OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

December 18, 2025

Kristen Cianni
Senior Manager, Regulatory
Atticus, LLC
940 NW Cary Parkway, Suite 200
Cary, NC 27513

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for Fluroxypyr and Clopyralid
Product Name: A313.03
EPA Registration Number: 91234-46
Application Date: October 20, 2020 and April 16, 2021
Case Number: 476414 & 606542

Dear Kristen Cianni:

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

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

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling and must be used at your next label printing. 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 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 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.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Lauren Weissenborn via email at weissenborn.lauren@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Cathryn Britton
Chief, Risk Management and Implementation Branch V
Pesticide Re-evaluation Division (7508M)
Office of Pesticide Programs

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

{BOOKLET FRONT PANEL LANGUAGE}

CLOPYRALID	**GROUP**	**4**	**HERBICIDE**
FLUROXYPYR	**GROUP**	**4**	**HERBICIDE**

A313.03™

[Alternate Brand Name: Whiplash]

For Control of Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds in Wheat, Barley, and Oats Not Underseeded with a Legume, Field Corn, Sweet Corn, Grasses Grown for Seed, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acreage, and Non-Cropland

Contains fluroxypyr & clopyralid, the active ingredients used in WideMatch®.***

Active Ingredients:	**(% by weight)**
Clopyralid MEA Salt: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, monoethanolamine salt*	11.3%
Fluroxypyr: 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy) acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester**.	12.3%
Other Ingredients	76.4%
Total	100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates
Acid Equivalents:
*Clopyralid: – 8.6% (0.75 lb/gal)
**Fluroxypyr: – 8.6% (0.75 lb/gal)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

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 label booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-46

EPA Est. No.:

Net Contents:

ACCEPTED
12/18/2025
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 91234-46

Manufactured For:
Atticus, LLC
940 NW Cary Parkway, Suite 200
Cary, NC 27513

***A313.03** is not manufactured, or distributed by Dow Agrosciences LLC, seller of WideMatch®.

{LANGUAGE INSIDE BOOKLET}

FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give **any** liquid to the person. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	
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 **844-685-9173** for emergency medical treatment information.	

For Chemical Emergency
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident
Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

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

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agriculture 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms and non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Ground Water Advisory

Clopyralid is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

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

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water are:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: When applied to on-farm non-cropland, keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

A313.03 provides selective control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and oats not underseeded with a legume, field corn, sweet corn, grasses grown for seed, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acreage, and non-cropland.

Precautions:

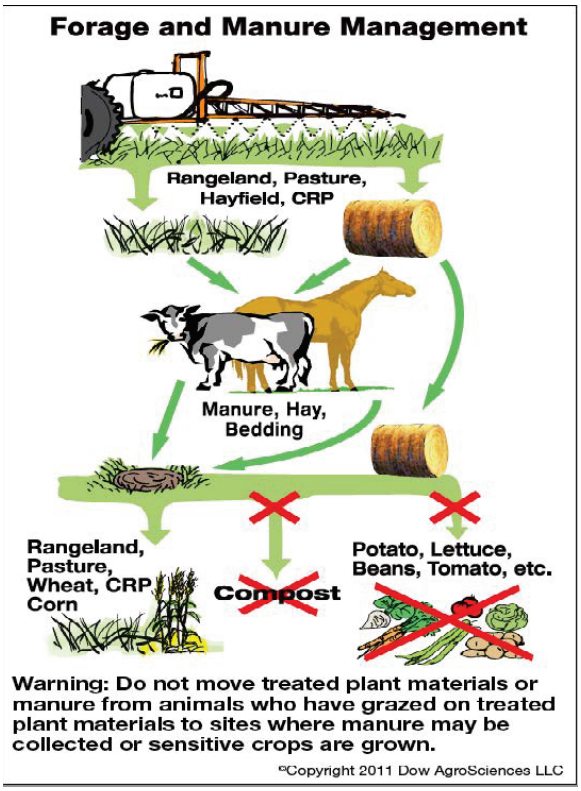
- Avoid applications where proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants is likely to result in exposure to spray or spray drift.
- Many forbs (desirable broadleaf forage plants) are susceptible to this product. Do not spray CRP or non-cropland containing desirable forbs, especially legumes, unless injury can be tolerated.
- Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in the table below for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply this product directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with broadleaf crops or other susceptible broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, alfalfa, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not transfer livestock from treated grazing areas (or feed treated hay) to sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing on an untreated pasture (or feeding of untreated hay). If livestock are transferred within less than 7 days of grazing untreated pasture or eating untreated hay, urine and manure may contain enough clopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of tillers and secondary roots.
- This product is persistent and may be present in plant materials for over 30 days after application. Do not use treated plant material or manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas for compost, mulch, or mushroom spawn until 30 days after application.
- Animals that have been fed fluroxypyr treated forage must be fed forage free of fluroxypyr for at least 3 days before they are moved off the treated property. This product is persistent and may be present in treated plant materials for months to years after application. Do not sell or transport treated plant materials or manure from animals that have grazed on treated plant materials off-site for compost distribution or for use as animal bedding/feed for 18 months after application.
- Manure from animals that have grazed or eaten forage or hay harvested from treated areas within the previous three days may only be applied to the fields where the following crops will be grown: pasture

