheat
Corn chamomile	Jimsonweed	Silverleaf nightshade	Wild chamomile
Corn gromwell	Kochia*±	Smallflower buttercup	Wild mustard
Corn spurry	Ladysthumb	Smooth pigweed	Wild radish

	Lanceleaf sage		Yellow rocket
<b>PARTIAL CONTROL**</b>			
Common mallow	Cutleaf evening primrose	Marestail	
*See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.			
**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants.			
*Naturally-occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the TANK MIXTURES and SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS sections of this label for additional details.			

<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH PRODUCTS CONTAINING 2,4-D</b>			
Annual knawel	Corn chamomile	Ladysthumb	Smooth pigweed
Annual sowthistle	Corn spurry	London rocket	Spiny pigweed
Black mustard	Cow cockle	Mallow (little)	Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Cress (mouse ear)	Marshelder	Swinecress.
Carolina geranium	Cutleaf nightshade	Miners lettuce	Tansymustard
Coast fiddleneck	Curly dock	Mouse-ear chickweed	Tarweed fiddleneck
Common buckwheat	False chamomile	Pennsylvania smartweed	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Common cocklebur	Field pennycress	Pepperweed species	Velvetleaf
Common groundse/	Flixweed	Prickly lettuce*±	Volunteer canola
Common lambsquarters	Giant ragweed	Prostrate knotweed	Volunteer lentils
Common mallow	Green smartweed	Puncturevine	Volunteer peas
Common purslane	Henbit	Redmaids	Volunteer sunflower*
Common sunflower*	Ivyleaf morningglory	Redroot pigweed	Wild buckwheat
Common ragweed	Kochia*±	Russian thistle*±	Wild chamomile
Common tarweed		Scentless chamomile/mayweed	Wild mustard
		Shepherd's-purse	Wild radish
		Smallflower buttercup	
<b>PARTIAL CONTROL**</b>			
Corn gromwell	Hemp sesbania	Tall morningglory	
Fumitory	Marestail	Tall waterhemp	
*See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.			
**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use the higher rates 2,4-D containing herbicides. Refer to the USE RATES sections of these labels.			
*Naturally-occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the TANK MIXTURES and SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS sections of this label for additional details.			

<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH PRODUCTS CONTAINING 2,4-D+DICAMBA</b>			
Annual knawel	Cow cockle	Marshelder	Swinecress
Annual sowthistle.	Cress (mouse ear)	Miners lettuce	Tall morningglory
Black mustard	Cutleaf nightshade	Mouse-ear chickweed	Tall waterhemp
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Curly dock	Pennsylvania smartweed	Tansymustard
Carolina geranium	False chamomile	Pepperweed species	Tarweed fiddleneck
Coast fiddleneck	Field pennycress	Prickly lettuce <sup>*±</sup>	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Common buckwheat	Flixweed	Prostrate knotweed	Velvetleaf
Common cocklebur	Fumitory	Puncturevine	Volunteer canola
Common groundsel	Giant ragweed	Redmaids	Volunteer lentils
Common lambsquarters	Green smartweed	Redroot pigweed.	Volunteer peas
Common mallow	Hemp sesbania	Russian thistle <sup>*±</sup>	Volunteer sunflower*
Common purslane	Henbit	Scentless chamomile/mayweed	Wild buckwheat
Common sunflower*	Ivyleaf morningglory	Shepherd's-purse	Wild chamomile
Common ragweed	Kochia <sup>*±</sup>	Smallflower buttercup	Wild mustard
Common tarweed	Ladysthumb	Smooth pigweed	Wild radish
Corn chamomile	London rocket	Spiny pigweed	
Corn spurry	Mallow (little)	Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel	
<b>PARTIAL CONTROL**</b>			
Canada thistle	Corn gromwell	Marestail	Spiny pigweed
*See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.			
**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use higher specified rates 2,4-D and or dicamba-containing herbicides. Refer to the USE RATES sections of these labels).			
±Naturally-occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the TANK MIXTURES and SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS sections of this label for additional details.			



WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH PRODUCTS CONTAINING FLUOXYPYR			
Annual knawel	Common sunflower	Morningglory species	Tarweed fiddleneck
Annual sowthistle	Corn chamomile	Mouse-ear chickweed	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Bedstraw (cleavers)	Corn spurry	Pennsylvania smartweed	Velvetleaf
Black mustard	Cress (mouse ear)	Prickly lettuce <sup>±</sup>	Venice mallow
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Curly dock	Prostrate knotweed	Volunteer canola
Carolina geranium	False chamomile	Puncturevine	Volunteer flax
Coast fiddleneck	Field pennycress	Redmaids	Volunteer lentils
Coffeeweed	Flixweed	Redroot pigweed	Volunteer peas
Common buckwheat	Green smartweed	Russian thistle <sup>*±</sup>	Volunteer sunflower*
Common chickweed	Hemp dogbane	Scentless chamomile/mayweed	Wild buckwheat
Common cocklebur	Kochia <sup>*±</sup>	Shepherd's-purse	Wild chamomile
Common groundsel	Ladysthumb	Smallflower buttercup	Wild mustard
Common lambsquarters	London rocket	Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel	White clover
Common purslane	Mallow (little)	Swinecress	
Common ragweed	Marshelder	Tansymustard	
	Miners lettuce		
<b>PARTIAL CONTROL**</b>			
Black nightshade	Eastern blacknightshade	Henbit	Silver nightshade
Common mallow	Field bindweed	Marestail	Volunteer potato
Cutleaf nightshade	Field horsetail		
*See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.			
**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants.			
<sup>±</sup> Naturally-occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the TANK MIXTURES and SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS sections of this label for additional details.			
See specific fluroxypyr-containing herbicide label for application rates and precautions.			

### SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

**Common chickweed:** For best results, apply a bromoxynil-containing herbicide when all or the majority of weeds have germinated and are past the cotyledon stage. Weeds must be less than 3 inches tall or across at the time of Audit 4:1's application.

For best results, apply a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide when all or the majority of weeds have germinated and are past the cotyledon stage. Weeds must be less than 3 inches tall or across at the time of Audit 4:1's application.

**Kochia:** Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to this product are known to occur. For best results, apply a bromoxynil-containing herbicide when kochia are less than 2" tall and are actively growing. For improved control of Kochia (2 to 4" tall), Audit 4:1 and bromoxynil-containing herbicides may be tank mixed.

For best results, apply a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide when kochia are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

**Prickly lettuce:** Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to Audit 4:1 are known to occur. For best results, Audit 4:1 tank mixed with a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide must be applied in the spring when prickly lettuce are 2" to 4" across and are actively growing.

**Russian Thistle:** Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to Audit 4:1 are known to occur. Audit 4:1 must be applied in the spring when Russian thistles are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

For suppression, Audit 4:1 tank mixed with a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide must be applied in the spring when Russian thistles are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

For best results, apply a bromoxynil containing herbicide when all or the majority of weeds have germinated. Weeds must be less than 2" tall or across at the time of Audit 4:1's application.

For best results, Audit 4:1 tank mixed with a fluroxypyr and 2,4-D or MCP containing herbicide must be applied in the spring when Russian thistle are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

**SU/Clearfield Resistant Volunteer Sunflowers:** For suppression, apply a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide.

For best results, apply a bromoxynil-containing herbicide. Delay application until first sunflower seedlings emerging are 4 inches in height.

For best results, Audit 4:1 tank mixed with a fluroxypyr and 2,4-D or MCP containing herbicide must be applied in the spring when SU/Clearfield resistant volunteer sunflowers are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

## TANK MIX INFORMATION

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 direction 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.

### ADDITIONAL TANK MIXTURES

Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for any companion herbicides, fungicides, and/or insecticides. If those instructions conflict with this label, **DO NOT** tank mix that product with Audit 4:1. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

In cereals, Audit 4:1 may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as partially controlled, weeds resistant to Audit 4:1 or weeds not listed under the WEEDS CONTROLLED sections of this label.

