



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

April 17, 2018

Mary Beth Endres
Registration Manager
Liberty Crop Protection, LLC
4850 Hahns Peak Drive, Suite 200
Loveland, C 80538

Subject: Label Amendment – Adding soybean postharvest burndown language
Product Name: LIBERTY ACIFLUORFEN
EPA Registration Number: 89168-33
Application Date: February 8, 2017
Decision Number: 526029

Dear Ms. Endres:

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

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

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

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance

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with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Shanta Adeeb by phone at 703-347-0502, or via email at adeeb.shanta@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Grant Rowland". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Grant" being more prominent and the last name "Rowland" following in a similar style.

Grant Rowland
Acting Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

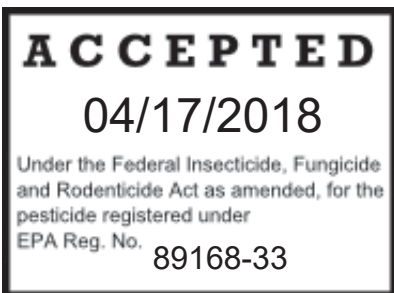
Enclosure

Master Label includes:

Sub Label A: For use on peanuts, rice, soybeans and strawberries

Sub Label B: For use on soybeans

SODIUM ACIFLUORFEN GROUP 14 HERBICIDE



LIBERTY ACIFLUORFEN

Herbicide

SOLUBLE CONCENTRATE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Sodium salt of acifluorfen*	20.1%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	<u>79.9%</u>
TOTAL:	100.0%

*Equivalent to 2 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER/PELIGRO

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

See inside booklet for Directions for Use.

EPA Reg. No.: 89168-33

EPA Est. No.: _____

NET CONTENTS: ____ GAL (____ L)

Manufactured for:
LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC
1880 Fall River Drive, Suite 100
Loveland, CO 80538

111417

Sublabel A: For use on peanuts, rice, soybeans and strawberries

SODIUM ACIFLUORFEN	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE
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LIBERTY ACIFLUORFEN

Herbicide

SOLUBLE CONCENTRATE

FOR USE ON PEANUTS, RICE, SOYBEANS AND STRAWBERRIES

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Sodium salt of acifluorfen*	20.1%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	79.9%
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DANGER/PELIGRO

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

See inside booklet for Directions for Use.

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF 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 the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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 by 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 CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	
ANTIDOTE - No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically.	

EPA Reg. No. 89168- 33

EPA Est. No.: _____

Manufactured for:

Liberty Crop Protection, LLC
1880 Fall River Drive, Suite 100
Loveland, CO 80538

NET CONTENTS: ___ Gal.(___ L)

020817

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER - Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, Loaders and Applicators must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves
- Goggles or face shield

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not re-use them.

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 cockpits 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow to come into contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, except as specified on this label for application to rice. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

Sodium acifluorfen is known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable (sandy/loamy soils) and water tables are shallow could result in contamination of groundwater. Use of irrigated water in such areas will increase the likelihood of groundwater contamination.

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 people, either directly or through drift. Only

handlers wearing PPE may be in the treatment area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label to minimize off-site exposures. All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of Sale and Warranty are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

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.

The following PPE is required for early entry into 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

- Coveralls over long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear if overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

Notify workers of pesticide application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide is a selective herbicide for use in rice, strawberries, peanuts and soybeans for postemergence control of grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in this label.

Pollinator Advisory Statement

This product may adversely impact the forage and habitat of local pollinators, including the monarch butterfly (and its larvae), birds or bats if reaches non-target areas. Protect pollinators by following label directions to minimize spray drift.

Fish Advisory Statement

This product may be hazardous to aquatic organisms, particularly in clear, shallow water bodies that are adjacent to treated areas. Therefore, transport to water by runoff or spray drift of this product in areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark should be avoided. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Crop Tolerance

Crops listed as use sites are tolerant of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide at all growth stages specified below. Following treatment with this product, crops may display temporary leaf speckling; however, crops will outgrow the condition within 10 days. Crop vigor and/or new growth will not be affected by applications of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide.

Cleaning Application Equipment

Application equipment must be triple rinsed before and after treatment with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide. Use a strong detergent or commercial spray cleaner following the manufacturer's instructions.

RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, this product is a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 14 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.

Weed Management

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

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in the 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 AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC at [855-466-8428 or 844-425-8488 or other appropriate telephone number].

Management of Resistant Biotypes

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds cannot be determined until after product use and scientific confirmation, manufacturer is not responsible for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weed biotypes.

The following good agronomic practices are recommended to reduce the spread of resistant biotypes:

- If a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in your application site, this product should be tank mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control.
- Cultural and mechanical control practices (e.g. crop rotation or tillage) may also be used as appropriate.
- Scout treated application site after herbicide applications and control escaping weeds including resistant biotypes before they set seed.
- Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving fields known to contain resistant biotypes.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this Mode of Actions have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mechanisms of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled only one of the active ingredients in this product.

Integrated Pest (Weed) Management

This product may be integrated into an overall weed pest management strategy whenever the use of an herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Irrigated Areas

Applying Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide to weed species under conditions of drought may result in inadequate control. In order to ensure weeds are actively growing, it may be necessary to irrigate target areas prior to applying this product.

Spray Coverage

For effective control and thorough coverage, ensure this product is applied in a sufficient spray volume. Spray coverage may be prevented or hindered by dense leaf canopies that may shelter smaller target weeds.

Treat with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide as an aerial banding application or as a broadcast application to actively growing weeds. Specific growth stage(s) and rates are listed in Table 1 for strawberries and rice. For soybeans and peanuts, see the Crop-Specific Information section.

Adequate control may be hindered if treatment with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide is delayed as the growth stage specified in this label may be exceeded. Applying Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide during early postemergence when weeds are small will allow treatment using the lower rate (dependent upon the weed species present) and will facilitate thorough spray coverage.

Unless the Crop-Specific Information section (below) specifies otherwise, apply Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide at the following rates.

Aerial Application

Use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of water when applying this product as an aerial application. A minimum of 5 gallons per acre of water has been effective where sufficient coverage can be achieved.

Use spray equipment for applications of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide at a pressure of up to 40 psi. Applicators must use diaphragm-type nozzles that create cone patterns or fan spray. In order to avoid drift and to ensure best coverage with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide, refer to the Spray Drift Management section (below).

Ground (Banding) Application

Adjust row banding equipment in order to ensure the most thorough coverage of weeds in the row. Direct two nozzles from either side of the crop row toward the target weeds in the center rows. Use a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre on the band with a minimum band width of 15 inches. For further instructions, refer to the Ground (Broadcast) Application section.

Ground (Banding) Restriction

- Do not use a single nozzle for treatment over the row.

Ground (Broadcast) Application

Use hollow cone nozzles to apply Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide, spaced 20 inches apart (maximum). Application may also be made with a standard high-pressure flat fan for pesticide treatment.

Ground (Broadcast) Restrictions

- Do not apply this product with flood, controlled droplet applicator (CDA) or chamber nozzles as inconsistent coverage may result, causing variable weed control.
- Do not apply Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide with selective application equipment such as wiper applicators or recirculating sprayers.

Water Volume

Apply this product in 10-20 gallons per broadcast acre of spray solution for best results. If there is dense weed foliage, increase water volume up to 50 gallons. Use 20-40 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre when applying Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide to strawberry crops.

Spray Pressure

Use spray equipment to apply Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide at a minimum pressure of 40 psi. It is important to measure spray pressure at the boom. Do not measure spray pressure at the pump or in the line. Where there is a low volume of water (i.e., 10 gallons per acre) or where there is dense weed/crop foliage, use a minimum spray pressure of 60 psi for optimal results.