grasses, grass grown for seed, wheat and corn.

- Animals that have been fed clopyralid-treated forage must be fed forage free of clopyralid for at least 3 days before movement to an area where manure may be collected or sensitive crops are grown.



For more information on how to manage clopyralid treated materials and to prevent clopyralid from contaminating compost please visit https://www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/registration-review-pyridine-and-pyrimidine-herbicides#compost.

CROP ROTATION INTERVALS

Residues of **A313.03** in treated plant tissues, including the treated crop or weeds, which have not completely decayed may affect succeeding susceptible crops.

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

Rotation Crops[1]	Rotation Interval[†]
barley, grasses, field corn, oats, sweet corn, wheat	Anytime
canola (rapeseed), cole crops (*Brassica* species), flax, garden beet, popcorn, spinach, sugarbeet, turnip	120 days
alfalfa, asparagus, dry beans, field peas[2], grain sorghum, mint, onions, safflower, soybeans, strawberries, sunflower	10.5 months
chickpeas, lentils, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), and broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding *Brassica* species)	18 months

[1] A field bioassay is recommended prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 10.5 months following application.

[2] For rotation to field peas in 10.5 months, precipitation must be greater than 7.0 inches during the 10.5 months following application of this product and greater than 5.5 inches during the June 1 through August 31 time period following application. Otherwise, rotation to field peas is recommended 18 months following application.

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

Rotation Crops[1]	Rotation Interval†
barley, grasses, field corn, oats, sweet corn, wheat	Anytime
canola (rapeseed), cole crops (includes *Brassica* species grown for seed), flax, garden beet, popcorn, spinach, sugarbeet, turnip	120 days
alfalfa, asparagus, dry beans, grain sorghum, soybeans, mint, onions, strawberries, sunflower	12 months
broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding *Brassica* species), carrots, celery, chickpeas, cotton, field peas, lentils, lettuce, melons, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), safflower, and tomatoes	18 months

[1]A field bioassay is recommended prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 12 months following application.

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

AVOIDING INJURY TO NON-TARGET PLANTS

This product can affect susceptible broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. Do not apply this product directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with broadleaf crops, including, but not limited to alfalfa, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season. (See guidance in section entitled "Crop Rotation Intervals".)

Compost Restrictions

This product is persistent and may be present in plant materials for months after application. Do not use, or allow to be used, treated plant material or manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas for compost, mulch, or mushroom spawn. Applicators must document that they have advised property owners/operators of the property, land managers, or customers, in writing, of this prohibition. Applicators must keep the records of notification for two years. This record must include date of application, the name of the applicator, the EPA registration number of the product applied, information on the area(s) treated, and a copy of the notification. Records must be made available to State Pesticide Regulatory Official(s), and to EPA upon request. Applications to public land are exempt from this notification requirement.