### WITH 2,4-D (AMINE OR ESTER) OR MCP (AMINE OR ESTER)

Audit 4:1 may be tank mixed with the amine and ester formulations of 2,4-D and MCP herbicides for use on wheat, barley, or fallow.

For best results in the Red River Valley and adjacent areas of North Dakota and Minnesota, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCP herbicides to the tank at the tank mix partner's labeled use rate recommendation. No additional surfactant is needed with this mixture.

For best results in other areas, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCP herbicides to the tank at the tank mix partner's labeled use rate recommendation. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury, especially at the higher phenoxy rates. Higher specified rates of 2,4-D or MCP may be used, but **DO NOT** exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels.

#### **WITH DICAMBA**

Audit 4:1 may be tank mixed with dicamba. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Refer to the specific dicamba label for application timing and restrictions. Tank mixes of Audit 4:1 plus dicamba may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.

#### **WITH 2,4-D OR MCP (AMINE OR ESTER) AND DICAMBA**

Audit 4:1 may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D or MCP. Make application of this product plus 1/16 to 1/8 lb active ingredient dicamba plus 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient 2,4-D or MCP ester or amine per acre. Use higher specified rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Apply this three-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node).

In spring wheat (including Durum), apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage. In spring barley, apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

#### **WITH BROMOXYNIL**

Audit 4:1 may be tank mixed with bromoxynil-containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley or triticale. For best results, add bromoxynil-containing herbicides to the tank at the tank mix partner's recommended use rate. Tank mixes of this product plus bromoxynil may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

#### **WITH FLUROXYPYR**

Audit 4:1 may be tank mixed with a fluroxypyr-containing product, a premix containing fluroxypyr and 2,4-D, or a premix containing fluroxypyr and MCPA. 2,4-D and MCPA herbicides (preferably ester formulations) may be tank mixed with this product plus a fluroxypyr-containing product. Consult local specifications and the TANK MIXTURES section of this label for additional information.

#### **WITH SULFOSULFURON**

Audit 4:1 can be tank mixed with a sulfosulfuron-containing herbicide for improved control of grassy weeds in wheat.

Audit 4:1 and a bromoxynil-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with a sulfosulfuron-containing herbicide for control of grassy weeds in wheat. This tank mix may also include a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide for greater spectrum of broadleaf control. Apply 0.5% v/v (4 pints per 100 gal of spray solution) of nonionic surfactant (NIS) with this tank mix. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application- – including low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, low humidity.

Audit 4:1 and a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with a sulfosulfuron-containing herbicide for control of grassy weeds in wheat. Tank mixtures with herbicides formulated as amines may decrease the effectiveness of the sulfosulfuron-containing herbicide. Apply 0.5% v/v (4 pints per 100 gal of spray solution) of nonionic surfactant (NIS) with this tank mix. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application - including low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, low humidity.

#### **WITH CARFENTRAZONE-ETHYL**

Audit 4:1 can be tank mixed with a carfentrazone-ethyl-containing herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

#### **WITH CLOPYRALID**

Audit 4:1 can be tank mixed with a clopyralid-containing herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

Audit 4:1 and fluroxypyr-containing herbicides may be tank mixed with a clopyralid-containing herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

Audit 4:1 may be tank mixed with a premix herbicide containing both clopyralid and fluroxypyr.

#### **WITH CLODINAFOP-PROPARGYL**

Audit 4:1 can be tank mixed with a clodinafop-propargyl-containing herbicide for improved control of grass weeds in spring wheat.

Audit 4:1 and a bromoxynil-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with a clodinafop-propargyl-containing herbicide for control of wild oat in wheat. This tank mix may also include a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide for greater spectrum of broadleaf control.

Audit 4:1 and a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with a clodinafop-propargyl-containing herbicide for control of wild oat in wheat. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application - including low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures or low humidity.

