

71368-72

4-17-2008

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:
71368-72

Date of Issuance:
17 APR 2008

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
 Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Name of Pesticide Product:
Cutback

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Nufarm, Inc.
150 Harvester Drive, Suite 200
Burr Ridge, IL 60527

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 reregistered in accordance with FIFRA section 4(g)(2)(C) provided you agree in writing to:

1. The Agency recommends that a Note to Physician be added to the label that addresses eye irritation concerns.
2. Per the acute toxicity review, the Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals must be revised to read:

“WARNING
Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing.”

3. The text “when applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus” appearing in the glove and apron statements in the PPE section must be deleted because this product is not used as a postharvest dip or spray to citrus.”

Signature of Approving Official:
Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Date:
17 APR 2008

4. Per the 2,4-D RED, the following engineering control text must be added to the label:

“Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40CFR 170.240 (d)(6)].”

The mechanical transfer engineering control text is no longer needed and may be deleted from the label.

5. The text “except as noted on appropriate labels” should be deleted from the statement “Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark, except as noted on appropriate labels” appearing in the Environmental Hazards section.
6. The entry restriction text appearing in the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box (“For applications to fallow cropland, rangeland, pasture, and non-crop areas, do not enter treated areas until sprays have dried. For early entry to treated areas, wear eye protection, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks”) must be deleted from the label. The text “Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried” is the appropriate text and must remain on the label.
7. The rate restrictions expressed as acid equivalents throughout the label should be qualified to indicate 2,4-D acid equivalency.
8. The following revisions are needed to the Directions for Use:

Barley and Wheat:

Per the 2,4-D RED, a 14-day PHI must be added to the label.

Although the 2,4-D RED specifies a maximum application rate per crop cycle of 1.75 lbs ae 2,4-D (0.34 lbs ae clopyralid) per acre, this rate exceeds the allowable rate of 0.25 lbs ae per acre per single crop year for clopyralid as listed on Page 3 of the label. The maximum application rate per acre per crop cycle must be adjusted.

The rates of up to 2 2/3 pints (0.67 lbs ae of 2,4-D) of product per acre exceed the maximum allowable rate 0.5 lbs ae of 2,4-D per acre per application for preharvest use. The label must be revised/clarified.

Field Corn:

Although the 2,4-D RED specifies a maximum application rate per crop cycle of 3.0 lbs ae 2,4-D (or 12 pints of product) per acre, this rate of 0.57 lbs ae of clopyralid exceeds the allowable rate of 0.25 lbs ae per acre per crop cycle for clopyralid as listed on Page 3 of the label. The label must be revised.

Also the maximum application rate of 6 pints of product per acre per application for preharvest use (1.5 lbs ae of 2,4-D or 0.285 lbs ae of clopyralid) exceeds the maximum application of 0.25 lbs ae per acre per crop cycle for clopyralid. The label must be revised.

Fallow Cropland and Grasses Grown for Seed:

The maximum application rate of 8 pints of product or 2 lbs ae 2,4-D or 0.38 lbs ae clopyralid per acre per application, exceeds the allowable rate of 0.25 lbs ae per acre per crop cycle for clopyralid. The rates (and number of applications, if needed) must be adjusted.

Non-Cropland:

The maximum application rate of 4 quarts (2 lbs ae 2,4-D and 0.38 lbs ae clopyralid) per acre per application for postemergence use to annual and perennial weeds exceeds the allowable rate of 0.25 lbs ae per acre per year for clopyralid. The application rate (and possibly the number of applications, depending on the rate) must be revised. Also, the maximum application rate of 8 quarts (4.0 lbs ae 2,4-D and 0.76 lbs ae clopyralid) per acre per year for postemergence use to woody plants, exceeds the allowable rate of 0.25 lbs ae per acre per year for clopyralid. The label must be revised.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) for Seeding to Permanent Grasses Only:

Per Page 140 of the 2,4-D RED, the following restrictions must be added to the label and any conflicting text must be removed:

“Do not apply more than 2 applications per year.

*Do not apply more than 1.3 lbs ae of 2,4-D per year.

The minimum retreatment interval is 30 days.