Avoid Movement of Treated Soil

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

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, please note that **A313.03** contains both a Group 4/fluroxypyr and a Group 4 /clopyralid herbicide. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 4 herbicides. The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of **A313.03** or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Atticus, LLC at (984)-465-4754.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size in accordance with the most current version of the American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 641 (ASABE S641).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the release height no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size in accordance with the most current version of the American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 641 (ASABE S641).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Sprayer Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size in accordance with the most current version of the American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 641 (ASABE S641) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

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

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke

generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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

Boom-less Ground Applications
Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications
Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Ground Applications: To minimize spray drift, apply **A313.03** in a total spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's recommendations for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Spot treatments should be applied only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern.

Aerial Application: To minimize spray drift, apply **A313.03** in a total spray volume of 3 gallons or more per acre. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Spray drift from aerial application can be minimized by applying a coarse spray at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back. Spray pattern and droplet size distribution can be evaluated by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used.

PRECAUTIONS FOR AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT

Spray drift, even very small quantities of the spray that may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops whether dormant or actively growing. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use instructions, restrictions and precautions on the product label.

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

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

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

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

1. Fill spray tank with water equal to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume and start agitation.
2. Add the required amount of **A313.03**.
3. Add any surfactants, adjuvants or drift control agents according to manufacturer's label.

4. Agitate during final filling of the spray tank and maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture.

TANK MIXING

This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing with products containing fluroxypyr or clopyralid is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Prior to final use, perform a (jar) test to verify the compatibility of tank mix partner products (see instructions below).

Tank Mixing Restrictions:

- Do not exceed labeled application rates.
- Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be applied.
- For products packaged in water soluble packaging, do not tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray equipment has been adequately cleaned. (See instructions for "Sprayer Clean-Out".)

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing

The following jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure the compatibility of this product with other tank mix partner products:

1. Mix the desired tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions in a clear glass quart jar with lid.
2. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour.
3. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combinations should not be used.

Tank Mixing Instructions

Fill spray tank with water to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume. Start agitation. Add different formulation types in the order indicated, allowing time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each.

1. Add dry flowables; wettable powders; aqueous suspensions, flowables or liquids.
2. Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume and then add **A313.03** and other emulsifiable concentrates and any solutions.

Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing:

Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, or following application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled. If foliage is wet at the time of application, control may be decreased. Applications of **A313.03** are rainfast within 6 hours after application.

Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity
Herbicidal activity of **A313.03** is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum activity requires active plant growth. The temperature range for optimum herbicidal activity is 55°F to 75°F. Reduced activity will occur when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Frost before application (3 days) or shortly after (3 days) may reduce weed control and crop tolerance.

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

Spray Coverage
Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Do not broadcast apply in less than 3 gallons of total spray volume per acre. For best results and to minimize spray drift, apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre. As vegetative canopy and weed density increase, spray volume should be increased to obtain equivalent weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, follow precautions under "Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants."

Adjuvants
Generally, this product does not require the use of an adjuvant to achieve satisfactory weed control. However, the addition of an adjuvant may optimize herbicidal activity when applications are made (a) at lower use rates or lower carrier volumes, (b) under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought, or (c) to small, heavily pubescent kochia.

Use with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions
A313.03 is compatible with most non-pressurized liquid fertilizer solutions; however, if liquid fertilizer solutions are to be applied with this product, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to mixing. Jar tests are particularly important when a new batch of fertilizer or pesticide is used, when the water source changes, or when tank mixture ingredients or concentrations are changed. A compatibility test is performed by mixing the spray components (in the desired order and proportions) into a clear glass jar before mixing in the spray tank. Use of a compatibility aid may help obtain and maintain a uniform spray solution during mixing and application. Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to compare with jar test agitation. For best results, liquid fertilizer should not exceed 50% of the total spray volume. Premix this product with water and add to the liquid fertilizer/water mixture while agitating contents of the spray tank. Apply the spray the same day it is prepared while maintaining continuous agitation.