#### **WITH FLUCARBAZONE**

Audit 4:1 can be tank mixed with a flucarbazone-containing herbicide for improved control of grassy weeds in spring wheat. When this product and a flucarbazone-containing herbicide are tank mixed, the mix must include 2,4-D.

This product and a bromoxynil-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with a flucarbazone-containing herbicide for control of green foxtail, yellow foxtail and wild oat. This tank mix may also include a clopyralid-containing herbicide for greater spectrum of broadleaf control.

This product and a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with a flucarbazone-containing herbicide for control of green foxtail, yellow foxtail and wild oat.

Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application - including low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures or low humidity.

#### **WITH FENOXAPROP-P-ETHYL**

This product can be tank mixed with a product containing fenoxaprop-p-ethyl for control of some annual grass weeds. This tank mix may also include MCP ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCP, fluroxypyr, or a

premix containing fluroxypyr and MCPA for greater spectrum of broadleaf control. Refer to all tank mix product labels for specific use directions and restrictions.

Audit 4:1 and a bromoxynil-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with a fenoxaprop-p-ethyl-containing herbicide for annual grass control in wheat or barley. This tank mix may also include a fluroxypyr-containing product for greater spectrum of broadleaf control. Refer to all tank mix product labels for specific use directions and restrictions. **DO NOT** use this tank mix on two-row malting barley.

This product and a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with a fenoxaprop-p-ethyl-containing herbicide for annual grass control in wheat or barley. Refer to all tank mix product labels for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions and restrictions of use. This tank mix may also include MCP ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCP, fluroxypyr, or a premix containing fluroxypyr and MCPA for greater spectrum of broadleaf control. Refer to all tank mix product labels for specific use directions and restrictions. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application - including low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, or low humidity.

#### **WITH OTHER GRASS CONTROL PRODUCTS**

This product can be tank mixed with grass control products. Antagonism generally does not occur. However, Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC specifies that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, agricultural dealer, or Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of this product and the grass product to a small area.

#### **WITH FUNGICIDES**

Audit 4:1 may be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all fungicide labels for restrictions.

#### **WITH INSECTICIDES**

Audit 4:1 may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all insecticide labels for restrictions.

However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2- to 4-leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of this product with organophosphate insecticides (including chlorpyrifos) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

**DO NOT** apply this product within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment because crop injury may result.

**DO NOT** use this product plus malathion because crop injury will result.

#### **WITH LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTION FERTILIZER**

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing this product in fertilizer solution. This product must first be completely dissolved in water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions.

This product must first be added to water and allowed to completely dissolve (slurried) before adding to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while this product is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/2 pint to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 to 0.125% v/v) based on local specifications.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldsman, or Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC representative for a specific specification before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCP is included with this product and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant may not be needed when using this product in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCP ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC representative for a specific specification before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop injury. **DO NOT** use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.

**DO NOT** use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

### **TANK MIXTURES IN FALLOW**

Audit 4:1 may be used as a fallow treatment, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow, including glyphosate, glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba, 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba alone.

Audit 4:1 and fluroxypyr-containing herbicides may be used as a fallow treatment, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow, including glyphosate, glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba, 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba alone.

### **TANK MIXTURES IN PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS**

Audit 4:1 may be used as a pre-plant burndown treatment alone or tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use as a pre-plant burndown product containing carfentrazone, glyphosate, glyphosate plus dicamba or dicamba alone.

### **TANK MIXTURES IN POST-HARVEST APPLICATIONS**

Audit 4:1 may be used as a post-harvest treatment to crop stubble, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow.

This product and fluroxypyr-containing herbicides may be used as a post-harvest treatment to crop stubble, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that contain carfentrazone, glyphosate, glyphosate plus dicamba, or dicamba alone, that are registered for use in post-harvest cereal applications.