Cultivation

Do not cultivate treated areas within 5 days prior to treatment with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide, or 7 days following treatment.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use 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:

- When using ground application equipment, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- 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.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore, a shorter boom length is recommended.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 feet above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

DRIFT REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY (DRT)

The EPA Drift Reduction Technology (DRT) Program was developed to encourage the manufacture, marketing, and use of spray technologies scientifically verified to significantly reduce pesticide drift. The use of DRTs should result in significantly less pesticide from spray applications drifting and being deposited in areas not targeted by those applications, compared to spray technologies that do not meet the minimum DRT standard. EPA-verified drift reduction technologies (DRTs) and their ratings will be added to the following webpage as they become available: <https://www.epa.gov/reducing-pesticide-drift/epa-verified-and-rated-drift-reduction-technologies>

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

Table 1: Application Rates for Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide - Peanuts and Soybeans

Refer to the Crop-Specific Information (below) for growth stage instructions and rates of use when applying this product to rice crops. In Table 1 below, weed height is given for guidance purposes only and is dependent on environmental factors. When using Table 1, place importance on leaf stages when determining the stage(s) of growth of listed weeds. Refer to the Additives section below for more information.

Weed Species	Rate of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide					
	0.5 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre		1.0 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre		1.5 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre	
	Growth stage ^b (up to)	Max Height (inches)	Growth stage ^b (up to)	Max Height (inches)	Growth stage ^b (up to)	Max Height (inches)
Balloonvine	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Beggarweed, Florida	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2 ^c
Buckwheat, Wild	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2 ^c

Weed Species	Rate of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide					
	0.5 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre		1.0 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre		1.5 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre	
	Growth stage ^b (up to)	Max Height (inches)	Growth stage ^b (up to)	Max Height (inches)	Growth stage ^b (up to)	Max Height (inches)
Buffalobur	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2 ^c
Burgherkin	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2 ^c
Carpetweed	-	-	Multi 3" diameter	Less than 2	Multi 6" diameter	2
Citron(Wild Watermelon)	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2 ^c
Cocklebur	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Copperleaf, Hophorn beam Virginia	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Crotolaria, Showy	-	-	6 leaves	6 ^c	6 leaves	6 ^c
Croton, Topic Wooly	-	-	1-2 leaves	Less than 2	2 leaves	2
	-	-	1-2 leaves	Less than 2	2 leaves	2
Crownbeard, Golden	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2
Eclipta	-	-	-	-	6 leaves	Less than 2
Galinsoga, Hairy Smallflower	-	-	-	-	4 leaves	Less than 2
	-	-	-	-	4 leaves	Less than 2
Groundcherry, Cutleaf Lanceleaf	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Indigo, Hairy	-	-	-	-	3 leaves	Less than 2
Jimsonweed	-	-	4 leaves	4	6 leaves	6
Ladysthumb	-	-	4 leaves	4	6 leaves	6
Lambsquarters Common	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Morningglory, Cypressvine Entireleaf Ivyleaf Purple	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Moonflower, Scarlet Smallflower Small White (pitted) Tall (common) Willowleaf (Palm leaf)	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Mustard, Wild	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	Less than 4	4 leaves	4
Nightshade, Eastern Black Black	-	-	2-3 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	2
	-	-	2-3 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	2
Pigweed,		Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4

Weed Species	Rate of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide					
	0.5 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre		1.0 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre		1.5 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre	
	Growth stage ^b (up to)	Max Height (inches)	Growth stage ^b (up to)	Max Height (inches)	Growth stage ^b (up to)	Max Height (inches)
Palmer Prostrate	4 leaves					
Redroot Smooth Spiny	-	-	-	-	4 leaves	4
	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2	2 leaves	2
Poinsettia, Wild	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2 ^c
Poorjoe	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Purshlane, Common	-	-	-	-	Multi 6" diameter	1
Pusley, Florida	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Ragweed, Common	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	3
Giant	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2	2 leaves	3
Senna, Coffee	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2 ^c
Sesbania, Hemp	-	-	4 leaves	4 ^c	6 leaves	6 ^c
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	-	-	4 leaves	4	6 leaves	6
Smellmelon	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2 ^c
Spurge, Prostrate	-	-	-	-	Multi 0.5" diameter	
Spotted	-	-	-	-	Multi 0.5" diameter	-
Starbur, Bristly	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2 ^c
Waterhemp, Common	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Tall	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Annual Grasses						
Foxtail, Giant ^c	-	-	-	-	2 Leaves	1
Green ^c	-	-	-	-	2 Leaves	1
Yellow ^c	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Johnsongrass Seedling ^c	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Panicum, Fall ^c	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Shattercane ^c	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Volunteer Small Grains ^c	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
<p>a Includes triazine and ALS resistant biotypes.</p> <p>b When assessing leaf stages as an indication of growth stage, do not count pairs of leaves, count individual leaves separately and do not count cotyledon leaves. Do not treat weeds during the cotyledon stage of growth.</p> <p>c Refer to the Special Use Directions section below.</p> <p>d Suppression partial control.</p>						

ADDITIONAL WEED PROBLEMS IN PEANUTS AND SOYBEANS SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS

Prior to applying Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide with spray equipment, ensure that there is good soil moisture. For an effective application, soil must be moist before and after application.

Use a rate of 1.5 pints of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre, mixed with 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix (unless otherwise stated) for the following weeds:

Beggarweed, Florida

Florida Beggarweed is difficult to control because it has a long germination season. Apply Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide when Florida Beggarweed seedlings have no more than 2 expanding young true leaves and seedlings are no higher than 1.5".

To ensure an optimal treatment of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide for control of Florida Beggarweed, obtain maximum control of the earliest flush of the weed. Schedule cultivation to ensure that secondary weed flushes and regrowth are controlled.

Applications of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide will suppress and/or partially control Florida Beggarweed growing in high soil moisture or in high relative humidity.

Buckwheat, Wild Buffalobur

Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide will provide partial control when buffalobur and wild buckwheat seedlings have less than 2 true leaves. Treat with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide at a rate of 1.5 pints per acre in 30 gallons of water.

Cucurbits: Burgherkin, Citron (Wild Watermelon), Smellmelon

The cucumber species may be difficult to control with a single application as germination of the plant occurs over a protracted period. For an effective application of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide, ensure the first treatment is made no later than the 2-leaf stage.

Morningglories

In order to achieve control of morningglories on a consistent basis, make sequential applications of 1 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide.

Poinsettia, Wild

Usually, Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide will kill or severely stunt Wild Poinsettia. Apply this product to before the formation of the third true leaf.

Treatment with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide may result in a differential in height between surviving poinsettia and soybeans crops which will allow for directed applications. Directed applications may be undertaken in order to achieve greater control.

Sesbania, Hemp; Crotalaria, Showy

Sesbania and Crotalaria are sensitive to treatment with this product. Therefore, control can be achieved at almost any plant height.

Apply Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide at the rate of 1 pint per acre after maximum weed emergence but before bloom. Applications of this product made after bloom are usually ineffective. Ensure that target weed species are not shaded by the crop canopy from spray applications. In order to control infestations

of Sesbania in the late season, wait until the weed breaks the crop canopy before applying Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide.

Senna, Coffee; Starbur, Bristly

Applications of this product are usually ineffective if made after the 2-leaf growth stage. Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide will kill/suppress seedlings if applied to weeds not past the 2 leaf growth stage at the directed rate.

Perennial Weeds

- Bindweed, Field and Hedge
- Milkweed, Climbing and Common
- Redvine, Trumpet creeper

Acifluorfen is not effective in killing rootstocks of these perennial weeds because control of weeds growing from rootstocks underground is difficult. Applications of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide will burn back above ground plants and suppress regrowth. Apply this product at the rate directed in Table 1 with 2 to 4 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

Annual Grasses

- Foxtail, Giant, Green and Yellow
- Johnsongrass, Seedling
- Panicum, Fall
- Shattercane

When used with a pre-emergence herbicide or preplant incorporated herbicide, this product will provide supplemental control of grasses and will kill/suppress annual grasses not past the 2-leaf stage of growth. Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide must not be used as the basic or lone component in an annual grasses control program.

Volunteer Small Grains

- Barley
- Oats
- Rye
- Wheat

To suppress or kill weeds, treat emerging volunteer small grains which are at the 1 to 2 leaf growth stage with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide.

ADDITIVES

For consistent control with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide, one of the following additives must be combined with this product: ammonium sulfate, nonionic surfactant, urea ammonium nitrate, crop oil concentrate.