*The maximum application rate of up to 4 quarts (2 lbs ae 2,4-D and 0.38 lbs ae clopyralid) per acre per application exceeds the allowable rate of 0.25 lbs ae per acre per crop cycle for clopyralid. The label must be revised.

Move the text “For program lands, such as Conservation Reserve Program, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed” under the heading “Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) for Seeding to Permanent Grasses Only.”

Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures [Non-CRP]:

Per Page 142 of the 2,4-D RED, the following rate restrictions must be added to the label and any conflicting text must be removed:

“*Do not apply more than 1.3 lbs ae of 2,4-D per year.”

*Application rates up to 4 quarts (2 lbs ae 2,4-D and 0.38 lbs ae clopyralid) per acre per application exceed the allowable rate of 0.25 lbs ae per acre per crop cycle for clopyralid. The label must be revised.

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Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Enclosure

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Cutback™

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
27 APR 2008**

**FOR SELECTIVE CONTROL OF BROADLEAF WEEDS IN WHEAT AND BARLEY
NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME, FALLOW CROPLAND, GRASSES GROWN
FOR SEED, RANGELAND, PERMANENT GRASS PASTURES, CONSERVATION
RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) ACRES AND NON-CROPLAND.**

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

71368-72

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt† 39.0%
Clopyralid MEA salt: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, monoethanolamine salt 5.1%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 55.9%
TOTAL: 100.0%

Acid Equivalents:

2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 20.9%, 2.0 lbs./gal.
clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid 3.9%, 0.38 lbs./gal.

† Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 978.05 (15th Ed.)

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING - AVISO**

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 BACK PANEL FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

EPA REG. NO. 71368-72
EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-1

MANUFACTURED BY
NUFARM INC.
150 HARVESTER DRIVE
BURR RIDGE, IL 60527



NET CONTENTS GALS.

071368-00072.20071114.EPA24d.Pending
NUP-05021

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**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING - AVISO**

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes on skin or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear (goggles or face shield). May be fatal if swallowed.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber or viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- protective eyewear
- chemical resistant gloves, when applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.
- chemical resistant apron when applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

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.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Engineering Control Statements:

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

For containers of 5 gallons or more: A mechanical system (such as probe and pump) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS	
Users should:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. • Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water. • 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 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<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 to 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.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.	

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ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except as noted on appropriate labels. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Read all *Directions for Use* carefully before applying.

Sale and use of this product in Suffolk and Nassau counties in the state of New York is prohibited. Use of this product in the state of New York is limited to postemergence application with a maximum use of 20.9 fluid ounces (0.062 lb. of clopyralid) per acre per year providing that no other product containing clopyralid has been applied pre-plant or post-plant.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: For applications to fallow cropland, rangeland, pasture, and non-crop areas, do not enter treated areas until sprays have dried. For early entry to treated areas, wear eye protection, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks.

Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is recommended for selective, postemergence control of broadleaf weeds in wheat and barley not underseeded with a legume, fallow cropland (including summer fallow, post-harvest, and set-aside acres) rangeland and permanent grass pastures, land in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and non-cropland.

Precautions and Restrictions

- Use directions in Nufarm's supplemental labeling may supersede directions or limitations in this labeling.
- Do not exceed a cumulative amount of 0.25 lb active ingredient (a.i.) of clopyralid per acre per single crop year.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- Do not use in greenhouses.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Many forbs (desirable broadleaf forage plants) are susceptible to this product. Do not spray pastures containing desirable forbs, especially legumes, unless injury can be tolerated. However, the stand and growth of established perennial grasses is usually improved after spraying, especially when rainfall is adequate and grazing is deferred.
- Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of tillers and secondary roots.
- Do not use on bentgrass.

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- **Pasture/Grazing/Haying Restrictions:** Do not graze lactating dairy cattle in treated areas for 14 days after application. Remove meat animals from freshly treated areas 7 days before slaughter. Withdrawal is not needed if 2 weeks or more have elapsed since application. Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application.
- **Do not transfer livestock** from treated grazing areas (or feeding of treated hay) to sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing on an untreated pasture (or feeding of treated hay). If livestock are transferred within less than 7 days of grazing untreated pasture or eating untreated hay, urine and manure may contain enough clopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- **Field Bioassay Instructions:** In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample field conditions such as soil texture, soil pH, drainage, and any other variable that could affect the seed bed of the new crop. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in the table below for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

CROP ROTATION INTERVALS

Residues of this product in treated plant tissues, including the treated crop or weeds, which have not decayed may affect succeeding susceptible crops.