Precaution:
- Foliar-applied liquid fertilizers, used as a carrier for this product, can cause yellowing or leaf burn of crop foliage.

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

Hand-Held Sprayers
Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications. Care should be taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based on an area of 1000 sq. ft. Mix the amount of **A313.03** (fl. oz. or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 or more gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of **A313.03** required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl. oz. or ml) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3,500 sq. ft., multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3,500 ÷ 1,000 = 3.5). An area of 1000 sq. ft. is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Amount of A313.03 per Gallon of Spray Equal to Specified Broadcast Rate	
1.0 pt/acre	**1.33 pt/acre**
0.375 fl. oz. (11 ml)	0.50 fl. oz. (15 ml)

1 fl. oz. = 29.6 (30) ml

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Weeds Controlled		
Alfalfa, volunteer (from seed)	Flax, volunteer	Nightshade, Eastern black[5]
Artichoke, Jerusalem[1]	Galinsoga	Nightshade, hairy[5]
Beans, volunteer	Grape species	Peas, volunteer
Bedstraw (cleavers)[2]	Groundsel, common	Puncturevine
Buckwheat, wild[3]	Hawksbeard, narrowleaf	Purslane, common
Burdock, common	Hawkweed, orange	Ragweed, common[1]
Chamomile, false (scentless)	Hawkweed, yellow	Ragweed, giant[1]
Chamomile, mayweed (dogfennel)	Hemp dogbane	Salsify, meadow (goatsbeard)
Chickweed	Horseweed (marestail)	Sicklepod
Clover, black medic	Jimsonweed[1]	Sorrel, red
Clover, hop	Kochia[4]	Sowthistle, annual
Clover, red	Lentils, volunteer	Starthistle, yellow
Clover, sweet	Lettuce, prickly	Sunflower[1]
Clover, white	Locoweed, Lambert	Teasel, common
Cocklebur, common[1]	Locoweed, white	Thistle, bull
Coffeeweed	Mallow, Venice	Thistle, Canada[6]
Cornflower (bachelor button)	Marshelder[1]	Thistle, musk
Daisy, oxeye	Morningglory	Velvetleaf
Dandelion	Nightshade, black[5]	Vetch
Dock, curly	Nightshade, cutleaf[5]	Wormwood, biennial
Weeds Suppressed		
Alfalfa, volunteer (from perennial plants)	Field horsetail	Mallow, common
Bindweed, field	Knapweed, Russian	Pineappleweed
Buffalobur[5]	Knotweed	Potato, volunteer
Canola, volunteer	Ladysthumb[5]	Smartweed, green[5]
Suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduction population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.		

[1]For best control, apply up to 5 leaf stage of growth.
[2]For best control, apply in the 1 to 4 leaf "whorl" stage of growth.
[3]For best control, apply in the 1 to 3 leaf stage of growth, before vining.
[4]Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes. Best control is achieved when weeds are at least 1 inch tall.
[5]For best control or suppression, apply at the 2 to 4 leaf stage of growth.
[6]For best control or suppression, apply from rosette to bud (pre-flower) stage of growth.

Perennial Weeds

A313.03 will control the initial top growth and inhibit regrowth during the season of application (season-long control). At higher use rates shown on this label, this product may cause a reduction in shoot regrowth in the season following application; however, plant response may be inconsistent due to inherent variability in shoot regrowth from perennial root systems.

Management of Kochia Biotypes
Research has suggested that many biotypes of kochia can occur within a single field. While kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to this product, all will be suppressed or controlled by the 1 pint per acre labeled rate. Application of this product at rates below the 1 pint per acre rate can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

Best Resistance Management Practices:
Extensive populations of dicamba tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). For optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia in these counties, apply **A313.03** at a minimum rate of 1.33 pint per acre. In addition, use of **A313.03** should be rotated with products that do not contain dicamba to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of this product for control of dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes.

CROP USES

WHEAT (INCLUDING DURUM), BARLEY, OATS
Application Timing:
Apply as a broadcast postemergence treatment to actively growing wheat, barley or oats, from the 3 leaf crop growth stage up to and including flag leaf emergence (Zadoks scale 39) for control of listed broadleaf weeds. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 4 inches tall or vining. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply when the majority of the basal leaves have emerged from the soil up to bud stage. For suppression of volunteer potatoes, apply before potato plants are 6 inches tall.