UAN (or AMS) should be the additive selected when controlling velvetleaf.

Precaution

- Using additives with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide may result in leaf burn. Leaf burn is more likely to occur if the relative humidity and the air temperature are high. Crop vigor will remain unaffected and new growth will continue normally. For more details, contact the Liberty Crop Protection, LLC representative for your area.

See Table 2 For Additive Options, and Table 3 for Additive Rates.

Nonionic Surfactant

Use 1 to 2 pints of 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. Use a higher rate of spray surfactant for certain weeds.

Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) Fertilizer

AMS is a granular, dry, nitrogen-source fertilizer. It must not be used unless it has been shown to be effective within the local area. AMS of an inferior grade will not dissolve adequately and may plug spray nozzles. Only use fine-feed grade or spray grade AMS.

Ammonium Sulfate Fertilizer Precaution

- Do not apply AMS in less than 10 gallons per acre. Precipitation may cause problems with AMS if it is applied in reduced volumes.

Oil Concentrate

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

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

The composition of suitable additives will vary. Vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to have good mixing properties. Highly refined vegetable oils have been shown to be more successful as additives than those that are unrefined. For more information, see the Compatibility Test for Mix Components section.

Some oil concentrates cause excessive leaf burn. Prior to purchasing an oil concentrate, contact your local area additive supplier regarding the success and suitability of the product.

UAN: Urea Ammonium Nitrate

UAN may be added to this product for increased control of weeds and instead of other spray additives in order to improve control of target weeds. UAN is known as either 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution. Thoroughly rinse application equipment immediately after use with water.

Urea Ammonium Nitrate Restriction

- Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles to apply this product combined with UAN because most UAN solutions are mildly corrosive to mild steel, brass and galvanized metals.

Effects of Temperature and Relative Humidity

To ensure that the use of adjuvants is effective, use the following equation and use rate table

If temperature (degrees Fahrenheit) plus relative humidity (expressed as a percentage) exceeds 150, use the lower rates for adjuvants in Table 2.
Example: Temperature @ 75°F + relative humidity @ 90% = 165: use the lower use rate for adjuvant in Table 2

Table 2 - Tank Mix Use Rates for Additives and Additive Options

Option	Additive(s)	Use Rate
A	AMS	2.5 pounds per acre
B	UAN	4-8 pints per acre
C	Nonionic Surfactant	1-2 pints per 100 gallons
D	Crop Oil Concentrate	1-2 pints per acre
E	AMS and Nonionic Surfactant	AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) Nonionic surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons)
F	UAN and Nonionic Surfactant	UAN (2-4 pints per acre) Nonionic surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons)
G	AMS and Crop Oil Concentrate	AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre)
H	UAN and Crop Oil Concentrate	UAN (2-4 pints per acre) Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre)

Table 3 - Additive Rate Per Acre

Additive	Ground Application Rate	Air Application Rate
Nonionic Surfactant	1-2 pints per 100 gallons	1-2 pints per 100 gallons
AMS	2.5 pounds per acre	2.5 pounds per acre
Oil Concentrate	1-2 pints per acre	1-2 pints per acre
UAN Solution	4-8 pints per acre	4 pints per acre

MIXING INFORMATION

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides or miticides), additives or fertilizers. Liberty Crop Protection, LLC does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on the Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide label.

Refer to local area agricultural authorities who may recommend tank mixtures not specified on Liberty Crop Protection, LLC labeling. The use of tank mixtures whose effectiveness has not been tested may result in crop injury, reduced weed control or physical incompatibility.

This product may be tank mixed with the products and/or active ingredients listed under each specific crop directions, (Generic versions of these products may be available). Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide may be tank mixed with generic products provided that the specific product is registered for the same uses as Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

For further instructions, see the Crop-Specific Information section. Applicators must read and follow the directions and tank mix instructions of all products in the tank mix. The most restrictive label of the tank mix partners must apply.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in Mixing Order using teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of specified label rate per acre. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

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

Mixing Order

1. **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank, three-quarters full of clean water.
2. **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Products in PVA Bags.** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water dispersible products** such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrate, or suspo-emulsions). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
5. **Water-soluble products** (such as Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
6. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
7. **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
8. **Remaining quantity of water.** Maintain constant agitation during application.

Restrictions

- At least 15 days must pass between treatments of this product.
- Do not use plants treated with this product for feed or forage.
- Do not apply to weeds or crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control may result.
- Do not apply this product to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be increased or prolonged.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated crops.
- Do not allow treated areas to be used to harvest forage, hay or feed for livestock.
- In the event of crop failure, do not replant small grains in a treated field for 40 days following the application of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide to that field. The replanting of strawberries, peanuts and soybeans may take place immediately after a crop failure. All other species of rotational crops must not be replanted for 100 days following an application with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide.

Soybeans and peanuts

- Do not apply more than a total of 2 pints per acre of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per season (0.5 lb. ai per acre per season). Do not apply more than 1.5 pints per acre of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per application (0.375 lb. ai per acre per application).

Strawberries

- For strawberries, aerial application is prohibited.
- Do not apply more than a total of 3 pints per acre of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per season (0.75 lb. ai per acre per season). Do not apply more than 1.5 pints per acre of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per application (0.375 lb. ai per acre per application).

Rice

- Do not apply more than a total of 1 pint per acre of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per season (0.25 lb. ai per acre per season). Do not apply more than 1 pint per acre of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per application (0.25 lb. ai per acre per application).

Precautions

- The effectiveness of an application of this product may be reduced if rainfall or overhead irrigation happens within 4 hours of treatment.

Table – 4 Summary of Crop Restrictions

Crop	Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): Minimum Time Between Application to Harvest (in days)	Maximum Rate Per Season (in pints Per Acre)	Maximum Rate Per Application (in pints Per Acre)
Peanuts	75	2 (0.5 lb. ai)	1.5 (0.375 lb. ai)
Rice	50	1 0.25 lb. ai)	1 0.25 lb. ai)
Soybeans	50	2 (0.5 lb. ai)	1.5 (0.375 lb. ai)
Strawberries	60	3 (0.75 lb. ai)	1.5 (0.375 lb. ai)

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

PEANUTS

Treat peanuts with a preemergence application of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide at the initiation of soil cracking but before the crop emerges from the soil at the rates directed in Table 1. Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide may also be used to treat peanuts as a postemergence application.

Tank Mixes - See Table 2 for additive options. For the treatment of peanuts, Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide may be tank mixed with the following products:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive(s) – refer to Table 2
Basagran® (sodium bentazon)	Option C or Option D
Cadre® (imazapic-ammonium)	Option C
Dual Magnum® (metolachlor)	Option C
Frontier® 6.0 (dimethenamid)	Option C
Lasso® 4E (alachlor)	Option C
Poast® (sethoxydim)	Option C
Poast Plus® (sethoxydim)	Option C

Tank Mix Partner	Additive(s) – refer to Table 2
2,4-DB ¹	Option C or Option D

¹ Do not apply a mixture of 2,4-DB and Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide after the pod-filling stage has commenced.

RICE

Treat rice with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide from the late tillering stage until the early boot stage (i.e. usually during June or July). Rice must be past the 3-leaf stage before making an application of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide. When targeting hemp sesbania, apply Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide once growth of the target weeds extends above the rice crop. Apply Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide to hemp sesbania plants before the flowering stage at the rate of 0.5 pint per acre. A second application should be made to control later germinating sesbania at 0.5 pint per acre. Use a spray adjuvant with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide for effective and uniform control of hemp sesbania. Add 1 to 2 pints of an 80% active non ionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water.

Restrictions

- The maximum application rate for rice is 1 pint per acre per season and must only be used to control hemp sesbania.
- Do not apply Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide to rice more than twice per season.
- Once rice has reached the boot stage, do not treat with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide.
- Do not use water from treated rice fields for crop irrigation except those crops labeled for use with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide.

Tank Mixes - See Table 2 for additive options. Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide may be tank mixed with the following products for the treatment of rice

Tank Mix Partner	Additive (refer to Table 2)
Basagran (sodium bentazon)	Option C
Facet® 75 DF (quinclorac)	Option C
Stam® (propanil)	Option C

SOYBEANS

Refer to Application Instructions (above) and Table 1. Make a spray application with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide to actively growing small weeds. For subsequent weed flushes, or to control weeds that escaped the first treatment, make a sequential application of this product as follows: apply 1 pint of this product following an initial application of 1 pint. Treatment(s) with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide must be made prior to target weeds reaching the maximum size specified in Table 1.

Tank Mixes - See Table 2 for additive options. For the treatment of Soybean, Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide may be tank mixed with the following products:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive(s) – refer to Table 2
Assure® ^a II (quizalofop-p-ethyl)	Option C
Basagran (sodium bentazon)	Option C or Option D
Classic® (chlorimuron ethy)	Option C
FirstRate® (cloransulam-methyl)	Option E
Frontier 6.0 (dimethenamid)	Option C
Fusilade® DX ^a (fluazifop-p-butyl)	Option C
Fusion® ^a (fluazifop-p-butyl + fenoxaprop-p-ethyl)	Option C

Tank Mix Partner	Additive(s) – refer to Table 2
Glyphosate ^b	8.5 lbs to 17 lbs of AMS per 100 gallons
Matador ^{® a} (quizalofop-p-ethyl)	Option C
Harmony [®] (thifensulfuron-methyl)	Option C or Option E
Poast (sethoxydim)	Option D
Poast Plus ^a (sethoxydim)	Option D
Pursuit [®] (imazethapyr ammonium)	Option E
Raptor [®] (imazamox ammonium)	Option E
Resource [®] (flumiclorac pentyl ester)	Option D
Scepter [®] (imazaquin)	Option C
Select [®] 2 EC (clethodim)	Option D
Synchrony [®] XP ^c (up to 0.5 ounce) (thifensulfuron methyl + chlorimuron ethyl)	Option G or Option H
2,4-DB	Option C
Clethodim	

- a If utilizing this mixture as part of a weed control program, do the following:
- If an area is treated with the tank mix partner first, wait at least 24 hours before applying Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide to the same area.
 - If an area is treated with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide first, wait 7 days before applying the tank mix partner to the same area.
- b Only apply this product in tank mix with glyphosate containing herbicides to glyphosate tolerant soybeans or severe crop injury or plant death will occur.
- c Application to soybean crops that have not been designated STS will cause severe crop injury and/or loss of yield. Do not add an oil concentrate when applying to soybean not designated STS.

Burndown Treatment (Prior to Soybean Planting)

To control present weeds (per Table 1), Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide can be applied on its own before crop planting. Burndown prior to planting can be increased through the addition of a spray additive. However, this pre-planting application is not a replacement for a season long weed control program.

Burndown Treatment - Tank Mixes

See Table 2 for additive options. For the pre-planting burndown, Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide may be mixed with the following products:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive(s) – refer to Table 2
Poast (sethoxydim)	Option D, Option G, or Option H
Poast Plus (sethoxydim)	Option D, Option G, Option H
2,4-D LVE	Option D
Dicamba	
Glyphosate ^a	
Clethodim	

- a Only apply this product in tank mix with glyphosate containing herbicides to glyphosate tolerant soybeans or severe crop injury or plant death will occur.

Burndown Treatment (Post harvest/Fallow/Crop Stubble/Set-aside) - plantback only to soybeans

To control present weeds (per Table 1), Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide can be applied on its own after harvest in the fall, spring or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Burndown after harvest can be increased through the addition of a spray additive. However, this post-harvest application is not a replacement for a season long weed control program. Apply to acres that

will only be planted back to soybeans. **Tank Mixes:** See Table 2 for additive options. For post-harvest burndown, Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide may be mixed with the tank-mix partners listed in the table under Burndown Treatment - Tank Mixes.

Tank Mixtures for Glyphosate Tolerant Soybeans

Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide can be applied postemergent in tank mixtures with glyphosate containing herbicides to control glyphosate resistant weeds. Target weeds must be listed on this label. Refer to Table 1 for a list of weeds controlled, application rates and application timing. If using spray additives, follow the directions on the glyphosate tank mix partner product label. Information on this label regarding weed growth stages and application rates must be followed for effective broadleaf weed control.

Tank Mixtures for Glyphosate Restriction

- Only apply this product in tank mix with glyphosate containing herbicides to glyphosate tolerant soybeans or severe crop injury or plant death will occur.

STRAWBERRIES

To control listed weeds, use ground equipment to apply this product up to a maximum of 1.5 pints of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre per season (0.375 lb. ai per acre per season). Treat with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide using a broadcast application of this product or a tank mix in 20-40 gallons of water per acre. When making an application by band strip application, reduce rates proportionally.

Annual Strawberries grown on plastic mulch on plant beds:

Apply this product before transplanting and before laying the mulch but after final land preparation. Use one banded application. For the best treatment, reduce soil disturbance to a minimum during planting and during the laying of plastic.

When treating between rows of mulch, apply Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide in between mulched beds to the center of the strawberry row as a direct-shielded application.

Perennial Strawberries:

After the last harvest or following bed renovation, make an initial application of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide. In late fall to early spring, when plants are dormant, make a second application. The second application must be made a minimum of 120 days after the strawberry harvest.

When treating row middles with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide, apply the product up to the maximum rate of 1.5 pints per acre per season of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide (0.375 lb. ai per acre per season).

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 3 pints Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre per season (0.75 lb. ai per acre per season).
- Do not allow Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide to contact strawberry crops.
- For strawberries, aerial application is prohibited.

BROADLEAVES CONTROLLED BY LIBERTY ACIFLUORFEN HERBICIDE
Artichoke, Jerusalem (<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>)
Balloonvine (<i>Cardiospermum halicaburm</i>)
Beggarweed, Florida (<i>desmodium tortuosum</i>)
Beggarticks (<i>Bidens frondosa</i>)

BROADLEAVES CONTROLLED BY LIBERTY ACIFLUORFEN HERBICIDE
Bindweed, Field (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>)
Bindweed Hedge (<i>Convolvulus sepium</i>)
Buckwheat, Wild (<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>)
Buffalobur (<i>Solanum rostratum</i>)
Burgherkin (<i>Cucumis anguria</i>)
Carpetweed (<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>)
Citron (Wild Watermelon) (<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>)
Cocklebur, Common (<i>Xanthium pensylvanicum</i>)
Cocklebur, Heartleaf (<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>)
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam (<i>Acalypha ostryaefolia</i>)
Copperleaf, Virginia (<i>Acalypha virginica</i>)
Crotolaria, Showy (<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>)
Croton, Tropic (<i>Croton glandulosus</i>)
Croton, Woolly (<i>Croton capitatus</i>)
Crownbeard, Golden (<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>)
Cucumber, Wild Spiny (<i>Cucumis dipsaceus</i>)
Eclipta (<i>Eclipta alba</i>)
Galinsoga, Hairy (<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>)
Galinsoga, Smallflower (<i>Galinsoga ciliate</i>)
Groundcherry, Cutleaf (<i>Physalis angulate</i>)
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf (<i>Physalis lanceifolia</i>)
Indigo, Hairy (<i>Indigo fera hirsute</i>)
Jimsonweed (<i>Datura stramonium</i>)
Ladysthumb (<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>)
Lambquarters, Common (<i>Chenopodium album</i>)
Milkweed, Climbing (<i>Sarostemma cyanchoides</i>)
Milkweed, Common (<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>)
Morningglory Cypressvine (<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>)
Morningglory, Entireleaf (<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integruscula</i>)
Morningglory, Ivyleaf (<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>hederacea</i>)
Morningglory, Purple Moonflower (<i>Ipomoea muricata</i>)
Morningglory Scarlet (<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>)
Morningglory Smallflower (<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>)
Morningglory, Small White (pitted) (<i>Opomoea lacunose</i>)
Morningglory, Tall Common (<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>)
Morningglory, Willowleaf (Palm leaf) (<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>)
Mustard, Wild (<i>Brassica kaber</i>)
Nightshade, Black (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>)
Nightshade, Eastern Black (<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>)
Pigweed, Palmer (<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>)
Pigweed, Prostrate (<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>)
Pigweed, Redroot (<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>)
Pigweed, Smooth (<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>)
Pigweed, Spiny (<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>)
Poinsetta, Wild (<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>)
Poorjoe (<i>Oiodia teres</i>)

BROADLEAVES CONTROLLED BY LIBERTY ACIFLUORFEN HERBICIDE
Purslane, Common (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)
Pusley, Florida (<i>Richardia scabra</i>)
Ragweed, Common (<i>Ambrosia artemisifolia</i>)
Ragweed, Giant (<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>)
Redvine (<i>Brunnichia cirrhosa</i>)
Senna, Coffee (<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>)
Sesbania, Hemp (<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>)
Smartweed, Pennsylvania (<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>)
Smellmelon (<i>Cucumis melo</i>)
Spurge, Prostrate (<i>Euphorbia supine</i>)
Spurge, spotted (<i>Euphorbia maculate</i>)
Starbur, Bristly (<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>)
Teaweed (See Sida, Prickly) (<i>Sida spinosa</i>)
Trumpetcreeper (<i>Campsis radicans</i>)
Velvetleaf (<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)
Waterhemp, Common (<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>)
Waterhemp, Tall (<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>)

GRASSES CONTROLLED BY LIBERTY ACIFLUORFEN HERBICIDE
Foxtail, Giant (<i>Setaria faberi</i>)
Foxtail, Green (<i>Setaria viridis</i>)
Foxtail, Yellow (<i>Setaria lutescens</i>)
Johnsongrass, Seedling (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)
Johnsongrass, Rhizome (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)
Panicum, Fall (<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>)
Panicum, Texas (<i>Panicum texanum</i>)
Shattercane (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>)
Volunteer Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)
Volunteer Barley, Corn (<i>Zea mays</i>)
Volunteer Barley, Oats (<i>Avena sativa</i>)
Volunteer Barley, Rye (<i>Secale cereal</i>)
Volunteer Barley, Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store below 32°F.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER Handling: Nonrefillable container: Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To

find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer, or contact The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at www.acrecycle.org.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. If recycling is not available 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.

For packages up to 5 gallons. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 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. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

For packages greater than 5 gallons and less than 56 gallons: 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. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

For packages greater than 56 gallons: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

For refillable containers: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. After triple rinsing is complete, and the container is not suitable for refilling or reconditioning, offer the container for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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 must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather,

presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC or 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 LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC, and TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC 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 LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Sublabel B: For use on soybeans

SODIUM ACIFLUORFEN | GROUP 14 | HERBICIDE

LIBERTY ACIFLUORFEN

Herbicide
SOLUBLE CONCENTRATE
FOR USE ON SOYBEANS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Sodium salt of acifluorfen*	20.1%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	79.9%
TOTAL:	100.0%

*Equivalent to 2 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO

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

See inside booklet for Directions for Use.

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF 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 the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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 by 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 CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	
ANTIDOTE - No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically.	

EPA Reg. No.: 89168- 33

EPA Est. No.: _____

Manufactured for:

Liberty Crop Protection, LLC
1880 Fall River Drive, Suite 100
Loveland, CO 80538

NET CONTENTS: ____ Gal.(____ L)
111417

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER - Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, Loaders and Applicators must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves
- Goggles or face shield

Discard Clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not re-use them.

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 cockpits 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:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow to come into contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 wash waters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

Sodium acifluorfen is known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable (sandy/loamy soils) and water tables are shallow could result in contamination of groundwater. Use of irrigated water in such areas will increase the likelihood of groundwater contamination.

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 people, either directly or through drift. Only handlers wearing PPE may be in the treatment area during application. For any requirements specific

to your State or Tribe consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label to minimize off-site exposures. All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of Sale and Warranty are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

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.

The following PPE is required for early entry into 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

- Coveralls over long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear if overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

Notify workers of pesticide application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide is a selective herbicide for use in soybeans for postemergence and burndown control of grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in this label. Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide is specifically formulated for burndown control of problem weeds including glyphosate and ALS resistant weeds, for example, pigweed. Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide can also be tank mixed with other herbicides used in burndown treatments to enhance and broaden the range of weed control. Please refer to the tank mix treatment chart found in this label under the Burndown Applications segment for more information.

Pollinator Advisory Statement

This product may adversely impact the forage and habitat of local pollinators, including the monarch butterfly (and its larvae), birds or bats if reaches non-target areas. Protect pollinators by following label directions to minimize spray drift.

Fish Advisory Statement

This product may be hazardous to aquatic organisms, particularly in clear, shallow water bodies that are adjacent to treated areas. Therefore, transport to water by runoff or spray drift of this product in areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark should be avoided. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Crop Tolerance

Crops listed as use sites are tolerant of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide at all growth stages specified below. Following treatment with this product, crops may display temporary leaf speckling; however, crops will outgrow the condition within 10 days. Crop vigor and/or new growth will not be affected by applications of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide.

RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, this product is a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 14 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.

Weed Management

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

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in the 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 AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC at [855-466-8428 or 844-425-8488 or other appropriate telephone number].

Management of Resistant Biotypes

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds cannot be determined until after product use and scientific confirmation, manufacturer is not responsible for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weed biotypes.

The following good agronomic practices are recommended to reduce the spread of resistant biotypes:

- If a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in your application site, this product should be tank mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control.
- Cultural and mechanical control practices (e.g. crop rotation or tillage) may also be used as appropriate.
- Scout treated application site after herbicide applications and control escaping weeds including resistant biotypes before they set seed.
- Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving fields known to contain resistant biotypes.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this Mode of Actions have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mechanisms of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled only one of the active ingredients in this product.

Integrated Pest (Weed) Management

This product may be integrated into an overall weed pest management strategy whenever the use of an herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

Cleaning Application Equipment

Application equipment must be triple rinsed before and after treatment with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide. Use a strong detergent or commercial spray cleaner following the manufacturer's instructions.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Irrigated Areas

Applying Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide to weed species under conditions of drought may result in inadequate control. In order to ensure weeds are actively growing, it may be necessary to irrigate target areas prior to applying this product.

Spray coverage

For effective control and thorough coverage, ensure this product is applied in a sufficient spray volume. Spray coverage may be prevented or hindered by dense leaf canopies that may shelter smaller target weeds.

Treat with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide as an aerial banding application or as a broadcast application to actively growing weeds. Specific growth stage(s) and rates are listed in the Crop-Specific Information section for soybeans.

Adequate control may be hindered if treatment with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide is delayed as the growth stage specified in this label may be exceeded. Applying Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide in burndown or during early postemergence when weeds are small will allow treatment using the lower rate (dependent upon the weed species present) and will facilitate thorough spray coverage.

Unless the Crop-Specific Information section (below) specifies otherwise, apply Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide at the following rates.

Aerial Application

Use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of water when applying this product as an aerial application. A minimum of 5 gallons per acre of water has been effective where sufficient coverage can be achieved.

Use spray equipment for applications of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide at a pressure of up to 40 psi. Applicators must use diaphragm-type nozzles that create cone patterns or fan spray. In order avoid drift and to ensure best coverage with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide, refer to the Spray Drift Management section (below).

Ground (Banding) Applications

Adjust row banding equipment in order to ensure the most thorough coverage of weeds in the row. Direct two nozzles from either side of the crop row toward the target weeds in the center rows. Use a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre on the band with a minimum band width of 15 inches. For further instructions, refer to the Ground (Broadcast) Application section.

Ground(Banding) Restriction

- Do not use a single nozzle for treatment over the row.

Ground (Broadcast) Application

Use hollow cone nozzles to apply Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide, spaced 20 inches apart (maximum). Application may also be made with a standard high-pressure flat fan for pesticide treatment.

Ground (Broadcast) Restrictions

- Do not apply this product with flood, controlled droplet applicator (CDA) or chamber nozzles as inconsistent coverage may result, causing variable weed control.
- Do not apply Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide with selective application equipment such as wiper applicators or recirculating sprayers.

Water Volume

Apply this product in 10-20 gallons per broadcast acre of spray solution for best results. If there is dense weed foliage, increase water volume up to 50 gallons.