Crop Rotation Intervals for All States Except Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington

Note: Numbers in parenthesis and † refer to footnotes following tables.

Rotation Crops (1)	Rotation Interval † (Soils greater than 2% organic matter AND rainfall more than 15 inches during 12 months following application)	Rotation Interval † (Soils less than 2% organic matter AND rainfall less than 15 inches during 12 months following application)
barley, field corn, grasses, oats, wheat	30 days	30 days
canola (rapeseed), flax, sugar beets	5 months	5 months
alfalfa, asparagus, cole crops, dry beans, grain sorghum, mint, onions, popcorn, safflower, soybeans, strawberries, sunflowers, sweet corn	10.5 months	18 months (2)
lentils, peas, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), and broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding Brassica species)	18 months (2, 3)	18 months (2, 3)

1. A field bioassay is recommended prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 10.5 months following application.
2. An 18-month crop rotation is recommended due to the potential for crop injury. **Note:** For these crops, a minimum of 10.5-month rotation interval must be observed to avoid illegal residues in the harvested crop.
3. The potential for injury may be reduced by burning, removal, or incorporation of treated crop residues followed by a minimum of 2 supplemental fall irrigations.

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Crop Rotation Intervals for Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington Only.

Rotation Crops	Rotation Interval † (Soils greater than 2% organic matter AND rainfall more than 15 inches during 12 months following application)	Rotation Interval † (Soils less than 2% organic matter AND rainfall less than 15 inches during 12 months following application)
barley, field corn, grasses, oats, wheat	30 days	30 days
canola (rapeseed), flax, sugar beets	5 months	5 months
asparagus, <i>Brassica</i> species grown for seed, cole crops, grain sorghum, mint, onions, popcorn, strawberries, sweet corn	12 months	12 months
alfalfa, dry beans, soybeans, sunflowers	12 months	18 months (2)
lentils, peas, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), safflower, and broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding <i>Brassica</i> species)	18 months (2)	18 months (2, 3)

1. A field bioassay is recommended prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 12 months following application.
2. An 18-month crop rotation is recommended due to the potential for crop injury. **Note:** For these crops, a minimum 12-month rotation interval must be observed to avoid illegal residues in the harvested crop.
3. Crop injury and/or yield loss may occur up to 4 years after application. A field bioassay is also recommended prior to planting these sensitive crops. See instructions below.

† **Note:** The above intervals are based on average annual precipitation, regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of recommended crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, this product is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent on several interrelating factors including soil moisture, temperature and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2.0%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of plant residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

AVOIDING INJURY TO NON-TARGET PLANTS

This product can affect susceptible broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. Therefore, do not apply this product directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with, flowers, grapes, tomatoes, potatoes, beans, lentils, peas, alfalfa, sunflowers, soybeans, safflower, or other desirable broadleaf crops and ornamental plants or soil where these sensitive crops will be planted the same season.

Residues in Plants or Manure: Do not use plant residues, including hay or straw from treated areas, or manure or bedding straw from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas, for composting or mulching, where susceptible plants may be grown the following season. Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops. To promote herbicidal decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated or burned. Breakdown of clopyralid in crop residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

Avoid Movement of Treated Soil

Avoid conditions under which soil from treated areas may be moved or blown to areas containing susceptible plants. Wind-blown dust containing clopyralid may produce visible symptoms, such as epinasty (downward curving or twisting of leaf petioles or stems) when deposited on susceptible plants; however, serious injury is unlikely. To minimize potential movement of clopyralid on wind-blown dust, avoid treatment of powdery dry or light sandy soils until soil is settled by rainfall or irrigation or irrigation shortly after application.