Spot Application:
Spot applications may be made; however, to prevent over-application spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See instructions for Spot Application in **Application Directions** section.

Broadcast Application Rates

Weed Size or Species[1]	Application Rate (pt/acre)
susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall[2]	1.0
susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining; dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes	1.33
volunteer potatoes, mayweed chamomile (dog fennel), pineappleweed	1.33

[1]See **Weeds Controlled or Suppressed** section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.
[2]A rate of 1 pint per acre will provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes). However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperatures, a rate of 1.33 pints per acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. Control of small kochia will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 1.33 pints per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see **Management of Kochia Biotypes** in the **Broadleaf Weeds Controlled** section above).

Tank Mixtures for Wheat (including Durum), Barley, Oats:
A313.03 may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products registered for postemergence application in wheat, barley, and oats. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See **Tank Mixing Precautions** under **Mixing Instructions**.

Precautions:
- Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled.

- Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, and following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 1.33 pint of this product per acre per growing season.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 7 days of application.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply closer than 14 days before cutting of hay or 40 days before harvesting of grain and straw.
- Do not use if cereal crop is underseeded with a legume.
- When tank mixing, do not exceed label application rates.

GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED

Application Timing

Apply to established grasses in the spring from the tiller stage prior to early boot stage. New grass seed plantings may be treated from the 2 true leaf stage to just before early boot stage of growth. Applications in the boot stage and beyond can result in increased potential for injury. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 4 inches tall or vining. For control of late-emerging Canada thistle or kochia, a preharvest treatment may be made after grass seed fully developed. Treatment of Canada thistle at the bud stage or later, or treatment of kochia greater than 8 inches tall may result in less consistent control. Post-harvest treatments in the fall may be made to actively growing Canada thistle after the majority of basal leaves have emerged.

Broadcast Application Rates

Weed Size or Species[1]	Application Rate (pt/acre)
susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall[2]	1.0
susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining; dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes	1.33
volunteer potatoes, mayweed chamomile (dog fennel), pineappleweed	1.33

[1]See **Weeds Controlled or Suppressed** section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed. In newly seeded grass stands with minimal crop competition, mayweed (dog fennel) and pineappleweed may not be adequately controlled.

[2] A rate of 1 pint per acre will provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes). However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperatures, a rate of 1.33 pints per acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. Control of small kochia will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 1.33 pints per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see **Management of Kochia Biotypes** in the **Broadleaf Weeds Controlled** section above).

Retreat as necessary, but do not exceed 2.66 pints per acre per growing season.

Tank Mixtures for Grasses Grown for Seed:

This product may be tank mixed with 2,4-D, MCPA, dicamba, or bromoxynil to control additional broadleaf weeds. Refer to the manufacturer's label for use rates and tank mix guidelines. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See "Tank Mixing Precautions" under "Mixing Instructions".

Precautions:

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

Restrictions:

- Do not exceed 2.66 pints per acre per growing season.
- Do not apply to bentgrass unless injury can be tolerated.
- **Grazing restrictions:** There are no grazing restrictions for lactating or non-lactating dairy animals.
- **Harvest restrictions:** Do not harvest grass for hay or silage from treated areas within 7 days of application.
- **Slaughter restrictions:** Meat animals must be withdrawn from treated forage at least 2 days before slaughter.
- When tank mixing, do not exceed label application rates.

FIELD CORN

Application Timing

Apply as a broadcast or band treatment to field corn up to, and including, 5 fully exposed leaf collars (V5 growth stage). Applications to field corn beyond the V5 growth stage should be made as a directed spray using drop nozzles (see "Crop Tolerance Precaution" below). Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed's basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. If wild buckwheat is present, apply before vining stage of growth.