Spray Pressure

Use spray equipment to apply Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide at a minimum pressure of 40 psi. It is important to measure spray pressure at the boom. Do not measure spray pressure at the pump or in the line. Where there a low volume of water (i.e., 10 gallons per acre) or where there is dense weed/crop foliage, use a minimum spray pressure of 60 psi for optimal results.

Cultivation

Do not cultivate treated areas within 5 days prior to treatment with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide, or 7 days following treatment.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- When applying aurally to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).

- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use 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:

- When using ground application equipment, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- 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.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore, a shorter boom length is recommended.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 feet above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

DRIFT REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY (DRT)

The EPA Drift Reduction Technology (DRT) Program was developed to encourage the manufacture, marketing, and use of spray technologies scientifically verified to significantly reduce pesticide drift. The use of DRTs should result in significantly less pesticide from spray applications drifting and being deposited in areas not targeted by those applications, compared to spray technologies that do not meet the minimum DRT standard. EPA-verified drift reduction technologies (DRTs) and their ratings will be added to the following webpage as they become available: <https://www.epa.gov/reducing-pesticide-drift/epa-verified-and-rated-drift-reduction-technologies>

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

Table 1: Application Rates for Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide - Soybeans

In Table 1 below, weed height is given for guidance purposes only and is dependent on environmental factors. When using Table 1, place importance on leaf stages when determining the stage(s) of growth of listed weeds. Refer to the Additives section below for more information.

Weed Species	Rate of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide					
	0.5 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre		1.0 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre		1.5 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre	
	Growth stage ^b (up to)	Max Height (inches)	Growth stage ^b (up to)	Max Height (inches)	Growth stage ^b (up to)	Max Height (inches)
Balloonvine	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2

Weed Species	Rate of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide					
	0.5 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre		1.0 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre		1.5 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre	
	Growth stage ^b (up to)	Max Height (inches)	Growth stage ^b (up to)	Max Height (inches)	Growth stage ^b (up to)	Max Height (inches)
Beggarweed, Florida	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2 ^c
Buckwheat, Wild	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2 ^c
Buffalobur	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2 ^c
Burgherkin	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2 ^c
Carpetweed	-	-	Multi 3" diameter	Less than 2	Multi 6" diameter	2
Citron(Wild Watermelon)	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2 ^c
Cocklebur	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Copperleaf, Hophorn beam Virginia	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Crotolaria, Showy	-	-	6 leaves	6 ^c	6 leaves	6 ^c
Croton, Topic Woolly	-	-	1-2 leaves	Less than 2	2 leaves	2
Crownbeard, Golden	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2
Eclipta	-	-	-	-	6 leaves	Less than 2
Galinsoga, Hairy Smallflower	-	-	-	-	4 leaves	Less than 2
Groundcherry, Cutleaf Lanceleaf	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Indigo, Hairy	-	-	-	-	3 leaves	Less than 2
Jimsonweed	-	-	4 leaves	4	6 leaves	6
Ladysthumb	-	-	4 leaves	4	6 leaves	6
Lambsquarters Common	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Morningglory, Cypressvine	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Entireleaf	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Ivyleaf	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Purple	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Moonflower, Scarlet	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Smallflower	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Small White (pitted)	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Tall (common)	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Willowleaf (Palm leaf)	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Mustard, Wild	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	Less than 4	4 leaves	4
Nightshade,	-	-	2-3 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	2

Weed Species	Rate of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide					
	0.5 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre		1.0 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre		1.5 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre	
	Growth stage ^b (up to)	Max Height (inches)	Growth stage ^b (up to)	Max Height (inches)	Growth stage ^b (up to)	Max Height (inches)
Eastern Black	-					
Black	-	-	2-3 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	2
Pigweed,	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Palmer	-	-	-	-	4 leaves	4
Prostrate	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Redroot	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Smooth	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2	2 leaves	2
Spiny	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2 ^c
Poinsettia, Wild	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Poorjoe	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2
Purslane, Common	-	-	-	-	Multi 6" diameter	1
Pusley, Florida	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	4
Ragweed,	-	-	2 leaves	2	4 leaves	3
Common	-	-	2 leaves	Less than 2	2 leaves	3
Giant	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2 ^c
Senna, Coffee	-	-	4 leaves	4 ^c	6 leaves	6 ^c
Sesbania, Hemp	-	-	4 leaves	4	6 leaves	6
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2 ^c
Smellmelon	-	-	4 leaves	4	6 leaves	6
Spurge,	-	-	-	-	Multi 0.5" diameter	
Prostrate	-	-	-	-	Multi 0.5" diameter	-
Spotted	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	2 ^c
Starbur, Bristly	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	4
Waterhemp,	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Common	4 leaves	Less than 2	6 leaves	Less than 4	6 leaves	4
Tall	Annual Grasses					
Foxtail,	-	-	-	-	2 Leaves	1
Giant ^c	-	-	-	-	2 Leaves	1
Green ^c	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Yellow ^c	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Johnsongrass	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Seedling ^c	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Panicum, Fall ^c	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Shattercane ^c	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1
Volunteer Small Grains ^c	-	-	-	-	2 leaves	1

a Includes triazine and ALS resistant biotypes.

b When assessing leaf stages as an indication of growth stage, do not count pairs of leaves, count individual leaves separately and do not count cotyledon leaves. Do not treat weeds during the cotyledon stage of growth.

	Rate of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide					
	0.5 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre		1.0 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre		1.5 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre	
Weed Species	Growth stage ^b (up to)	Max Height (inches)	Growth stage ^b (up to)	Max Height (inches)	Growth stage ^b (up to)	Max Height (inches)
c Refer to the Special Use Directions section below.						
d Suppression partial control.						

ADDITIONAL WEED PROBLEMS IN SOYBEANS SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS

Prior to applying Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide with spray equipment, ensure that there is good soil moisture. For an effective application, soil must be moist before and after application.

Use a rate of 1.5 pints of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per acre, mixed with 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix (unless otherwise stated) for the following weeds:

Beggarweed, Florida

Florida Beggarweed is difficult to control because it has a long germination season. Apply Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide when Florida Beggarweed seedlings have no more than 2 expanding young true leaves and seedlings are no higher than 1.5".

To ensure an optimal treatment of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide for control of Florida Beggarweed, obtain maximum control of the earliest flush of the weed. Schedule cultivation to ensure that secondary weed flushes and regrowth are controlled.

Applications of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide will suppress and/or partially control Florida Beggarweed growing in high soil moisture or in high relative humidity.

Buckwheat, Wild Buffalobur

Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide will provide partial control when buffalobur and wild buckwheat seedlings have less than 2 true leaves. Treat with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide at a rate of 1.5 pints per acre in 30 gallons of water.

Cucurbits: Burgherkin, Citron (Wild Watermelon), Smell melon

The cucumber species may be difficult to control with a single application as germination of the plant occurs over a protracted period. For an effective application of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide, ensure the first treatment is made no later than the 2-leaf stage.

Morningglories

In order to achieve control of morningglories on a consistent basis, make sequential applications of 1 pint of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide.

Poinsettia, Wild

Usually, Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide will kill or severely stunt Wild Poinsettia. Apply this product to before the formation of the third true leaf.

Treatment with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide may result in a differential in height between surviving poinsettia and soybeans crops which will allow for directed applications. Directed applications may be undertaken in order to achieve greater control.

Sesbania, Hemp; Crotalaria, Showy

Sesbania and Crotalaria are sensitive to treatment with this product. Therefore, control can be achieved at almost any plant height.

Apply Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide at the rate of 1 pint per acre after maximum weed emergence but before bloom. Applications of this product made after bloom are usually ineffective. Ensure that target weed species are not shaded by the crop canopy from spray applications. In order to control infestations of Sesbania in the late season, wait until the weed breaks the crop canopy before applying Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide.

Senna, Coffee; Starbur, Bristly

Applications of this product are usually ineffective if made after the 2-leaf growth stage. Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide will kill/suppress seedlings if applied to weeds not past the 2 leaf growth stage at the directed rate.