### **PRODUCT MEASUREMENT**

This product can be measured using this product volumetric measuring cylinder provided by Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by +/- 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

### **CROP ROTATION**

Wheat, barley, and triticale	May be replanted anytime after the application of Audit 4:1
Sugarbeets, winter rape, and canola	May be planted 60 days after the application Audit 4:1
Any other crop	May be planted 45 days after the application of this product.



## **GRAZING**

Allow at least 7 days between application and grazing of treated forage and 7 days between application and feeding of treated forage to livestock. Allow at least 30 days between application and feeding of hay from treated areas to livestock. Harvested straw may be used for bedding or feed. Allow at least 45 days between application and harvesting grain.

## **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

**DO NOT** use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 6.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. This product must be completely dissolved in clean water before adding to spray tanks that do not have continuous agitation during loading and mixing. (This is common for airplanes with turbine engines.)

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of this product.
3. Continue agitation until this product is fully dissolved, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once this product is fully dissolved, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
5. As the tank is filling, add the other tank mix partners and then add the required volume of spray adjuvant. Always add spray adjuvant last. Antifoaming agents may be used.
6. Dispersed tank mix partners can settle if the tank mixture is not continually agitated. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply this product spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If this product and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, fully dissolve this product in clean water prior to adding to the tank.

## **SPRAY EQUIPMENT**

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's specifications for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to the crop. **DO NOT** make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or during weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift refer to SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section of this label.

## **SPRAYER CLEANUP**

The spray equipment must be cleaned before this product is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the steps outlined in the AFTER SPRAYING section of this label.

## **SPRAYER CLEANUP FOR MULTIPLE LOAD SPRAYING**

It is specified that during periods when multiple loads of this product are applied, at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

## **AFTER SPRAYING AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY OR TRITICALE**

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of this product as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gallon of household ammonia\* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) specified on this label. **DO NOT** exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

\*Equivalent amounts of an alternate strength ammonia solution can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your Ag dealer for a listing of approved cleaners.

### **Notes:**

1. CAUTION: **DO NOT** use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. **DO NOT** clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is specified prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When this product is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures must be examined and the most rigorous procedure must be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products must be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of this product and applications of other pesticides to sensitive crops during the same spray year, it is specified that a sprayer be dedicated to this product to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

## **PESTICIDE HANDLING**

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- **DO NOT** discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove, or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple-rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.



## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**DO NOT** contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

**Pesticide Storage:** Store product in original container only. **DO NOT** contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**Container Handling:**

[**Note to Reviewer:** The following statement will be included on all Final Printed Labels bearing multiple Container Disposal (Container Handling) statements] **“NOTE:** This product is available in multiple containers. Refer to the Net Contents section of this products labeling for the applicable “Nonrefillable” or “Refillable” designation. Follow the container disposal [handling] instructions below that apply to your container type / size.”

[**Note to Reviewer:** The bracketed section headers will be included when multiple container types / sizes are listed on the label.]

[**Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds):**] Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water 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, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

[**Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds):**] Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

[**Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down):**] Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal

Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**[Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners:]** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

**[Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners:]** Refillable container (fiber drum only).

*Refilling Fiber Drum:* Refill this fiber drum with this product containing thifensulfuron methyl and tribenuron methyl only. **DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment.

*Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner:* **DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

**[All Other Refillable Containers:]** Refillable container.

*Refilling Container:* Refill this container with this product containing thifensulfuron methyl and tribenuron methyl only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage including cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, **DO NOT** use the container, contact Arysta at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, **DO NOT** reuse or transport container, contact Arysta at the number below for instructions.

*Disposing of Container:* **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**[Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP):]** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash

as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency contact CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

#### **IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

##### **READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT**

##### **CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**

**To the extent consistent with applicable law, Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not in accordance with instructions on this label.**

**NOTICE:** Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests, and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC. ("Arysta") or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of Arysta and Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Arysta and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

**TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, ARYSTA AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ON THIS LABEL.**

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Arysta or Seller shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product and **THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF ARYSTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF ARYSTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

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