Broadcast Application Rates

Weed Size or Species[1]	Application Rate (pt/acre)
susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining; dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes[2]	1.33
volunteer potatoes	1.33

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

[2]A rate of 1.33 pints per acre will provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 8 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes). Control of small kochia will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 1. 33 pints per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see **Management of Kochia Biotypes** in the **Broadleaf Weeds Controlled** section above).

Options for Suppression or Control of Volunteer Potatoes:

- **Pre plant Application (Suppression):** Apply 1.33 pints per acre prior to planting when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. For best results, leave soil undisturbed and plant field corn two weeks following application.
- **Post emergence Application (Suppression):** Apply 1.33 pints per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall.
- **Pre-Plant and Postemergence Application (Control):** To control heavy populations of volunteer potato, a pre-plant application of 1.33 pints per acre of this product may be followed by a postemergence application of 1.33 pints per acre.

Crop Tolerance Precaution:

Crop injury (stem curvature, stunting and brace root injury) may occur with some corn hybrids or lines when **A313.03** is applied as a broadcast treatment. Hybrids or lines that are susceptible to phenoxy injury may also be susceptible to injury from this product. Use of dicamba or 2,4-D (tank mixed or applied sequentially) may increase the potential for injury. Consult current seed corn company herbicide management guidelines for further information.

Tank Mixtures for Field Corn:

A313.03 may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for preemergence or post emergence application in field corn unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See "Tank Mixing Precautions" under "Mixing Instructions". Refer to "Crop Tolerance Precaution" (above) for additional information regarding combinations with dicamba or 2,4-D. If an adjuvant is added to the

spray mixture as a requirement of the tank mix partner, follow label directions for both the tank mix partner and the adjuvant product.

Precaution:

- Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled or suppressed.

Restrictions:

- Do not make more than two applications or apply more than 2.66 pints per acre per crop season.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 47 days of application.
- Do not broadcast apply to field corn with 6 fully exposed leaf collars (V6 growth stage).
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply less than 90 days before harvest of grain and stover.
- **Pre-Plant and Postemergence Application (Control) Volunteer Potatoes:** Do not exceed two applications per season.

SWEET CORN

Application Timing

Apply as a broadcast or band treatment to sweet corn up to, and including, 4 fully exposed leaf collars (V4 growth stage). Applications to sweet corn beyond the V4 growth stage should be made as a directed spray using drop nozzles (see "Crop Tolerance Precaution" below). Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed's basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. If wild buckwheat is present, apply before vining stage of growth.

Broadcast Application Rates

Weed Size or Species[1]	Application Rate (pt/acre)
susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining; dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes[2]	1.33
volunteer potatoes	1.33

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

[2]A rate of 1.33 pints per acre will provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 8 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes). Control of small kochia will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 1.33 pints per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see **Management of Kochia Biotypes** in the **Broadleaf Weeds Controlled** section above).

Options for Suppression or Control of Volunteer Potatoes:

- **Pre-plant Application (Suppression):** Apply 1.33 pints per acre prior to planting when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. For best results, leave soil undisturbed and plant sweet corn two weeks following application.
- **Post emergence Application (Suppression):** Apply 1.33 pints per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall.
- **Pre-Plant and Postemergence Application (Control):** To control heavy populations of volunteer potato, a pre-plant application of 1.33 pints per acre of this product may be followed by a postemergence application of 1.33 pints per acre.

Crop Tolerance Precaution:

All sweet corn hybrids have not been screened for tolerance to **A313.03**. Crop injury (stem curvature, stunting and brace root injury) may occur with some corn hybrids or lines when **A313.03** is applied as a broadcast treatment. Take particular care to manage for environmental conditions such as unfavorable combinations of temperature and humidity. Hybrids or lines that are susceptible to phenoxy injury may also be susceptible to injury from this product. Consult current seed corn company herbicide management guidelines for further information.

Tank Mixtures for Sweet Corn:
A313.03 may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for preemergence or post emergence application in sweet corn unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See "Tank Mixing Precautions" under "Mixing Instructions".