Perennial Weeds

- Bindweed, Field and Hedge
- Milkweed, Climbing and Common
- Redvine, Trumpet creeper

Acifluorfen is not effective in killing rootstocks of these perennial weeds because control of weeds growing from rootstocks underground is difficult. Applications of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide will burn back above ground plants and suppress regrowth. Apply this product at the rate directed in Table 1 with 2 to 4 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix.

Annual Grasses

- Foxtail, Giant, Green and Yellow
- Johnsongrass, Seedling
- Panicum, Fall
- Shattercane

When used with a pre-emergence herbicide or preplant incorporated herbicide, this product will provide supplemental control of grasses and will kill/suppress annual grasses not past the 2-leaf stage of growth. Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide must not be used as the basic or lone component in an annual grasses control program.

Volunteer Small Grains

- Barley
- Oats
- Rye
- Wheat

To suppress or kill weeds, treat emerging volunteer small grains which are at the 1 to 2 leaf growth stage with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide.

ADDITIVES

For consistent control with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide, one of the following additives must be combined with this product: ammonium sulfate, nonionic surfactant, urea ammonium nitrate, crop oil concentrate.

UAN (or AMS) should be the additive selected when controlling velvetleaf.

Precaution

- Using additives with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide may result in leaf burn. Leaf burn is more likely to occur if the relative humidity and the air temperature are high. Crop vigor will remain unaffected and new growth will continue normally. For more details, contact the Liberty Crop Protection, LLC representative for your area.

See Table 2 For Additive Options, and Table 3 for Additive Rates.

Nonionic Surfactant

Use 1 to 2 pints of 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. Use a higher rate of spray surfactant for certain weeds.

Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) Fertilizer

AMS is a granular, dry, nitrogen-source fertilizer. It must not be used unless it has been shown to be effective within the local area. AMS of an inferior grade will not dissolve adequately and may plug spray nozzles. Only use fine-feed grade or spray grade AMS.

Ammonium Sulfate Fertilizer Precaution

- Do not apply AMS in less than 10 gallons per acre. Precipitation may cause problems with AMS if it is applied in reduced volumes.

Oil Concentrate

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

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

The composition of suitable additives will vary. Vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to have good mixing properties. Highly refined vegetable oils have been shown to be more successful as additives than those that are unrefined. For more information, see the Compatibility Test for Mix Components section.

Some oil concentrates cause excessive leaf burn. Prior to purchasing an oil concentrate, contact your local area additive supplier regarding the success and suitability of the product.

UAN: Urea Ammonium Nitrate

UAN may be added to this product for increased control of weeds and instead of other spray additives in order to improve control of target weeds. UAN is known as either 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution. Thoroughly rinse application equipment immediately after use with water.

Urea Ammonium Nitrate Restriction

- Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles to apply this product combined with UAN because most UAN solutions are mildly corrosive to mild steel, brass and galvanized metals

Effects of Temperature and Relative Humidity

To ensure that the use of adjuvants is effective, use the following equation and use rate table (Table2):

If temperature (degrees Fahrenheit) plus relative humidity (expressed as a percentage) exceeds 150, use the lower rates for adjuvants in Table 2.
 Example: Temperature @ 75°F + relative humidity @ 90% = 165: use the lower use rate for adjuvant in Table 2

Table 2 - Tank Mix Use Rates for Additives and Additive Options

Option	Additive(s)	Use Rate
A	AMS	2.5 pounds per acre
B	UAN	4-8 pints per acre
C	Nonionic Surfactant	1-2 pints per 100 gallons
D	Crop Oil Concentrate	1-2 pints per acre
E	AMS and Nonionic Surfactant	AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) Nonionic surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons)
F	UAN and Nonionic Surfactant	UAN (2-4 pints per acre) Nonionic surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons)
G	AMS and Crop Oil Concentrate	AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre)
H	UAN and Crop Oil Concentrate	UAN (2-4 pints per acre) Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre)

Table 3 - Additive Rate Per Acre

Additive	Ground Application Rate	Air Application Rate
Nonionic Surfactant	1-2 pints per 100 gallons	1-2 pints per 100 gallons
AMS	2.5 pounds per acre	2.5 pounds per acre
Oil Concentrate	1-2 pints per acre	1-2 pints per acre
UAN Solution	4-8 pints per acre	4 pints per acre

MIXING INFORMATION

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides or miticides), additives or fertilizers. Liberty Crop Protection, LLC does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on the Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide label.

Refer to local area agricultural authorities who may recommend tank mixtures not specified on Liberty Crop Protection, LLC labeling. The use of tank mixtures whose effectiveness has not been tested may result in crop injury, reduced weed control or physical incompatibility.

This product may be tank mixed with the products and/or active ingredients listed under each specific crop directions, (Generic versions of these products may be available). Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide may be tank mixed with generic products provided that the specific product is registered for the same uses as Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide. It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

For further instructions, see the Crop-Specific Information section. Applicators must read and follow the directions and tank mix instructions of all products in the tank mix. The most restrictive label of the tank mix partners must apply.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in Mixing Order using teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of specified label rate per acre. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

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

Mixing Order

1. **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank, three-quarters full of clean water.
2. **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Products in PVA Bags.** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrate, or suspo-emulsions). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
5. **Water-soluble products** (such as Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
6. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
7. **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
8. **Remaining quantity of water.** Maintain constant agitation during application.

Restrictions

- At least 15 days must pass between treatments of this product.
- Do not use plants treated with this product for feed or forage.
- Do not apply to weeds or crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control may result.
- Do not apply this product to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be increased or prolonged.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated crops. Do not allow treated areas to be used to harvest forage, hay or feed for livestock.

- In the event of crop failure, do not replant small grains in a treated field for 40 days following the application of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide to that field. The replanting of strawberries, peanuts and soybeans may take place immediately after a crop failure. All other species of rotational crops must not be replanted for 100 days following an application with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide.

Soybeans

- Do not apply more than a total of 2 pints per acre of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per season (0.5 lb. ai per acre per season). Do not apply more than 1.5 pints per acre of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide per application (0.375 lb. ai per acre per application).

Precautions

- The effectiveness of an application of this product may be reduced if rainfall or overhead irrigation happens within 4 hours of treatment.

Table 4 - Summary of Crop- Specific Restrictions

Crop	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Minimum Time Between Application to Harvest (in days)	Maximum Rate Per Season (in pints Per Acre)	Maximum Rate Per Application (in pints Per Acre)
Soybeans	50	2 (0.5 lb. ai)	1.5 (0.375 lb. ai)

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

SOYBEANS

Refer to Application Instructions (above) and Table 1. Make a spray application with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide to actively growing small weeds. For subsequent weed flushes, or to control weeds that escaped the first treatment, make a sequential application of this product as follows: apply 1 pint of this product following an initial application of 1 pint. Treatment(s) with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide must be made prior to target weeds reaching the maximum size specified in Table 1.

See Table 2 for additive options. For the treatment of Soybeans, Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide may be tank mixed with the following products:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive (refer to Table 2)
Assure ^{®a} II (quizalofop-p-ethyl)	Option C
Basagran [®] (sodium bentazon)	Option C or Option D
Classic [®] (chlorimuron ethyl)	Option C
FirstRate [®] (cloransulam-methyl)	Option E
Frontier [®] 6.0 (dimethenamid)	Option C
Fusilade [®] DX ^a (fluazifop-p-butyl)	Option C
Fusion ^{®a} (fluazifop-p-butyl + fenoxaprop-p-ethyl)	Option C
Glyphosate ^b	8.5 lbs to 17 lbs of AMS per 100 gallons
Matador ^{®a} (quizalofop-p-ethyl)	Option C
Harmony [®] (up to 0.25 ounces) (thifensulfuron-methyl)	Option or Option E
Poast [®] (sethoxydim)	Option D
Poast Plus ^{®a} (sethoxydim)	Option D
Pursuit [®] (imazethapyr ammonium)	Option E
Raptor [®] (imazamox ammonium)	Option E
Resource [®] (flumiclorac pentyl ester)	Option D

Tank Mix Partner	Additive (refer to Table 2)
Scepter® (imazaquin)	Option C
Select® 2 EC (clethodim)	Option D
Synchrony® XP ^c (up to 0.5 ounce) (thifensulfuron methyl + chlorimuron ethyl)	Option G or Option H
2,4-DB	Option C
Clethodim	

- a If utilizing this mixture as part of a weed control program, do the following:
- If an area is treated with the tank mix partner first, wait at least 24 hours before applying Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide to the same area.
 - If an area is treated with Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide first, wait 7 days before applying the tank mix partner to the same area.
- b Only apply this product in tank mix with glyphosate containing herbicides to glyphosate tolerant soybeans or severe crop injury or plant death will occur.
- c Application to soybean crops that have not been designated STS will cause severe crop injury and/or loss of yield. Do not add an oil concentrate when applying to soybean not designated STS.

Burndown Treatment (Prior to Soybean Planting)

Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide has been specially formulated for use in burndown treatments to particularly aide in control of weeds resistant to glyphosate and ALS inhibitors. To control present weeds (per Table 1), Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide can be applied on its own before crop planting. Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide can also be used as a tank mix partner with other burndown herbicides to broaden range and level of control. Reduced rates of Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide in three way combinations with Glyphosate plus 2,4-D OR Dicamba may be found to be very effective particularly in controlling resistant pigweed. Burndown prior to planting can be increased through the addition of a spray additive. However, this pre-plant burndown application is not a replacement for a season long weed control program.

Burndown Treatment - Tank Mixes

See Table 2 for additive options. For the pre-planting burndown, Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide may be mixed with the following products:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive (refer to Table 2)
Poast (sethoxydim)	Option D, Option G, or Option H
Poast Plus (sethoxydim)	Option D, Option G, or Option H
2,4-D	Option D
Dicamba	
Glyphosate ^a	
Clethodim	

- a Only apply this product in tank mix with glyphosate containing herbicides to glyphosate tolerant soybeans or severe crop injury or plant death with occur.

Burndown Treatment (Post harvest/Fallow/Crop Stubble/Set-aside) - plantback only to soybeans
 To control present weeds (per Table 1), Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide can be applied on its own after harvest in the fall, spring or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Burndown after harvest can be increased through the addition of a spray additive. However, this post-harvest application is not a replacement for a season long weed control program. Apply to acres that will only be planted back to soybeans. **Tank Mixes:** See Table 2 for additive options. For post-harvest

burndown, Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide may be mixed with the tank-mix partners listed in the table under Burndown Treatment - Tank Mixes.

Tank Mixtures for Glyphosate Tolerant Soybeans

Liberty Acifluorfen Herbicide can be applied postemergent in tank mixtures with glyphosate containing herbicides to control glyphosate resistant weeds. Target weeds must be listed on this label. Refer to Table 1 for a list of weeds controlled, application rates and application timing. If using spray additives, follow the directions on the glyphosate tank mix partner product label. Information on this label regarding weed growth stages and application rates must be followed for effective broadleaf weed control.

Tank Mixtures for Glyphosate Restriction

- Only apply this product in tank mix with glyphosate containing herbicides to glyphosate tolerant soybeans or severe crop injury or plant death will occur.

BROADLEAVES CONTROLLED BY LIBERTY ACIFLUORFEN HERBICIDE
Artichoke, Jerusalem (<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>)
Balloonvine (<i>Cardiospermum halicaburum</i>)
Beggarweed, Florida (<i>desmodium tortuosum</i>)
Beggarticks (<i>Bidens frondosa</i>)
Bindweed, Field (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>)
Bindweed Hedge (<i>Convolvulus sepium</i>)
Buckwheat, Wild (<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>)
Buffalobur (<i>Solanum rostratum</i>)
Burgherkin (<i>Cucumis anguria</i>)
Carpetweed (<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>)
Citron (Wild Watermelon) (<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>)
Cocklebur, Common (<i>Xanthium pensylvanicum</i>)
Cocklebur, Heartleaf (<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>)
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam (<i>Acalypha ostryaefolia</i>)
Copperleaf, Virginia (<i>Acalypha virginica</i>)
Crotalaria, Showy (<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>)
Croton, Tropic (<i>Croton glandulosus</i>)
Croton, Woolly (<i>Croton capitatus</i>)
Crownbeard, Golden (<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>)
Cucumber, Wild Spiny (<i>Cucumis dipsaceus</i>)
Eclipta (<i>Eclipta alba</i>)
Galinsoga, Hairy (<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>)
Galinsoga, Smallflower (<i>Galinsoga ciliate</i>)
Groundcherry, Cutleaf (<i>Physalis angulate</i>)
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf (<i>Physalis lanceifolia</i>)
Indigo, Hairy (<i>Indigo fera hirsute</i>)
Jimsonweed (<i>Datura stramonium</i>)
Ladysthumb (<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>)
Lambquarters, Common (<i>Chenopodium album</i>)
Milkweed, Climbing (<i>Sarostemma cyanchoides</i>)
Milkweed, Common (<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>)
Morningglory Cypressvine (<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>)

BROADLEAVES CONTROLLED BY LIBERTY ACIFLUORFEN HERBICIDE
Morningglory, Entireleaf (<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integruscula</i>)
Morningglory, Ivyleaf (<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>hederacea</i>)
Morningglory, Purple Moonflower (<i>Ipomoea muricata</i>)
Morningglory Scarlet (<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>)
Morningglory Smallflower (<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>)
Morningglory, Small White (pitted) (<i>Opomoea lacunose</i>)
Morningglory, Tall Common (<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>)
Morningglory, Willowleaf (Palm leaf) (<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>)
Mustard, Wild (<i>Brassica kaber</i>)
Nightshade, Black (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>)
Nightshade, Eastern Black (<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>)
Pigweed, Palmer (<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>)
Pigweed, Prostrate (<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>)
Pigweed, Redroot (<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>)
Pigweed, Smooth (<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>)
Pigweed, Spiny (<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>)
Poinsetta, Wild (<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>)
Poorjoe (<i>Oiodia teres</i>)
Purslane, Common (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)
Pusley, Florida (<i>Richardia scabra</i>)
Ragweed, Common (<i>Ambrosia artemisifolia</i>)
Ragweed, Giant (<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>)
Redvine (<i>Brunnichia cirrhosa</i>)
Senna, Coffee (<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>)
Sesbania, Hemp (<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>)
Smartweed, Pennsylvania (<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>)
Smellmelon (<i>Cucumis melo</i>)
Spurge, Prostrate (<i>Euphorbia supine</i>)
Spurge, spotted (<i>Euphorbia maculate</i>)
Starbur, Bristly (<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>)
Teaweed (See Sida, Prickly) (<i>Sida spinosa</i>)
Trumpetcreeper (<i>Campsis radicans</i>)
Velvetleaf (<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)
Waterhemp, Common (<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>)
Waterhemp, Tall (<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>)

GRASSES CONTROLLED BY LIBERTY ACIFLUORFEN HERBICIDE
Foxtail, Giant (<i>Setaria faberi</i>)
Foxtail, Green (<i>Setaria viridis</i>)
Foxtail, Yellow (<i>Setaria lutescens</i>)
Johnsongrass, Seedling (<i>Soranum halepense</i>)
Johnsongrass, Rhizome (<i>Soronum halepense</i>)
Panicum, Fall (<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>)
Panicum, Texas (<i>Panicum texanum</i>)
Shattercane (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>)

GRASSES CONTROLLED BY LIBERTY ACIFLUORFEN HERBICIDE
Volunteer Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)
Volunteer Barley, Corn (<i>Zea mays</i>)
Volunteer Barley, Oats (<i>Avena sativa</i>)
Volunteer Barley, Rye (<i>Secale cereal</i>)
Volunteer Barley, Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store below 32°F.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container: Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer, or contact The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at www.acrecycle.org.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. If recycling is not available 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.

For packages up to 5 gallons. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 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. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

For packages greater than 5 gallons and less than 56 gallons: 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. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

For packages greater than 56 gallons: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

For refillable containers: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. After triple rinsing is complete, and the container is not suitable for refilling or reconditioning, offer the container for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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.

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