Ground Application: With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible, by applying 10 gallons or more of spray per acre, by keeping the operating spray pressures at the manufacturer's minimum recommended pressures for the specified nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers), and by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid application under completely calm conditions which may be conducive to air inversion. In hand-gun applications, select the minimum pressure required to obtain adequate plant coverage without forming a mist. Do not apply with a mist blower.

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SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a Coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a Medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

Sprayer Clean-Out

To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply this product should be thoroughly cleaned before re-using to apply any other chemicals.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly at least 3 times with water after use. Dispose of rinse water by application to treatment area or in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. During the second rinse, add 1 qt of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Remove nozzles and screens and clean separately.

Mixing and Loading

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides, such as 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 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 impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

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MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Add 3/4 of the required spray volume to the spray tank and start agitation.
2. Add the required amount of this product.
3. Add any surfactants, adjuvants or drift control agents according to manufacturer's label.
4. Agitate during final filling of the spray tank and maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture.

Note: Allow time for thorough mixing of each spray ingredient before adding the next. If allowed to stand after mixing, agitate spray mixture before use.

Tank Mixing

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

Tank Mixing Precautions

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed recommended application rates. Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.
- For products packaged in water-soluble packaging, do not tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray equipment has been adequately cleaned. (See instructions for *Sprayer Clean-Out*.)
- Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of this product and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in the required order and their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing

Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at or following application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be affected. If foliage is wet at the time of application, control may be decreased. Applications of this product are rainfast within 6 hours after application.

Application Rates

Generally, application rates at the lower end of the recommended rate range will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of susceptible weed species. For less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (plant stress conditions such as drought or extreme temperatures, dense weed stands and/or larger weeds), the higher rates within the rate range will be needed. Weeds in fallow land or other areas where competition from crops is not present will generally require higher rates for control or suppression.

Use of Surfactants

Addition of wetting and/or penetration agents is not usually necessary when using this product; however, if a surfactant will be added to the spray solution, use a non-ionic surfactant suitable for use in growing crops of at least 80% active ingredient and **do not exceed** 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.5% v/v). Use of a surfactant in the spray mixture may increase weed control effectiveness but may reduce crop safety, particularly under conditions of plant stress.

Spray Coverage

Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Do not broadcast apply in less than 2 gallons of total spray volume per acre. For best results and to minimize spray drift, apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre. As vegetative canopy and weed density increase, spray volume should be increased to obtain equivalent weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, follow precautions under *Avoiding Injury to Non-target Plants*.

Use with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions

This product is compatible with most non-pressurized liquid fertilizer solutions; however, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to mixing. Jar tests are particularly important when a new batch of fertilizer or pesticide is used, when the water source changes, or when tank mixture ingredients or concentrations are changed. A compatibility test is performed by mixing the spray components (in the desired order and proportions) into a clear glass jar before mixing in the spray tank. Use of a compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex may help obtain and maintain a uniform spray solution during mixing and application. Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to compare with jar test agitation. For best results, liquid fertilizer should not exceed 50% of the total spray volume. Premix this product with water and add to the liquid fertilizer/water mixture while agitating contents of the spray tank. Apply the spray the same day it is prepared while maintaining continuous agitation. **Note:** Foliar-applied liquid fertilizers can cause yellowing or leaf burn of crop foliage.

Spot Treatments

To prevent misapplication, it is recommended that spot treatments be applied only with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below.

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Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications. Care should be taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based on an area of 1000 sq. ft. Mix the amount of this product (fl. oz. or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 or more gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of this product required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl. oz. or ml) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3500 sq. ft., multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3500 ÷ 1000 = 3.5). An area of 1000 sq. ft. is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Amount of This Product per Gallon of Spray to Equal Specified Broadcast Rate				
1 pt./acre	2 pt./acre	2-2/3 pt./acre	3 pt./acre	4 pt./acre
3/8 fl. oz. (11 ml)	3/4 fl. oz. (22 ml)	1 fl. oz. (30 ml)	1-1/8 fl. oz. (33 ml)	1-1/2 fl. oz. (44 ml)

† 1 fl. oz. = 29.6 (30) ml

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED

Note: The letter in parentheses (-) after the listed weed indicates if life cycle is annual (a), biennial (b), or perennial (p).

Alfalfa (from seed only) (p)	Dock, curly (p)	Mustard, wild (a)	Sowthistle, annual (a)
Artichoke, Jerusalem (p)	Flixweed (a) †	Nightshade, black (a)	Sowthistle, perennial (p) †
Buckwheat, wild (a)	Groundsel, common (b)	Nightshade, cutleaf (a)	Starthistle, yellow (a)
Buffalobur (a) †	Hawksbeard, narrowleaf (a)	Nightshade, eastern black (a)	Sunflower, common (a)
Burdock, common (b)	Hawkweed, orange (p)	Nightshade, hairy (a)	Teasel, common (b)
Chamomile, false (scentless) (a)	Hawkweed, yellow (p)	Pennycress, field	Thistle, bull (b)
Chamomile, mayweed (dogfennel) (a)	Horseweed (a)	(fanweed) (a)	Tansymustard, pinnate (a) †
Clover, black medic (a)	Jimsonweed (a)	Pigweed, redroot (a)	Thistle, Canada (p)
Clover, hop (a)	Knapweed, diffuse (b)	Pineappleweed (a)	Thistle, musk (b)
Clover, sweet (b)	Knapweed, Russian (p) †	Plantain (p)	Thistle, Russian (1-3 leaf) (a)
Clover, red (p)	Knapweed, spotted (b)	Radish, wild (a)	Velvetleaf (a)
Clover, white (p)	Kochia (2-4 leaf) (a) †	Ragweed, common (a)	Vetch (a)
Cocklebur, common (a)	Ladysthumb (a)	Ragweed, giant (a)	Volunteer beans (a)
Coffeeweed (a)	Lambsquarters, common (a)	Salsify, meadow (goatsbeard) (b)	Volunteer lentils (a)
Cornflower (bachelor button) (a)	Lettuce, prickly (a)	Shepherdspurse (a)	Volunteer peas (a)
Dandelion (p)	Locoweed, Lambert (p)	Sicklepod (a)	Wormwood, biennial (a,b)
	Locoweed, white (p)	Smartweed, Pennsylvania (a)	
	Marshelder (a)	Sorrel, red (p)	
	Mustard, tumble (Jim Hill) (a)		

† These weeds may only be suppressed. Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree and duration of weed control will vary with weed size and density, application rate and coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment. For **perennial weeds**, this product will control the initial top growth and inhibit regrowth during the season of application (season-long control). At higher rates shown on this label, this product may cause a reduction in shoot regrowth in the season following application; however, plant response may be inconsistent due to inherent variability in shoot regrowth from perennial root systems.

CROP USES

Agricultural Use Requirements for Crops: For the following crop uses, follow PPE and Re-entry instructions in the *Agricultural Use Requirements* section of this label.

BARLEY AND WHEAT

Application Timing

Apply this product in the spring to actively growing wheat or barley once 4 leaves have unfolded on the main stem and tillering has begun up to the jointing stage (first node of main stem detectable). To control or suppress listed weeds, make application after maximum emergence of the target weeds but before they exceed 3 inches in height or diameter (for rosettes). To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds, such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed's basal leaves have emerged from the soil up to bud stage. A later application when the crop is between the jointing and boot stage of growth may be used to control later-emerging weeds; however, do not apply unless the risk of injury is acceptable. Do not apply after the boot stage.

Application Rate

Apply 2 to 2 2/3 pints per acre of this product. The higher rate may be used when the condition of the weeds and/or crop at the time of treatment may prevent optimum control. **Note:** Higher rates of this product or any application of this product following a spring postemergence treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA, may increase the risk of crop injury.

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Specific Use Restrictions For Barley and Wheat:

Do not permit lactating dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 1 week after treatment.

Postemergence:

Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 5 pints per acre per application.

Preharvest:

Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 2 pints per acre per application.

Tank Mixtures for Wheat and Barley

This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products registered for postemergence application in wheat, barley, and oats. See *Tank Mixing Precautions* under *Mixing Instructions*. When tank mixing, do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

Specific Use Precautions For Barley and Wheat:

- Buctril or Banvel tank mixes with this product may be useful in broadening the annual weed control spectrum but may reduce control of perennials, such as Canada thistle.
- Do not tank mix this product with 2,4-D or dicamba unless the risk of crop injury is acceptable.

(For Distribution and Use Only in the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota)

Reduced Rates for Control of Annual Broadleaf Weeds in Barley and Wheat

Directions for Use

This product is normally recommended at application rates of 2 to 2 2/3 pints per acre for control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, including Canada thistle.

To control labeled annual broadleaf weeds only, this product may be applied at 1 1/2 pints per acre. Apply this product from the 4 leaf-tillering stage up to the jointing stage of wheat or barley. Refer to the product label for applicable use directions, precautions and restrictions.

To control or suppress labeled annual broadleaf weeds, apply this product after maximum emergence of the target weeds but before they exceed 3 inches in height or diameter (for rosettes). Reduced rates of this product may suppress, but will not provide control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle.

Buckwheat, wild †	Lambsquarters, common	Nightshade, eastern black	Smartweed, Pennsylvania †
Buffalobur †	Lettuce, prickly	Nightshade, hairy	Sowthistle, annual
Chamomile, false (scentless)	Marshelder	Pennycress, field	Sunflower, common
Chamomile, mayweed	Mustard, tumble (Jim Hill)	Pigweed, redroot †	Velvetleaf
Cocklebur, common	Mustard, wild	Ragweed, common	Wormwood, biennial
Horseweed	Nightshade, black	Ragweed, giant	
Ladysthumb †	Nightshade, cutleaf	Shepherdspurse	

† These weeds may only be suppressed, especially in cool growing conditions or at advanced growth stages.

For Distribution and Use only in the State of Michigan

Reduced Rates of This Product Postemergence in Wheat

Directions for Use

This product can be applied postemergence at reduced rates for the control or suppression of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat. This product may be applied anytime from the 4-leaf stage to the pre-boot stage in wheat.

Broadcast application rates:

This Product Rate/Acre	Wheat Growth Stage	Maximum Weed Height	Control Expectation
2 pints	4-leaf to Pre-joint	12 inches	Foliar + residual control of ragweeds Foliar control and residual suppression of Canada thistle
1.5 pints	Joint to Pre-boot	6 to 10 inches	Foliar control of ragweeds Foliar suppression of Canada thistle
1 pint	Joint to Pre-boot	< 6 inches	Foliar control of ragweeds Foliar suppression of Canada thistle

Always read and follow label recommendations, including applicable use directions, precautions and limitations of all products, whether used alone or in a tank mix. When tank mixing, follow the most restrictive limitations on the label of each product used. Tank mix applications can result in increased crop injury as compared to either product used alone.

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Advanced Crop Stage Applications in Barley and Wheat for Late Emerging Canada thistle and other Broadleaf Weeds

Directions for Use

This product's application is normally recommended from the 4-leaf stage (tillering has begun) up to the jointing stage of barley and wheat.

To control late emerging labeled weeds such as Canada thistle; this product may be applied between the jointing and boot stage of barley or wheat. Please consult the complete label for this product's detailed use directions.

To control or suppress labeled weeds, apply this product after maximum emergence of the target weeds but before they exceed 3 inches in height or diameter (for rosettes). To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed's basal leaves have emerged from the soil up to bud stage. Adjust carrier volumes and application equipment to achieve thorough coverage in denser crop canopies.

The risk of crop injury increases as application timing approaches the boot stage. Do not apply unless the risk of injury is acceptable. Do not apply after the boot stage.

POSTEMERGENCE BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN FIELD CORN – DIRECTED SPRAY

For Distribution and Use only in the States of Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming

Directions for Use

This product is recommended for postemergence control of susceptible broadleaf weeds and suppression of Canada thistle in field corn. Apply as a directed spray using a spray volume of 10 or more gallons per acre. Only susceptible weeds that are emerged at the time of application will be controlled. Refer to this product's label for broadleaf weeds controlled. For best results on Canada thistle, apply after the majority of basal leaves have emerged. Applied as recommended, this product will suppress top growth of Canada thistle for 6 to 8 weeks, but some regrowth may occur by the end of the season. Carefully follow spray drift precautions on this product's label.

Application Timing: This product may be applied as a directed spray using drop nozzles during the interval between when corn is 8 inches tall (measured to the top of leaf canopy) or the fifth leaf collar is visible, whichever occurs first, and when the corn is 24 inches tall (measured to the top of leaf canopy). Do not apply this product to corn greater than 24 inches tall. Use drop nozzles to direct the spray toward the soil surface and avoid contact with corn foliage to reduce the potential for corn injury. **Note: This product contains 2,4-D herbicide. Corn treated with 2,4-D may become temporarily brittle. Winds or cultivation may cause stalk breakage during the period of time when the corn is brittle. The potential for corn injury may be reduced, but not eliminated, by following the application directions given above. However, do not apply unless the risk of injury is acceptable.**

Application Rate and Tank Mixing: Apply this product at the rate of 2 pints per acre. For increased control of Canada thistle, this product may be tank mixed with Stinger[®] herbicide at the rate of 1/8 to 3/8 pint/acre (2 to 6 fl. oz./acre). Do not apply more than 3/8 pint/acre (6 fl. oz.) of Stinger to corn that is treated with this product. See the label for Stinger for applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations, as well as additional information on control of Canada thistle.

Use of Surfactants: Although usually not necessary, use of an agriculturally approved non-ionic surfactant can increase effectiveness on weeds. Surfactant use, however, may also increase the potential for corn injury, particularly under conditions of plant stress. If added to the spray mixture, do not exceed a concentration of 0.25% (v/v).

Precautions:

If this product is applied when corn is growing rapidly under conditions of high temperature and abundant soil moisture, delay cultivation or other mechanical field operations for 7 to 10 days to allow the crop to overcome any temporary stalk brittleness. For best weed control results, delay cultivating or fertilizing with shank-type applicators for 14 to 20 days after to allow for thorough translocation of the herbicide in weeds.

Restrictions:

Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days.

Maximum of 12 pints /acre per crop cycle.

Do not apply to field corn taller than 24 inches (measured to the top of the leaf canopy).

Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated corn silage as feed within 40 days after treatment.

Do not apply to field corn grown for seed, corn inbred lines, or source varieties used in plant breeding.

Do not apply to sweet corn or popcorn.

Rotation crop restrictions in this product's label must be followed.

Do not apply more than 3/8 pint (6 fl. oz.) per acre of Stinger to fields treated with this product. The total dose of the active ingredient clopyralid must not exceed 0.25 lb. a.i./acre per use season.

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Preplant or preemergence:

Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 4 pints per acre per application.

Postemergence:

Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 2 pints per acre per application.

Preharvest:

Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 6 pints per acre per application."

FALLOW CROPLAND

Application Timing

This product may be applied either post-harvest or in the spring/summer (during fallow period), or to set-aside acres to control or suppress listed weeds (refer to rotation restrictions). Apply to young, emerged weeds under conditions that promote active growth. For best results on tough perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. Later applications may result in less consistent control. Extreme growing conditions (such as drought or near freezing temperatures) prior to, at, or following application may reduce weed control.

For best results, wait 14 to 20 days after application before cultivating or fertilizing with shank-type applicators to allow for thorough translocation. To avoid potential phytotoxicity, allow at least 30 days after application before seeding to wheat, barley or grasses.

Application Rate

Apply 2 to 4 pints per acre of this product. Applications of this product to fallow cropland made either before or after an application to small grains in a 12-month period are restricted to 2 pints per acre. The lower rate should not be used in fallow cropland unless it is a part of a planned sequential treatment.

Tank Mixtures for Fallow Cropland

To improve control of certain broadleaf weeds, this product at 2 pints per acre may be applied with up to 1.5 lb. acid equivalent per acre additional 2,4-D. See *Tank Mixing Precautions* under *Mixing Instructions*. When tank mixing, do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

Restrictions for Fallow Land

Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application.

Limited to 2 applications per year.

Maximum of 8 pints per acre per application.

Minimum of 30 days between applications.

GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED

Application Timing

Apply only to established grasses before the boot stage of growth. Applications in the boot stage and beyond will result in increased potential for injury. Do not apply to bentgrass unless injury can be tolerated. For control of late-emerging Canada thistle, a preharvest treatment may be made after grass seed is fully developed. Treatment of Canada thistle in the bud stage and later may result in less consistent control. Post-harvest fall treatments may be made to actively growing Canada thistle after the majority of basal leaves have emerged.

Application Rate

Use 2 to 4 pints per acre of this product for control of annual weeds and Canada thistle. The potential for crop injury exists due to the 2,4-D component of this product and must be balanced against the benefits of improved weed control. Potential for crop injury increases with higher rates. Re-treat as necessary, but do not exceed 4 pints per acre of this product per season.

Tank Mixtures for Grasses Grown for Seed

This product at 1 3/4 pints per acre may be tank mixed with Banvel or Buctril to improve the control of certain weeds. See *Tank Mixing Precautions* under *Mixing Instructions*. When tank mixing, do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

Restrictions for Grasses Grown for Seed

Limited to 2 applications per year.

Maximum of 8 pints per acre per application.

Minimum of 21 days between applications.

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RANGELAND, PASTURE AND NON-CROP USES

Rotation to Broadleaf Crops: Do not plant broadleaf crops in treated areas until an adequately sensitive bioassay shows that no detectable clopyralid is present in the soil (see *Field Bioassay Instructions*).

Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures

Apply 2 to 4 quarts per acre of this product when weeds are actively growing. For weeds such as biennial thistles, spotted and diffuse knapweed, yellow starthistle and Canada thistle, apply the 2 quart per acre rate on light to moderate infestations under good growing conditions. Use 3 quarts per acre for dense infestations or under poor growing conditions such as drought. For control of Russian knapweed, apply 3 to 4 quarts per acre at the early bud to mid-flowering stage or on fall regrowth. **Note:** Review *Pasture/Haying/Grazing Restrictions* under *General Information Precautions and Restrictions*.

Restrictions for Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days (cut forage for hay).

Postemergence:

Limited to 2 applications per year.

Maximum of 4 quarts per acre per application.

Minimum of 30 days between applications.

If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

For program lands, such as Conservation Reserve Program, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed."

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) for Seeding to Permanent Grasses Only

Do not use this product if legumes or bentgrass are a desired cover during CRP.

Conditions of plant stress, such as drought, will increase potential for injury to grasses at all stages of growth. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is established.

Application Timing

This product can be applied when perennial grasses are well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of tillers and secondary roots. For control of weeds such as musk thistle, Canada thistle and knapweed (diffuse, spotted and Russian), apply to actively growing weeds after the majority of the basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. Later applications may result in less consistent control.

In fields with heavy weed density that are to be planted to CRP grasses, a pre-seeding application may be made. In general, cropland to be planted to CRP in the spring should be treated during the previous fall and cropland to be planted to CRP in the fall should be treated during the previous spring or summer. A pre-seeding treatment with this product may cause visible injury and reduced seed production in some newly planted grass stands; however, grass stand establishment should be improved because of reduced weed competition. Wait at least 30 days after treating with this product before seeding grasses.

Application Rate

Apply 2 to 4 quarts per acre of this product. Do not exceed 2 quarts per acre for pre-seeding treatment.

Non-Cropland

This product may be applied in non-cropland areas such as fencerows, around farm buildings and equipment pathways. Apply 2 to 4 quarts per acre of this product when weeds are actively growing. Where Canada thistle or knapweed (spotted or diffuse only) is the primary pest, best results are obtained by applying this product when the majority of basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. Later applications may result in less consistent control. **Note:** This product is not registered for use in landscaping or on turfgrass or lawns.

Restrictions for Non-Cropland

Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds):

Limited to 2 applications per year.

Maximum of 4 quarts per acre per application.

Minimum of 30 days between applications.

Postemergence (woody plants):

Limited to 1 application per year.

Maximum of 8 quarts per acre per year.

Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store above 40°F or warm and agitate before use.

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

METAL CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Do not reuse container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling, or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL (PLASTIC): Do not reuse container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling, or reconditioning, 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.

GENERAL: Consult federal, state, or local disposal authorities for approved alternative procedures.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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