Use of Spray Adjuvants in Tank Mixes:
The addition of spray adjuvants is not recommended when applying this product alone. Use of an adjuvant may increase effectiveness on weeds but may reduce selectivity to the crop, particularly under conditions of plant stress such as drought or cold temperatures. If an adjuvant is added to the spray mixture as a requirement of a tank mix partner, follow all manufacturer guidelines.

Precautions:
- Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled or suppressed.
- Do not apply this product in combination with crop oil concentrates, petroleum-based oils or methylated seed oils unless the risk of injury is acceptable.

Restrictions:
- Do not make more than two applications or apply more than 2.66 pints per acre per crop season.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 31 days of application.
- Do not broadcast apply to sweet corn with 5 fully exposed leaf collars (V5 growth stage).
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply less than 31 days before harvest of grain and stover.
- **Pre-Plant and Postemergence Application (Control) Volunteer Potatoes:** Do not exceed two applications per season.

NON-CROP USES

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) ACREAGES - PERMANENT GRASSES ONLY NON-CROPLAND: INCLUDING FENCEROWS, FARM BUILDING SITES AND EQUIPMENT PATHWAYS

Application Timing
Apply as a broadcast postemergence treatment control of broadleaf weeds in established perennial grasses. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall or are vining. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed's basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. Later applications may result in less consistent control.

Conditions of plant stress, such as drought, will increase potential for injury to grasses at all stages of growth. Do not apply to newly seeded areas grasses until well established. Perennial grasses are considered well established tillers and secondary roots have developed and growing vigorously.

Broadcast Application Rates

Weed Size or Species[1]	Application Rate (pt/acre)
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining[2]	1.33 – 2.66

[1] See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.
[2] Control of small kochia will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall.

Tank Mixtures for Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acreages and Non-Cropland:
This product can also be tank mixed with 1/2 to 1 lb per acre of 2,4-D where target weeds are susceptible to 2,4-D. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See **Tank Mixing Precautions** under **Mixing Instructions.**

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 5.33 pints of this product per acre per use season on non-cropland areas or CRP acres.
- Do not use on CRP acreages or non-cropland that is underseeded with desirable legumes, clovers, or other sensitive broadleaf plants.

Rotation to Broadleaf Crops:
Do not plant broadleaf crops in treated areas until an adequately sensitive bioassay shows that no detectable clopyralid is present in the soil. (See "Crop Rotation Intervals" in the "Product Information" section.)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store above 20°F or warm and agitate before use. Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth, or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Containers (≤ 5 gallons): Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank 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. Offer for recycling, if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Containers (> 5 gallons): Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

Refillable Containers: 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.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE. Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability. **CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of ATTICUS, LLC. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, ATTICUS, LLC makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond statements on this label. **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither ATTICUS, LLC the manufacturer, nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use, handling, application, or storage of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

{LANGUAGE ON LABEL AFFIXED TO CONTAINER}

CLOPYRALID	**GROUP**	**4**	**HERBICIDE**
FLUROXYPYR	**GROUP**	**4**	**HERBICIDE**

A313.03™

[Alternate Brand Name: Whiplash]

Active Ingredient: (% by weight)
Clopyralid MEA Salt: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, monoethanolamine salt*.....11.3%
Fluroxypyr: 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy) acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester**.....12.3%
Other Ingredients 76.4%
Total 100.0%
Contains petroleum distillates
Acid Equivalents:
* Clopyralid: – 8.6% (0.75 lb/gal) ** Fluroxypyr: – 8.6% (0.75 lb/gal)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

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

FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

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 SafetyCall at 1-844-685-9173 for emergency medical treatment information.

For Chemical Emergency
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This product is toxic to fish. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms and non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Ground Water Advisory: Clopyralid is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

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

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store above 20°F or warm and agitate before use. Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth, or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Containers (≤ 5 gallons): Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank 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. Offer for recycling, if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Containers (> 5 gallons): Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

Refillable Containers: 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.

Manufactured for:
Atticus, LLC
940 NW Cary Parkway, Suite 200
Cary, NC 27513

EPA Reg. No. 91234-46
EPA Est. No._____
NET CONTENTS: