

## UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

March 30, 2020

Kristen Cianni Regulatory Specialist Atticus, LLC 5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 100 Cary, NC 27513

Subject: Label Notification per PRN 2007-4 – Update the CONTAINER HANDLING section in the STORAGE AND DISPOSAL BOX. Product Name: A308.10 EPA Registration Number: 91234-49 Application Date: January 29, 2020 Decision Number: 560499

Dear Kristen:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 2007-4 for the above referenced product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 2007-4 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN-2007-4.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

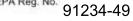
Please be reminded that 40 CFR Part 156.140(a)(4) requires that a batch code, lot number, or other code identifying the batch of the pesticide distributed and sold be placed on <u>non-refillable</u> containers. The code may appear either on the label (and can be added by non-notification via PR Notice 98-10) or durably marked on the container itself.

If you have any questions, please contact Aleah Holt at 703-347-0482 or by email at holt.aleah@epa.gov.

Sincerely, Emily Schmid

Emily Schmid, Product Manager 25 Herbicide Branch Registration Division (7505P) Office of Pesticide Programs





[Note to reviewer: [Text] in brackets denotes optional or explanatory language [Note to reviewer: {Text} in braces denotes where in the final label text will appear {BOOKLET FRONT PANEL LANGUAGE}

Sulfentrazone	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE
Metribuzin	GROUP	5	HERBICIDE

# A308.10<sup>[TM]</sup>

[Alternate Brand Name: Aquesta MTZ]

Active Ingredient:	(% by weight)
Sulfentrazone*	
Metribuzin**	
Other Ingredients:	<u>55.0%</u>
Total	
Contains 0.18 pounds sulfentrazone per pound and 0.27 pounds metribuzin per pound.	

\* N-[2,4 dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-

yl]phenyl]methanesulfonamide

\*\* 4-amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one

Contains sulfentrazone and metribuzin, the active ingredients used in Authority® MTZ®.

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand 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.: 91234-49

EPA Est. No.:

Net Contents:

Manufactured For: Atticus, LLC 5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 100 Cary, NC 27513

[A308.10<sup>™</sup>] is not manufactured, or distributed by FMC Corporation, seller of Authority<sup>®</sup> MTZ<sup>®</sup>.

### {LANGUAGE INSIDE BOOKLET}

	<b>FIRST AID</b>		
If inhaled	<ul> <li>Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>		
If on skin or clothing:	<ul> <li>Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>		
If in eyes:	<ul> <li>Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>		
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 the poison control center or doctor.         • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.			
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 <b>1-800-424-9300</b> 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 AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through the skin. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Waterproof gloves,
- Shoes plus socks.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. Do not reuse 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.

#### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Users should:

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

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

This pesticide is toxic to marine/estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to terrestrial and aquatic plants in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

#### Groundwater Advisory:

This product contains chemicals known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Do not use on coarse soils classified as sand, which have less than 1.0% organic matter.

#### Surface Water Advisory:

A308.10 can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, A308.10 may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water), for several to many months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlying extremely shallow groundwater areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filler strips, and areas over-lying tile drainage systems that drain to surface waters.

#### Physical/Chemical Hazards:

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

#### RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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.

Product must be used in a manner which will prevent back siphoning in wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixtures or rinsate.

#### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

#### Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls over short-sleeve shirt and long pants,
- Waterproof gloves,
- Shoes plus socks.

#### **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT**

For resistance management, A308.10, which contains the active ingredients sulfentrazone and metribuzin is a Group 14 and 5 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to A308.10 and other Group 14 and 5 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed. To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of A308.10 or other Group 14 and 5 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 from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weeds 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.
- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- 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.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
  - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
  - o A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
  - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistancemanagement and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Atticus, LLC representative. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

#### **PRODUCT INFORMATION**

A308.10 is a dry flowable formulation to be mixed with water and sprayed for selective preemergence or preplant

incorporated weed control in asparagus, field corn (grain, seed corn, forage and silage); potato, soybeans, sugarcane and transplanted tomatoes. When applied according to the instructions on this label, **A308.10** will control listed broadleaf, and sedge weeds, and provide grass suppression. The mode of action of **A308.10** involves uptake by weed roots and shoots. Preemergence and preplant incorporated applications of **A308.10** require rainfall or irrigation to activate the herbicide. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required for activation following application depends on existing soil moisture. organic matter content and soil texture. If adequate moisture (1/2" to 1") is not received within 7 to 10 days after the **A308.10** treatment, a shallow cultivation may be needed to obtain desired weed control. When sufficient moisture is received after dry conditions, **A308.10** will provide control of susceptible germinating weeds.

#### **Proper Handling Instructions:**

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pads or properly diked mixing/loading areas. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad; which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity 100% of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operation containment.

#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

A308.10 is labeled for use on asparagus, field corn (grain, seed corn, forage, and silage), potato, soybeans, sugarcane, and transplanted tomatoes. DO NOT use on any other crops.

Utilize a boom and nozzle sprayers equipped with the appropriate nozzles and screens and adjusted to provide optimum spray distribution and coverage at the appropriate operating pressures. Utilize nozzles that produce minimal amounts of fine spray droplets to avoid spray drift or inadequate foliar and soil coverage. Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre. Be aware that overlaps and slower ground speeds while starting, stopping, or turning while spraying may result in excessive application and subsequent response.

Sprayer must be accurately calibrated before application. Check sprayer during application to be sure it is working properly.

Water or liquid fertilizer must be used as the carrier for **A308.10**, when applied alone, or when tank mixed with other soybean or sugarcane herbicides. A jar test for compatibility of liquid fertilizer and **A308.10** tank mix is recommended if the compatibility of the liquid fertilizer and **A308.10** is unknown.

Continuous agitation during application is required. Avoid overlap. Shut off spray booms while turning, slowing, or stopping, as over application may result. Do not store the sprayer overnight or for any extended period of time with the **A308.10** spray mixture remaining in the tank.

#### SOYBEAN TOLERANCE

**A308.10** has been tested on a number of soybean cultivars, however, it has not been tested on all soybean varieties. The vast majority of cultivars tested when used according to label guidelines have demonstrated tolerance to **A308.10**. A limited number of soybean cultivars have shown some level of injury when used

according to label guidelines and should not be planted when an A308.10 program is planned.

**Do not use A308.10 on the following soybean varieties:** Altona, AP55, AP 71, Asgrow 6520, Burlison, Coker 102, Coker 156, Dassel, GL 3202, Govan, Maple Amber, NB 3665, NKS 1884, Paloma 350, Portage, Regal, Semmes, Terra-Vig 505, Terra-Vig 606, Tracy, Vansoy, and Vinton 81. For further information regarding soybean tolerance to an **A308.10** treatment consult University or Extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on **A308.10** under specific local conditions prior to applying product.

If cool/cold weather or heavy rainfall occurs immediately following an **A308.10** application, soybean stunting or stand loss could occur. Yields have not been affected where early season stunting has occurred. Injury to soybeans can also occur under the following conditions:

- 1. Excessive rate for soil type,
- 2. Boom overlap,
- 3. Improper sprayer calibration,
- 4. Error in mixing procedures,
- 5. When soils have a calcareous surface area or pH greater than 7.5,
- 6. Soil incorporation deeper than specified,
- 7. When applied with organophosphate pesticides,
- 8. When heavy rains occur after application, especially in poorly drained areas,
- 9. When soybeans are planted less than 1 1/2 inches deep,
- 10. On any soil with less than 0.5% organic matter.

#### SPRAY DRIFT REDUCTION PRECAUTIONS

Avoid spraying in windy conditions with sustained winds above 10 mph which is conducive to spray drift. Do not exceed spray pressures of 40 PSI unless specified by the manufacturer of drift reducing spray tips and nozzles.

#### Spray Drift Management:

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND THE GROWER.

The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications of dry materials.

- 1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- 2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel *with* the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
- 3. Observe the regulations of the State where applications are made if they are more stringent requirements than on this label.
- 4. Applicators must observe and abide by the requirements of the Aerial Drift Reduction Precautions.

### SPRAY DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY

#### Information on 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 for pesticide performance. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions. (See information on Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions in subsequent sections).

#### **Controlling Spray Droplet Size:**

- Volume Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the greatest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher
  rated flow generally produce larger droplets.
- Pressure When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles rather than increasing spray
  pressure. Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. Lower pressure produces
  larger droplets in many types of nozzles.
- Number of Nozzles Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation For aerial application, the recommended practice is to orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream. This orientation usually produces larger droplets as compared to other nozzle orientations. Significant nozzle deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- 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 for both ground and aerial applications. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back usually produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift potential in aerial applications
- **Boom length** For some aerial use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- Application Height Aerial applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target plant canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- Swath Adjustment When aerial applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment or offset distance should increase when conditions favor increased drift potential (higher winds, smaller droplets, etc.).
- Wind Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors. including
  droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Application should be
  avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can
  influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they may
  potentially affect spray drift.
- **Temperature and Humidity** When making applications in low relative humidity set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.
- Temperature Inversions Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the low speed and variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common during conditions of limited cloud cover and little to no wind. They often begin to form as the sun sets and may often continue into the morning. The presence of a temperature inversion may be indicated by ground fog. However, if fog is not present, the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator can also identify inversions. Smoke that remains in layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low speed wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.
- Sensitive Areas The pesticide should only be applied when the wind is blowing away from sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas. bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species. non-target crops).

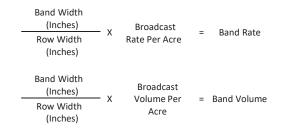
#### Off Target Movement of A308.10:

Drift of spray mixtures containing **A308.10** must be prevented. Observation of the preceding environmental conditions, correct application equipment design, calibration and application practices will significantly diminish the risk of off-target spray drift. **A308.10** can cause significant symptomology by drift onto sensitive crops and other plants. This symptomology may manifest initially as discreet, localized spots where contacted by **A308.10** 

drift mixtures. Depending on concentration of the spray solution and droplets size (effectively determining the dosage of sulfentrazone) and also depending on the inherent sensitivity of the plants involved, these spots or lesions may or may not coalesce. These effects will usually not have lasting effects on plant growth, but will likely reduce the value of affected fruit or foliage where grade or quality are associated with appearance. In severe drift instances with particularly sensitive crops, defoliation of affected foliage could result. Failure to follow these guidelines and environmental prohibitions that then result in off-target movement or drift of A308.10 onto unintended crops or plants, irrespective of severity, constitutes misapplication of this product. Atticus, LLC accepts no responsibility or liability for potential crop effects that may result from such misapplication of A308.10.

#### BAND TREATMENT APPLICATIONS

For band treatments, apply the broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. To determine these:



#### MIXING AND LOADING INSTRUCTIONS

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of existing pesticide deposits before applying **A308.10**. Follow the spray tank cleanout procedures specified on the label of product previously applied before adding **A308.10** to the tank.

For best results, fill spray tank with one half the volume of clean water or liquid fertilizer solution needed for the field to be treated. Start agitation system. When mixing **A308.10** in spray tank with anything other than clean water (fertilizer, previous herbicide mixtures, etc.). **A308.10** should be slurried in a separate *container* with clean water before being added to the spray tank.

Slowly add the slurry to the spray tank. Carefully rinse the slurry container, adding the rinsate to the spray tank. Complete filling the spray tank to the desired level. Continuous spray tank agitation is required at all times to maintain a uniform spray solution. Refer to **RATE TABLE 1** (conventional soybeans) or **RATE TABLE 2** for (reduced rate soybeans) for the proper application rate. Make sure **A308.10** is thoroughly mixed before application or before adding another product to the spray tank.

For tank mixtures with other soybean or sugarcane herbicide(s), a jar test should be conducted to ensure product compatibility before full scale mixing. Provided the jar test indicates the mixture to be compatible, prepare the tank mixture as follows. Fill the spray tank one fourth full with clean water. With agitator operating, add the specified amounts of ingredients using the following order: dry granules first, liquid suspensions (flowables) second. Add EC products followed by remaining adjuvants and/or carrier to tank as agitation continues and tank is filled with liquid carrier. 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.

Apply **A308.10** spray mixtures immediately after mixing. Do not store mixture. Do not store the sprayer overnight or for any extended period for time with **A308.10** spray mixture remaining in the tank. If **A308.10** was tank mixed with other soybean or sugarcane herbicides, all additional directions, restrictions, and precautions for the additional herbicides must also be followed.

#### SPRAYER EQUIPMENT CLEAN OUT

As soon as possible after spraying **A308.10** and before using sprayer equipment for any other applications. the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned to avoid potential crop affects using the following procedure. Residues left in mixing equipment, spray tanks, hoses, spray booms and nozzles can cause crop effects if they are not properly cleaned. In addition, users must take appropriate steps to ensure proper equipment clean-out for any other products mixed with **A308.10** as required on the other product labels.

- Drain sprayer tank, hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles. Use a high-pressure detergent wash to remove physical sediment and residues from the inside of the sprayer tank and thoroughly rinse. Then, thoroughly flush sprayer hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles with a clean water rinse. Remove and clean spray nozzles and all filters and screens (tank, spray hose and spray tips) separately in the ammonia solution of Step 2.
- Next, prepare a sprayer cleaning solution by adding three gallons of ammonia (containing at least 3% active) per 100 gallons of clean water. Prepare sufficient cleaning solution to allow the operation of the spray system for a minimum of 15 minutes to thoroughly flush hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles.
- 3. Convenient and thorough cleaning of the sprayer can be achieved if the ammonia solution or fresh water is left in the spray tank, hoses, spray booms and spray nozzles overnight or during storage.
- 4. Before using the sprayer, completely drain the sprayer system. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, spray boom, and spray nozzles with clean water. Remove and clean spray nozzles and all filters and screens (tank, spray hose and spray tip) separately in an ammonia solution.
- Properly dispose of all cleaning solution and rinsate In accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations and guidelines.

Do not apply sprayer cleaning solutions or rinsate to sensitive crops.

Do not store the sprayer overnight or for any extended period of time with **A308.10** spray solution remaining in the tank, spray lines, spray boom plumbing, spray nozzles or strainers.

If the sprayer has been stored or idle, purge the spray boom and nozzles with clean water before beginning any application.

Should small quantities of **A308.10** remain in inadequately cleaned mixing, loading and/or spray equipment, they may be released during subsequent applications potentially causing effects to certain crops and other vegetation. Atticus, LLC accepts no liability for any effects due to inadequately cleaned equipment.

Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or plants.

Do not contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other crops.

#### WEEDS CONTROLLED

When applied in accordance with the Product Application information and the specific crop use directions, **A308.10** applied alone or in specified tank mixtures will provide control of the following weeds: Refer to the specific crop section

BROADLEAVES		
Common Name Scientific Name		
Amaranth, Palmer	Amaranthus palmeri	
Anoda, spurred	Anoda cristata	
Beggarweed, Florida	Desmodium tortuosm	
Carpetweed	Mollugo verticillata	
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	Acalypa ostryifolia	

Daisy, American     Eclipta alba       Galinsoga, hairy     Galinsoga ciliate       Groundcherry, clammy     Physalis heterophylla       Groundcherry, cutleaf     Physalis angulate       Jimsonweed     Datura stramonium       Kochia     Kochia scoparia       Ladysthumb     Plygonum periscaria       Lambsquarters, common     Chenopodium album		
Galinsoga, hairy       Galinsoga ciliate         Groundcherry, clammy       Physalis heterophylla         Groundcherry, cutleaf       Physalis angulate         Jimsonweed       Datura stramonium         Kochia       Kochia scoparia         Ladysthumb       Plygonum periscaria         Ladysthumb       Plygonum periscaria         Morningglory, entireleaf       Ipomoea integriuscula         Morningglory, palmleaf       Ipomoea hederacea         Morningglory, palmleaf       Ipomoea coccinea         Morningglory, smallflower       Jacquemontia tamnifolia         Morningglory, tall       Ipomoea purpurea         Nightshade, saiverleaf       Solanum sarrachoides         Nightshade, solverleaf       Solanum elaeagnifolicum         Pigweed, redroot       Amaranthus retroflexus         Porylae, common       Portulaca oleracea         Sena, coffee       Cassia occidentalis         Sida spinose       Semattweed, Pe	Croton, tropic	Croton glandulosus
Groundcherry, clammy       Physalis heterophylla         Groundcherry, cutleaf       Physalis angulate         Jimsonweed       Datura stramonium         Kochia       Kochia scoparia         Ladysthumb       Plygonum periscaria         Ladysthumb       Plygonum periscaria         Lambsquarters, common       Chenopodium album         Morningglory, entireleaf       Ipomoea integriuscula         Morningglory, puple       Ipomoea hederacea         Morningglory, purple       Ipomoea turbinate         Morningglory, red       Ipomoea coccinea         Morningglory, smallflower       Jacquemontia tamnifolia         Morningglory, tall       Ipomoea purpurea         Nightshade, eastern black       Solanum sarrachoides         Nightshade, silverleaf       Solanum sarrachoides         Nightshade, silverleaf       Solanum sarrachoides         Pigweed, redroot       Amaranthus retroflexus         Pigweed, smooth       Amaranthus retroflexus         Poryojoe       Diodia teres         Purslane, common       Portulaca oleracea         Senal, coffee       Cassia occidentalis         Sida spinose       Smalt melon         Swalt pickly (Teaweed)       Sida spinose         Spurge, spotted       Euphorbi	Daisy, American	
Groundcherry, cutleaf       Physalis angulate         Jimsonweed       Datura stramonium         Kochia       Kochia scoparia         Ladysthumb       Plygonum periscaria         Lambsquarters, common       Chenopodium album         Morningglory, entireleaf       Ipomoea integriuscula         Morningglory, entireleaf       Ipomoea wrightii         Morningglory, palmleaf       Ipomoea wrightii         Morningglory, red       Ipomoea coccinea         Morningglory, smallflower       Iacquemontia tamnifolia         Morningglory, smallflower       Iacquemontia tamnifolia         Morningglory, tall       Ipomoea purpurea         Nightshade, eastern black       Solanum sarrachoides         Nightshade, silverleaf       Solanum elaeagnifolicum         Pigweed, redroot       Amaranthus retroflexus         Pigweed, smooth       Amaranthus retroflexus         Pigweed, somooth       Amaranthus nylvanicum         Smalt melon       Cucumis melo         Spurge, spotted       Euphorbia maculate         Starbur, bristly       Acanthospermum hisidum         Velvetleaf       Abutilon theophrasti         Waterhemp, common       Amaranthus tuberculatos         GRASSES (suppression only)       Common Name		
Jimsonweed       Datura stramonium         Kochia       Kochia scoparia         Ladysthumb       Plygonum periscaria         Ladysthumb       Plygonum periscaria         Lambsquarters, common       Chenopodium album         Morningglory, entireleaf       Ipomoea integriuscula         Morningglory, entireleaf       Ipomoea hederacea         Morningglory, palmleaf       Ipomoea wrightii         Morningglory, red       Ipomoea coccinea         Morningglory, smallflower       Jacquemontia tamnifolia         Morningglory, tall       Ipomoea purpurea         Nightshade, eastern black       Solanum strachoides         Nightshade, silverleaf       Solanum sarrachoides         Pigweed, redroot       Amaranthus retroflexus         Pigweed, smooth       Amaranthus nybridus         Poorjoe       Diodia teres         Purslane, common       Portulaca oleracea         Sena, coffee       Cassia occidentalis         Sida, prickly (Teaweed)       Sida spinose         Smartweed, Pennsylvania       Polygonum pensylvanicum         Spurge, spotted       Euphorbia maculate         Starbur, bristly       Acanthospermum hisidum         Velvetleaf       Abutilon theophrasti         Waterhemp, call       Amar	Groundcherry, clammy	
KochiaKochia scopariaLadysthumbPlygonum periscariaLadysthumbPlygonum periscariaLambsquarters, commonChenopodium albumMorningglory, entireleafIpomoea integriusculaMorningglory, palmleafIpomoea wrightiiMorningglory, palmleafIpomoea wrightiiMorningglory, palmleafIpomoea coccineaMorningglory, smallflowerIacquemontia tamnifoliaMorningglory, smallflowerIacquemontia tamnifoliaMorningglory, smallflowerIacquemontia tamnifoliaMightshade, eastern blackSolanum ptycanthumNightshade, silverleafSolanum elaeagifolicumPigweed, redrootAmaranthus nybridusPoorjoeDiodia teresPurslane, commonPortulaca oleraceaSenna, coffeeCassia occidentalisSida, prickly (Teaweed)Sida spinoseSmartweed, PennsylvaniaPolygonum pensylvanicumSpurge, spottedEuphorbia maculateStarbur, bristlyAccanthospermum hisidumVelvetleafAbutilon theophrastiWaterhemp, commonAmaranthus tuberculatosGRASSES (suppression only)Common NameBroadleaf signalgrassBrachiaria platyphyllaCrabgrass, largeDigitaria sanguinalisCrabgrass, smoothDigitaria sanguinalisCrabgrass, seedlingSorghum halepenseOrchardgrassDactylis glomeratePanicum, fallPanicum dichotorniflorumPanicum, fallPanicum dichotorniflorumPanicum, fallPanicum texanum<	Groundcherry, cutleaf	
LadysthumbPlygonum periscariaLambsquarters, commonChenopodium albumMorningglory, entireleafIpomoea integriusculaMorningglory, ivyleafIpomoea hederaceaMorningglory, palmleafIpomoea wrightiiMorningglory, purpleIpomoea turbinateMorningglory, smallflowerIacquemontia tamnifoliaMorningglory, tallIpomoea purpureaMightshade, eastern blackSolanum ptycanthumNightshade, silverleafSolanum sarrachoidesNightshade, silverleafSolanum elaeagnifolicumPigweed, redrootAmaranthus hybridusPoorjoeDiodia teresPurslane, commonPortulaca oleraceaSenna, coffeeCassia occidentalisSida, prickly (Teaweed)Sida spinoseSmartweed, PennsylvaniaPolygonum pensylvanicumSpurge, spottedAbutilon theophrastiWaterhemp, commonAmaranthus tuberculatosGRASSES (suppression only)Common NameBroadleaf signalgrassBrachiaria platyphyllaCrabgrass, largeDigitaria ischaemumGoosegrassEleusine indicaJohnsongrass, seedlingSorghum halepenseOrchardgrassDactylis glomeratePanicum, fallPanicum dichotorniflorumPanicum, fallPanicum dichotorniflorumPanicum, fallPanicum texanumSEDGESCommon NameScientific NameScientific NameNutsedge, purpleCyperus esculentusNutsedge, purpleCyperus esculentus	Jimsonweed	Datura stramonium
Lambsquarters, commonChenopodium albumMorningglory, entireleafIpomoea integriusculaMorningglory, entireleafIpomoea integriusculaMorningglory, palmleafIpomoea wrightiiMorningglory, purpleIpomoea coccineaMorningglory, redIpomoea coccineaMorningglory, redIpomoea coccineaMorningglory, redIpomoea purpureaNightshade, eastern blackSolanum ptycanthumNightshade, eastern blackSolanum sarrachoidesNightshade, silverleafSolanum elaeagnifolicumPigweed, redrootAmaranthus retroflexusPigweed, smoothAmaranthus netroflexusPorojoeDiodia teresPurslane, commonPortulaca oleraceaSenna, coffeeCassia occidentalisSida, prickly (Teaweed)Sida spinoseSmartweed, PennsylvaniaPolygonum pensylvanicumSmall melonCucumis meloSpurge, spottedEuphorbia maculateStarbur, bristlyAcanthospermum hisidumVelvetleafAbutilon theophrastiWaterhemp, commonAmaranthus rudisWaterhemp, tallAmaranthus rudisBroadleaf signalgrassBrachiaria platyphyllaCommon NameScientific NameBroadleaf signalgrassDactylis glomeratePanicum, fallPanicum dichotorniflorumPanicum, fallPanicum dichotorniflorumPanicum, fallPanicum dichotorniflorumPanicum, fallPanicum dichotorniflorumPanicum, fallPanicum dichotorniflorumPanicum, f	Kochia	Kochia scoparia
Morningglory, entireleaf       Ipomoea integriuscula         Morningglory, ivyleaf       Ipomoea hederacea         Morningglory, palmleaf       Ipomoea wrightii         Morningglory, purple       Ipomoea turbinate         Morningglory, red       Ipomoea coccinea         Morningglory, red       Ipomoea coccinea         Morningglory, red       Ipomoea purpurea         Mightshade, eastern black       Solanum ptycanthum         Nightshade, silverleaf       Solanum elaeagnifolicum         Pigweed, redroot       Amaranthus retroflexus         Pigweed, smooth       Amaranthus retroflexus         Poorjoe       Diodia teres         Purslane, common       Portulaca oleracea         Senna, coffee       Cassia occidentalis         Sida, prickly (Teaweed)       Sida spinose         Smartweed, Pennsylvania       Polygonum pensylvanicum         Small melon       Cucumis melo         Surge, spotted       Euphorbia maculate         Starbur, bristly       Acanthospermum hisidum         Velvetleaf       Abutilon theophrasti         Waterhemp, common       Amaranthus tuberculatos         GRASSES (suppression only)       Common Name         Broadleaf signalgrass       Brachiaria platyphylla         Crabgrass, sm	Ladysthumb	Plygonum periscaria
Morningglory, entireleaf       Ipomoea integriuscula         Morningglory, ivyleaf       Ipomoea hederacea         Morningglory, palmleaf       Ipomoea wrightii         Morningglory, purple       Ipomoea turbinate         Morningglory, red       Ipomoea coccinea         Morningglory, red       Ipomoea coccinea         Morningglory, red       Ipomoea purpurea         Morningglory, tall       Ipomoea purpurea         Nightshade, eastern black       Solanum sarrachoides         Nightshade, silverleaf       Solanum elaeagnifolicum         Pigweed, redroot       Amaranthus retroflexus         Pigweed, smooth       Amaranthus retroflexus         Portulaca oleracea       Senna, coffee         Scia, prickly (Teaweed)       Sida spinose         Smartweed, Pennsylvania       Polygonum pensylvanicum         Small melon       Cucumis melo         Surge, spotted       Euphorbia maculate         Starbur, bristly       Acanthospermum hisidum         Velvetleaf       Abutilon theophrasti         Waterhemp, common       Amaranthus rudis         GRASSES (suppression only)       Common Name         Grabgrass, large       Digitaria sanguinalis         Crabgrass, smooth       Digitaria ischaemum         Goosegra	Lambsquarters, common	Chenopodium album
Morningglory, palmleaf       Ipomoea wrightii         Morninggory, purple       Ipomoea turbinate         Morningglory, red       Ipomoea coccinea         Morningglory, smallflower       Iacquemontia tamnifolia         Morningglory, smallflower       Iacquemontia tamnifolia         Morningglory, smallflower       Iacquemontia tamnifolia         Mightshade, eastern black       Solanum ptycanthum         Nightshade, silverleaf       Solanum sarrachoides         Nightshade, silverleaf       Solanum sarrachoides         Pigweed, redroot       Amaranthus retroflexus         Poorjoe       Diodia teres         Purslane, common       Portulaca oleracea         Senna, coffee       Cassia occidentalis         Sida, prickly (Teaweed)       Sida spinose         Smartweed, Pennsylvania       Polygonum pensylvanicum         Small melon       Cucumis melo         Spurge, spotted       Euphorbia maculate         Starbur, bristly       Acanthospermum hisidum         Velvetleaf       Abutilon theophrasti         Waterhemp, common       Amaranthus tuberculatos         GRASSES (suppression only)       Common Name         Scientific Name       Scientific Name         Broadleaf signalgrass       Brachiaria platyphylla	Morningglory, entireleaf	Ipomoea integriuscula
Morningglory, palmleaf       Ipomoea wrightii         Morninggory, purple       Ipomoea turbinate         Morningglory, red       Ipomoea coccinea         Morningglory, smallflower       Iacquemontia tamnifolia         Morningglory, smallflower       Iacquemontia tamnifolia         Morningglory, smallflower       Iacquemontia tamnifolia         Mightshade, eastern black       Solanum ptycanthum         Nightshade, silverleaf       Solanum sarrachoides         Nightshade, silverleaf       Solanum sarrachoides         Pigweed, redroot       Amaranthus retroflexus         Poorjoe       Diodia teres         Purslane, common       Portulaca oleracea         Senna, coffee       Cassia occidentalis         Sida, prickly (Teaweed)       Sida spinose         Smartweed, Pennsylvania       Polygonum pensylvanicum         Small melon       Cucumis melo         Spurge, spotted       Euphorbia maculate         Starbur, bristly       Acanthospermum hisidum         Velvetleaf       Abutilon theophrasti         Waterhemp, common       Amaranthus tuberculatos         GRASSES (suppression only)       Common Name         Scientific Name       Scientific Name         Broadleaf signalgrass       Brachiaria platyphylla	Morningglory, ivyleaf	Ipomoea hederacea
Morninggory, purple         Ipomoea turbinate           Morningglory, red         Ipomoea coccinea           Morningglory, smallflower         Iacquemontia tamnifolia           Morningglory, tall         Ipomoea purpurea           Nightshade, eastern black         Solanum ptycanthum           Nightshade, hairy         Solanum sarrachoides           Nightshade, silverleaf         Solanum elaeagnifolicum           Pigweed, redroot         Amaranthus retroflexus           Pigweed, smooth         Amaranthus retroflexus           Poorjoe         Diodia teres           Purslane, common         Portulaca oleracea           Senna, coffee         Cassia occidentalis           Sida, prickly (Teaweed)         Sida spinose           Smartweed, Pennsylvania         Polygonum pensylvanicum           Small melon         Cucumis melo           Spurge, spotted         Euphorbia maculate           Starbur, bristly         Acanthospermum hisidum           Velvetleaf         Abutilon theophrasti           Waterhemp, common         Amaranthus tuberculatos           GRASSES (suppression only)         Common Name           Scientific Name         Brochiaria platyphylla           Crabgrass, large         Digitaria ischaemum           Goosegrass		Ipomoea wrightii
Morningglory, red         Ipomoea coccinea           Morningglory, smallflower         Jacquemontia tamnifolia           Morningglory, tall         Ipomoea purpurea           Nightshade, eastern black         Solanum ptycanthum           Nightshade, hairy         Solanum sarrachoides           Nightshade, silverleaf         Solanum elaeagnifolicum           Pigweed, redroot         Amaranthus retroflexus           Pigweed, smooth         Amaranthus hybridus           Poorjoe         Diodia teres           Purslane, common         Portulaca oleracea           Senna, coffee         Cassia occidentalis           Sida, prickly (Teaweed)         Sida spinose           Smartweed, Pennsylvania         Polygonum pensylvanicum           Spurge, spotted         Euphorbia maculate           Starbur, bristly         Acanthospermum hisidum           Velvetleaf         Abutilon theophrasti           Waterhemp, common         Amaranthus tuberculatos           GRASSES (suppression only)         Common Name           Broadleaf signalgrass         Brachiaria platyphylla           Crabgrass, large         Digitaria sanguinalis           Crabgrass, seedling         Sorghum halepense           Orchardgrass         Dactylis glomerate           Panicum, fa		Ipomoea turbinate
Morningglory, smallflower       Jacquemontia tamnifolia         Morningglory, tall       Ipomoea purpurea         Nightshade, eastern black       Solanum ptycanthum         Nightshade, hairy       Solanum sarrachoides         Nightshade, silverleaf       Solanum elaeagnifolicum         Pigweed, redroot       Amaranthus retroflexus         Pigweed, smooth       Amaranthus retroflexus         Poorjoe       Diodia teres         Purslane, common       Portulaca oleracea         Senna, coffee       Cassia occidentalis         Sida, prickly (Teaweed)       Sida spinose         Smartweed, Pennsylvania       Polygonum pensylvanicum         Spurge, spotted       Euphorbia maculate         Starbur, bristly       Accanthospermum hisidum         Velvetleaf       Abutilon theophrasti         Waterhemp, common       Amaranthus tuberculatos         GRASSES (suppression only)       Common Name         Broadleaf signalgrass       Brachiaria platyphylla         Crabgrass, large       Digitaria sanguinalis         Crabgrass, smooth       Digitaria ischaemum         Goosegrass       Eleusine indica         Johnsongrass, seedling       Sorghum halepense         Orchardgrass       Dactylis glomerate         Panic		Ipomoea coccinea
Morningglory, tall       Ipomoea purpurea         Nightshade, eastern black       Solanum ptycanthum         Nightshade, hairy       Solanum sarrachoides         Nightshade, silverleaf       Solanum elaeagnifolicum         Pigweed, redroot       Amaranthus retroflexus         Pigweed, smooth       Amaranthus hybridus         Poorjoe       Diodia teres         Purslane, common       Portulaca oleracea         Senna, coffee       Cassia occidentalis         Sida, prickly (Teaweed)       Sida spinose         Smartweed, Pennsylvania       Polygonum pensylvanicum         Spurge, spotted       Euphorbia maculate         Starbur, bristly       Accanthospermum hisidum         Velvetleaf       Abutilon theophrasti         Waterhemp, common       Amaranthus tuberculatos         GRASSES (suppression only)       Common Name         Broadleaf signalgrass       Brachiaria platyphylla         Crabgrass, large       Digitaria sanguinalis         Crabgrass, smooth       Digitaria schaemum         Goosegrass       Eleusine indica         Johnsongrass, seedling       Sorghum halepense         Orchardgrass       Dactylis glomerate         Panicum, fall       Panicum texanum         Panicum, fall		
Nightshade, eastern black       Solanum ptycanthum         Nightshade, hairy       Solanum sarrachoides         Nightshade, silverleaf       Solanum elaeagnifolicum         Pigweed, redroot       Amaranthus retroflexus         Pigweed, smooth       Amaranthus hybridus         Poorjoe       Diodia teres         Purslane, common       Portulaca oleracea         Senna, coffee       Cassia occidentalis         Sida, prickly (Teaweed)       Sida spinose         Smartweed, Pennsylvania       Polygonum pensylvanicum         Small melon       Cucumis melo         Spurge, spotted       Euphorbia maculate         Starbur, bristly       Acanthospermum hisidum         Velvetleaf       Abutilon theophrasti         Waterhemp, common       Amaranthus rudis         Waterhemp, tall       Amaranthus rudis         Common Name       Scientific Name         Broadleaf signalgrass       Brachiaria platyphylla         Crabgrass, large       Digitaria ischaemum         Goosegrass       Eleusine indica         Johnsongrass, seedling       Sorghum halepense         Orchardgrass       Dactylis glomerate         Panicum, fall       Panicum dichotorniflorum         Panicum, fall       Panicum texanum </td <td>Morningglory, tall</td> <td></td>	Morningglory, tall	
Nightshade, hairy         Solanum sarrachoides           Nightshade, silverleaf         Solanum elaeagnifolicum           Pigweed, redroot         Amaranthus retroflexus           Pigweed, smooth         Amaranthus retroflexus           Poorjoe         Diodia teres           Purslane, common         Portulaca oleracea           Scana, coffee         Cassia occidentalis           Sida, prickly (Teaweed)         Sida spinose           Smartweed, Pennsylvania         Polygonum pensylvanicum           Small melon         Cucumis melo           Spurge, spotted         Euphorbia maculate           Starbur, bristly         Acanthospermum hisidum           Velvetleaf         Abutilon theophrasti           Waterhemp, common         Amaranthus rudis           Waterhemp, tall         Amaranthus rudis           Common Name         Scientific Name           Broadleaf signalgrass         Brachiaria platyphylla           Crabgrass, large         Digitaria ischaemum           Goosegrass         Eleusine indica           Johnsongrass, seedling         Sorghum halepense           Orchardgrass         Dactylis glomerate           Panicum dichotorniflorum         Panicum dichotorniflorum           Panicum, fall         Panicum texanum		
Nightshade, silverleaf         Solanum elaeagnifolicum           Pigweed, redroot         Amaranthus retroflexus           Pigweed, smooth         Amaranthus retroflexus           Poorjoe         Diodia teres           Purslane, common         Portulaca oleracea           Senna, coffee         Cassia occidentalis           Sida, prickly (Teaweed)         Sida spinose           Smartweed, Pennsylvania         Polygonum pensylvanicum           Small melon         Cucumis melo           Spurge, spotted         Euphorbia maculate           Starbur, bristly         Acanthospermum hisidum           Velvetleaf         Abutilon theophrasti           Waterhemp, common         Amaranthus tuberculatos           GRASSES (suppression only)         Common Name           Common Name         Scientific Name           Broadleaf signalgrass         Brachiaria platyphylla           Crabgrass, large         Digitaria ischaemum           Goosegrass         Eleusine indica           Johnsongrass, seedling         Sorghum halepense           Orchardgrass         Dactylis glomerate           Panicum, fall         Panicum dichotorniflorum           Panicum, Texas         Panicum texanum           SEDGES         Common Name         Scientifi		
Pigweed, redroot       Amaranthus retroflexus         Pigweed, smooth       Amaranthus hybridus         Poorjoe       Diodia teres         Purslane, common       Portulaca oleracea         Senna, coffee       Cassia occidentalis         Sida, prickly (Teaweed)       Sida spinose         Smartweed, Pennsylvania       Polygonum pensylvanicum         Smartweed, Pennsylvania       Polygonum pensylvanicum         Small melon       Cucumis melo         Spurge, spotted       Euphorbia maculate         Starbur, bristly       Acanthospermum hisidum         Velvetleaf       Abutilon theophrasti         Waterhemp, common       Amaranthus tuberculatos         GRASSES (suppression only)       Common Name         Scientific Name       Broadleaf signalgrass         Broadleaf signalgrass       Brachiaria platyphylla         Crabgrass, large       Digitaria ischaemum         Goosegrass       Eleusine indica         Johnsongrass, seedling       Sorghum halepense         Orchardgrass       Dactylis glomerate         Panicum, fall       Panicum dichotorniflorum         Panicum, fall       Panicum texanum         SEDGES       Common Name       Scientific Name         Subarding Sorghum halepense		
Pigweed, smooth       Amaranthus hybridus         Poorjoe       Diodia teres         Purslane, common       Portulaca oleracea         Senna, coffee       Cassia occidentalis         Sida, prickly (Teaweed)       Sida spinose         Smartweed, Pennsylvania       Polygonum pensylvanicum         Smartweed, Pennsylvania       Polygonum pensylvanicum         Small melon       Cucumis melo         Spurge, spotted       Euphorbia maculate         Starbur, bristly       Acanthospermum hisidum         Velvetleaf       Abutilon theophrasti         Waterhemp, common       Amaranthus tuberculatos         GRASSES (suppression only)       Common Name         Scientific Name       Broadleaf signalgrass         Broadleaf signalgrass       Brachiaria platyphylla         Crabgrass, large       Digitaria ischaemum         Goosegrass       Eleusine indica         Johnsongrass, seedling       Sorghum halepense         Orchardgrass       Dactylis glomerate         Panicum, fall       Panicum texanum         SEDGES       Common Name       Scientific Name         Nutsedge, purple       Cyperus rotundus         Nutsedge, yellow       Cyperus esculentus		
Poorjoe         Diodia teres           Purslane, common         Portulaca oleracea           Senna, coffee         Cassia occidentalis           Sida, prickly (Teaweed)         Sida spinose           Smartweed, Pennsylvania         Polygonum pensylvanicum           Small melon         Cucumis melo           Spurge, spotted         Euphorbia maculate           Starbur, bristly         Acanthospermum hisidum           Velvetleaf         Abutilon theophrasti           Waterhemp, common         Amaranthus tuberculatos           GRASSES (suppression only)         Common Name           Cotagrass, large         Digitaria ischaemum           Goosegrass         Eleusine indica           Johnsongrass, seedling         Sorghum halepense           Orchardgrass         Dactylis glomerate           Panicum, fall         Panicum texanum           SEDEES         Common Name           SEDEES         Common Repaired (cyperus rotundus           Nutsedge, purple         Cyperus rotundus	Pigweed smooth	
Purslane, common       Portulaca oleracea         Senna, coffee       Cassia occidentalis         Sida, prickly (Teaweed)       Sida spinose         Smartweed, Pennsylvania       Polygonum pensylvanicum         Small melon       Cucumis melo         Spurge, spotted       Euphorbia maculate         Starbur, bristly       Acanthospermum hisidum         Velvetleaf       Abutilon theophrasti         Waterhemp, common       Amaranthus tuberculatos         GRASSES (suppression only)       Common Name         Broadleaf signalgrass       Brachiaria platyphylla         Crabgrass, large       Digitaria schaemum         Goosegrass       Eleusine indica         Johnsongrass, seedling       Sorghum halepense         Orchardgrass       Dactylis glomerate         Panicum, fall       Panicum dichotorniflorum         Panicum, Texas       Panicum texanum         SEDGES       Common Name       Scientific Name         Nutsedge, purple       Cyperus esculentus		
Senna, coffee       Cassia occidentalis         Sida, prickly (Teaweed)       Sida spinose         Smartweed, Pennsylvania       Polygonum pensylvanicum         Small melon       Cucumis melo         Spurge, spotted       Euphorbia maculate         Starbur, bristly       Acanthospermum hisidum         Velvetleaf       Abutilon theophrasti         Waterhemp, common       Amaranthus rudis         Waterhemp, tall       Amaranthus tuberculatos         GRASSES (suppression only)       Common Name         Cossgrass       Brachiaria platyphylla         Crabgrass, large       Digitaria ischaemum         Goosegrass       Eleusine indica         Johnsongrass, seedling       Sorghum halepense         Orchardgrass       Dactylis glomerate         Panicum, fall       Panicum texanum         SEDGES       Common Name       Scientific Name         Subardia Secontific Name       Scientific Name         Marcingrass       Dactylis glomerate         Panicum texanum       SEDGES         Common Name       Scientific Name         Subardia Secontific Name       Scientific Name         Nutsedge, purple       Cyperus rotundus		
Sida, prickly (Teaweed)       Sida spinose         Smartweed, Pennsylvania       Polygonum pensylvanicum         Small melon       Cucumis melo         Spurge, spotted       Euphorbia maculate         Starbur, bristly       Acanthospermum hisidum         Velvetleaf       Abutilon theophrasti         Waterhemp, common       Amaranthus rudis         Waterhemp, tall       Amaranthus tuberculatos         GRASSES (suppression only)       Common Name         Coalgrass, large       Digitaria sanguinalis         Crabgrass, large       Digitaria ischaemum         Goosegrass       Eleusine indica         Johnsongrass, seedling       Sorghum halepense         Orchardgrass       Dactylis glomerate         Panicum, fall       Panicum dichotorniflorum         Panicum, fall       Panicum texanum         SEDGES       Common Name       Scientific Name         Nutsedge, purple       Cyperus rotundus         Nutsedge, yellow       Cyperus esculentus		
Smartweed, Pennsylvania         Polygonum pensylvanicum           Small melon         Cucumis melo           Spurge, spotted         Euphorbia maculate           Starbur, bristly         Acanthospermum hisidum           Velvetleaf         Abutilon theophrasti           Waterhemp, common         Amaranthus tuberculatos           GRASSES (suppression only)         Common Name           Common Name         Scientific Name           Broadleaf signalgrass         Brachiaria platyphylla           Crabgrass, large         Digitaria ischaemum           Goosegrass         Eleusine indica           Johnsongrass, seedling         Sorghum halepense           Orchardgrass         Dactylis glomerate           Panicum, fall         Panicum texanum           SEDGES         Common Name           Scientific Name         Scientific Name		
Small melon         Cucumis melo           Spurge, spotted         Euphorbia maculate           Starbur, bristly         Acanthospermum hisidum           Velvetleaf         Abutilon theophrasti           Waterhemp, common         Amaranthus rudis           Waterhemp, tall         Amaranthus rudis           GRASSES (suppression only)         GRASSES (suppression only)           Common Name         Scientific Name           Broadleaf signalgrass         Brachiaria platyphylla           Crabgrass, large         Digitaria ischaemum           Goosegrass         Eleusine indica           Johnsongrass, seedling         Sorghum halepense           Orchardgrass         Dactylis glomerate           Panicum, fall         Panicum dichotorniflorum           Panicum, fall         Panicum texanum           SEDES         Common Name         Scientific Name           Nutsedge, purple         Cyperus rotundus           Nutsedge, yellow         Cyperus esculentus	Smartweed Pennsylvania	
Spurge, spotted         Euphorbia maculate           Starbur, bristly         Acanthospermum hisidum           Velvetleaf         Abutilon theophrasti           Waterhemp, common         Amaranthus rudis           Waterhemp, tall         Amaranthus tuberculatos           GRASSES (suppression only)         Common Name           Scientific Name         Broadleaf signalgrass           Broadleaf signalgrass         Brachiaria platyphylla           Crabgrass, large         Digitaria sanguinalis           Crabgrass, smooth         Digitaria ischaemum           Goosegrass         Eleusine indica           Johnsongrass, seedling         Sorghum halepense           Orchardgrass         Dactylis glomerate           Panicum, fall         Panicum dichotorniflorum           Panicum, Texas         Panicum texanum           SEDGES         Common Name           Kutsedge, purple         Cyperus rotundus           Nutsedge, yellow         Cyperus esculentus		
Starbur, bristly     Acanthospermum hisidum       Velvetleaf     Abutilon theophrasti       Waterhemp, common     Amaranthus rudis       Waterhemp, tall     Amaranthus tuberculatos       GRASSES (suppression only)     Common Name       Scientific Name     Broadleaf signalgrass       Broadleaf signalgrass     Brachiaria platyphylla       Crabgrass, large     Digitaria sanguinalis       Crabgrass, smooth     Digitaria ischaemum       Goosegrass     Eleusine indica       Johnsongrass, seedling     Sorghum halepense       Orchardgrass     Dactylis glomerate       Panicum, fall     Panicum dichotorniflorum       Panicum, Texas     Panicum texanum       SEDGES     Common Name       Scientific Name     Nutsedge, purple       Cyperus rotundus     Cyperus esculentus		
Velvetleaf       Abutilon theophrasti         Waterhemp, common       Amaranthus rudis         Waterhemp, tall       Amaranthus tuberculatos         GRASSES (suppression only)       Common Name         Scientific Name       Brachiaria platyphylla         Crabgrass, large       Digitaria sanguinalis         Crabgrass, smooth       Digitaria ischaemum         Goosegrass       Eleusine indica         Johnsongrass, seedling       Sorghum halepense         Orchardgrass       Dactylis glomerate         Panicum, fall       Panicum texanum         SEDGES       Common Name         Scientific Name       Suite to the second	Starbur bristly	
Waterhemp, common         Amaranthus rudis           Waterhemp, tall         Amaranthus tuberculatos           GRASSES (suppression only)         Common Name           Broadleaf signalgrass         Brachiaria platyphylla           Crabgrass, large         Digitaria sanguinalis           Crabgrass, smooth         Digitaria ischaemum           Goosegrass         Eleusine indica           Johnsongrass, seedling         Sorghum halepense           Orchardgrass         Dactylis glomerate           Panicum, fall         Panicum dichotorniflorum           Panicum, Texas         Panicum texanum           SEDEES         Common Name           Kutsedge, purple         Cyperus rotundus           Nutsedge, yellow         Cyperus esculentus	Volvotloof	
Waterhemp, tall     Amaranthus tuberculatos       GRASSES (suppression only)       Common Name     Scientific Name       Broadleaf signalgrass     Brachiaria platyphylla       Crabgrass, large     Digitaria sanguinalis       Crabgrass, smooth     Digitaria ischaemum       Goosegrass     Eleusine indica       Johnsongrass, seedling     Sorghum halepense       Orchardgrass     Dactylis glomerate       Panicum, fall     Panicum texanum       SEDGES     Common Name       Scientific Name     Nutsedge, purple       Cyperus rotundus     Cyperus seculentus		
GRASSES (suppression only)         Common Name       Scientific Name         Broadleaf signalgrass       Brachiaria platyphylla         Crabgrass, large       Digitaria sanguinalis         Crabgrass, smooth       Digitaria ischaemum         Goosegrass       Eleusine indica         Johnsongrass, seedling       Sorghum halepense         Orchardgrass       Dactylis glomerate         Panicum, fall       Panicum texanum         SEDGES       Common Name         Scientific Name       Nutsedge, purple         Nutsedge, yellow       Cyperus rotundus		
Common Name         Scientific Name           Broadleaf signalgrass         Brachiaria platyphylla           Crabgrass, large         Digitaria sanguinalis           Crabgrass, smooth         Digitaria ischaemum           Goosegrass         Eleusine indica           Johnsongrass, seedling         Sorghum halepense           Orchardgrass         Dactylis glomerate           Panicum, fall         Panicum texanum           SEDGES         Scientific Name           Nutsedge, purple         Cyperus rotundus           Nutsedge, yellow         Cyperus esculentus		
Broadleaf signalgrass     Brachiaria platyphylla       Crabgrass, large     Digitaria sanguinalis       Crabgrass, smooth     Digitaria ischaemum       Goosegrass     Eleusine indica       Johnsongrass, seedling     Sorghum halepense       Orchardgrass     Dactylis glomerate       Panicum, fall     Panicum dichotorniflorum       Panicum, Texas     Panicum texanum       SEDGES     Common Name       Nutsedge, purple     Cyperus rotundus       Nutsedge, yellow     Cyperus esculentus		
Crabgrass, large     Digitaria sanguinalis       Crabgrass, smooth     Digitaria ischaemum       Goosegrass     Eleusine indica       Johnsongrass, seedling     Sorghum halepense       Orchardgrass     Dactylis glomerate       Panicum, fall     Panicum dichotorniflorum       Panicum, Texas     Panicum texanum       SEDGES     Common Name       Nutsedge, purple     Cyperus rotundus       Nutsedge, yellow     Cyperus esculentus		
Crabgrass, smooth     Digitaria ischaemum       Goosegrass     Eleusine indica       Johnsongrass, seedling     Sorghum halepense       Orchardgrass     Dactylis glomerate       Panicum, fall     Panicum dichotorniflorum       Panicum, Texas     Panicum texanum       SEDES       Common Name     Scientific Name       Nutsedge, purple     Cyperus rotundus       Nutsedge, yellow     Cyperus esculentus		
Goosegrass     Eleusine indica       Johnsongrass, seedling     Sorghum halepense       Orchardgrass     Dactylis glomerate       Panicum, fall     Panicum dichotorniflorum       Panicum, Texas     Panicum texanum       SEDGES       Common Name       Nutsedge, purple     Cyperus rotundus       Nutsedge, yellow     Cyperus esculentus		
Johnsongrass, seedling     Sorghum halepense       Orchardgrass     Dactylis glomerate       Panicum, fall     Panicum dichotorniflorum       Panicum, Texas     Panicum texanum       SEDGES       Common Name       Nutsedge, purple     Cyperus rotundus       Nutsedge, yellow     Cyperus esculentus		
Orchardgrass     Dactylis glomerate       Panicum, fall     Panicum dichotorniflorum       Panicum, Texas     Panicum texanum       SEDGES       Common Name     Scientific Name       Nutsedge, purple     Cyperus rotundus       Nutsedge, yellow     Cyperus esculentus		
Panicum, fall Panicum dichotorniflorum Panicum, Texas Panicum texanum SEDGES Common Name Scientific Name Nutsedge, purple Cyperus rotundus Nutsedge, yellow Cyperus esculentus		Dactulic alemarata
Panicum, Texas     Panicum texanum       SEDGES       Common Name     Scientific Name       Nutsedge, purple     Cyperus rotundus       Nutsedge, yellow     Cyperus esculentus		Duciyiis giomerale
SEDGES           Common Name         Scientific Name           Nutsedge, purple         Cyperus rotundus           Nutsedge, yellow         Cyperus esculentus		
Common Name         Scientific Name           Nutsedge, purple         Cyperus rotundus           Nutsedge, yellow         Cyperus esculentus		
Nutsedge, purple         Cyperus rotundus           Nutsedge, yellow         Cyperus esculentus	-	
Nutsedge, yellow Cyperus esculentus		
	Nutsedge, purple	<i>,,</i>
Sedge, annual Cyperus compressus		<i>,</i> ,,
	Sedge, annual	Cyperus compressus

Use rates from Table 2 will provide suppression only.

For winter annual weeds, such as those listed below, and/or other emerged weeds, add the appropriate rate of 2,4-D or glyphosate-based product to A308.10 applications			
Chickweed, common Stellaria media			
Deadnettle, purple	Lamiuim purpureum		
Filed Pennycress Thlaspi arvense			
Henbit Lamium amplexicaule			
Marestail Hippuris vulgaris			
Mustard spp. Brassica spp.			
Prickly lettuce Lactuca serriola			
Shepherd's purse Capsella bursa pastoris			
Speedwell spp. Veronica spp.			
Virginia pepperweed Lepidium virginicum			

#### **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS**

Сгор	Recropping Interval (Months)	
Alfalfa	12	
Asparagus	12	
Barley	4	
Canola	24 <sup>(3)</sup>	
Cotton	18 <sup>(3)</sup> , 12 <sup>(5)</sup>	
Dry Beans	12	
Field Corn <sup>1</sup>	Anytime	
Peanuts	12	
Potatoes	12	
Rice	10	
Sorghum	18, 12 <sup>(2)</sup>	
Soybean	Anytime	
Sugar beets	24 <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	
Sugarcane	Anytime	
Sunflower	12	
Sweet corn	18(3)	
Tobacco	12	
Tomatoes (transplanted only)	Anytime	
Wheat	4	
Any crop not listed	18(3)	

<sup>1</sup> Field Corn includes corn grown for grain, forage or silage and seed corn.

<sup>2</sup> Sorghum may be planted after 12 months where **A308.10** was applied at 20 oz./A or less in the previous cropping season.

<sup>3</sup> Crops that have rotations intervals greater than 12 months after an **A308.10** application are the result of crop injury concerns.

<sup>4</sup> A rotation interval of 24 months is allowed with a successful Bioassay.

<sup>5</sup> Cotton may be planted after 12 months where **A308.10** was applies at rates 17 oz./A or less and meets the following conditions:

- Medium and fine soils
- pH < 7.2
- Rainfall or irrigation must exceed 15" after application of A308.10 to rotate to cotton.

#### SOIL CLASSIFICATION CHART

SOIL CLASSIFICATION CHART			
COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	
Sand	Sandy clay loam	Silty clay	
Loamy sand	Sandy clay	Silty clay	
Sandy loam	Loam	Clay loam	
	Silt loam	Clay	
	Silt		

### ASPARAGUS

A308.10 Use Rate Table					
	Spring Preem	ergence Applications			
A308.10 Oz. by wt. (lb. a.i.) per acre					
Dioducast Nate	Soil Texture				
% Organic Matter	Coarse Medium Fine				
<1.5	12.5 (0.35) – 16.7 (0.47) 16.7 (0.47) – 22.2 (0.63) 22.2 (0.63)				
1.5-3	1.5-3 16.7 (0.47) – 22.2 (0.63) 22.2 (0.63) – 28.1 (0.79) 28.1 (0.79)				
>3 22.2 (0.63) - 28.1 (0.79) 28.1 (0.79) - 33.3 (0.94) 33.3 (0.94)					
<ul> <li>Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories</li> <li>Use higher rates for soils with pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate</li> </ul>					

range.

Apply A308.10 as a broadcast treatment to crowns established for one or more years.

Apply in the spring before the crop and weeds emerge. Apply **A308.10** at 12.5 to 33.3 ounces by weight per acre in 10 to 40 gallons of finished spray per acre. **A308.10** may be applied with other pesticides registered for use with asparagus.

#### Weeds Controlled:

When applied according to directions in sunflower, A308.10 will provide control of:

Amaranth, Palmer	Nightshade, Eastern black
Galinsoga, hairy	Nutsedge, yellow
Lambsquarters, common	Pigweed, red root
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Pigweed, smooth

For information on other weeds not listed above, refer to Weeds Controlled section in this label.

#### Precautions:

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of A308.10 (sulfentrazone and metribuzin) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Product Application Instructions, A308.10 Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with A308.10. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on A308.10 under specific local conditions.

#### **Restrictions:**

• Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): Do not apply within 14 days prior to harvest.

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- Do not apply more than 33.3 ounces by weight per acre per 12-month period.
- Do not make more than one A308.10 application per acre per 12-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial A308.10 application.
- Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

FIELD CORN (Grain, Seed Corn, Forage and Silage)

A308.10 Use Rate Table Fall, Spring Early Preplant, Preemergence, and Preplant Incorporated Applications			
A308.10 Oz. by wt. (lb. a.i.) per acre			
bioaucast nate	Soil Texture		
% Organic Matter	Coarse	Medium	Fine
<1.5	5.0 (0.14) - 12.5 (0.35)	8.3 (0.23) – 12.5 (0.35)	10.4 (0.29) - 14.6 (0.41)
1.5-3	8.3 (0.23) - 12.5 (0.35)	10.4 (0.29) – 14.6 (0.41)	12.5 (0.35) – 18.8 (0.53)
>3	10.4 (0.29) - 14.6 (0.41)	12.5 (0.35) – 18.8 (0.53)	16.7 (0.47) – 22.2 (0.63)
Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories			

• Use higher rates for soils with pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

#### Preplant (Fall Applications):

A308.10 may be applied in the fall as a residual treatment prior to corn planting the following spring.

A308.10 can be used alone or in a tank mixture with other herbicides to control susceptible broadleaves, sedges and grasses in corn. Apply A308.10 in conventional tillage or conservation tillage (reduced tillage or no-tillage) cropping systems using rates specified. A308.10 should be applied to the stubble or soil surface and allow moisture from rainfall or snow to move the product into the soil. Do not mechanically incorporate in the fall or spring as this operation can destroy the herbicide barrier allowing weed escapes to occur. Do not apply to frozen soils or existing snow cover to prevent A308.10 runoff from rain or snowmelt that may occur following application. A308.10 may be tank mixed with other burndown herbicides to control emerged weeds in the fall or residual soil herbicides that are labeled for fall use on corn. Select the correct A308.10 use rate for corn for your soil type and organic matter. Due to the extended period of time between the fall application and corn planting, the use rate of A308.10 should be the mid to high rate within the rate range for the appropriate soil type and organic matter.

### Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence (Spring Applications):

Field Corn

Apply **A308.10** at 5 - 22.2 oz/A as a preplant or preemergence treatment control or suppression of grass, broadleaf, *and sedge* weeds including certain herbicide resistant weeds. Make pre-plant applications within 4 weeks prior to planting. Make pre- emergence applications from planting up to 3 days after planting, if seedlings have not broken the soil surface and the seed furrow is completely closed. Corn should be planted at least 2 inches deep. Applications shall be made with ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre or by aerial application in a minimum of 5 gallons of finished spray per acre.

If weeds are present, A308.10 should be tank mixed with a burndown herbicide such as Dicamba, Glyphosate, Paraquat, or other appropriate pre-plant or pre-emergence herbicides at the proper labeled rate. 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.

Following an application of A308.10, a postemergence application of atrazine, glyphosate, glufosinate, or other

suitable herbicides is recommended for season long weed control. 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.

**A308.10** may be applied more than once preemergence to the same crop in split or sequential applications to provide season-tong control of difficult-to- control existing or late emerging weeds.

#### **Preplant Incorporated:**

A308.10 may be applied as a Preplant Incorporated treatment in the spring prior to planting in reduced and conventional tillage corn. A308.10 should be shallowly incorporated or mixed thoroughly into the soil to a maximum depth of 2 inches using a correctly adjusted implement such as a field cultivator, field finisher or disk harrow. Incorporating A308.10 deeper than 2 inches may result in inconsistent weed control. Use the appropriate rate for the soil texture, organic matter, and pH level of the soil. A308.10 can be tank mixed with other soil-applied herbicides and insecticides labeled for preplant incorporation in corn. 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 in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Aerial Application:

Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum coverage while producing a minimal amount of fine droplets. Apply sufficient spray volume to achieve adequate coverage. Apply a minimum of 5 gallons of finished spray per acre.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

#### Precautions:

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of A308.10 (sulfentrazone and metribuzin) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Product Application Instructions, A308.10 Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with A308.10. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on A308.10 under specific local conditions.

#### **Restrictions:**

- Do not apply more than 33.3 ounces by weight of A308.10 per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial A308.10 application.
- Do not apply to coarse soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.
- Do not apply after crop emerges, or if the seedling is close to the soil surface.
- Do not apply to frozen soils or existing snow cover to prevent A308.10 runoff from rain or snowmelt that
  may occur following application.
- Do not use low-pressure and high volume hand wand equipment to apply A308.10.

### POTATOES

A308.10 Use Rate Table			
Preemergence Applications			
Broadcast Rate	A308.10 Oz. by wt. (lb. a.i.) per acre		
Broaucast Rate	Soil Texture		
% Organic Matter	Coarse	Medium	Fine

<1.5	8.3 (0.23) – 12.5 (0.35)	8.3 (0.23) – 12.5 (0.35)	10.4 (0.29) - 14.6 (0.41)
1.5-3	8.3 (0.23) – 12.5 (0.35)	10.4 (0.29) - 16.7 (0.47)	12.5 (0.35) – 16.7 (0.47)
>3	12.5 (0.35) – 16.7 (0.47)	14.6 (0.41) - 18.8 (0.53)	16.7 (0.47) – 22.2 (0.63)
Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories			

Use higher rates for soils with pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

#### **Ground and Aerial Applications:**

Apply **A308.10** by aerial application as a preemergence treatment following planting and after drag-off, but prior to potato emergence. Optimum performance can be achieved if **A308.10** is applied to the soil surface and either rainfall or overhead irrigation is used to activate the product. If no moisture is received within 7 days following application in areas without irrigation, a shallow incorporation (less than 2 inches) may be needed prior to weed and potato emergence to activate the product.

Select the appropriate use rate based on soil texture and organic matter. For control of emerged weeds at the time of the **A308.10** application, an appropriate burndown herbicide and adjuvants labeled for potatoes may be tank mixed with to control these weeds. Do not apply **A308.10** if the potatoes have emerged from the soil as undesirable crop response may occur. **A308.10** may be tank mixed with other soil-applied herbicides labeled for use in potatoes to improve weed management and increase weed control spectrum. 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 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.

Apply A308.10 in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray by ground application and 5 gallons of spray by air.

#### **Chemigation Applications:**

**A308.10** may be applied to potatoes through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, solid set or hand move irrigation systems. Apply **A308.10** prior to potato emergence using sufficient water (0.25 to 0.5 inch per acre) to provide thorough soil surface coverage, but to avoid runoff of irrigation water. **A308.10** may be applied with other products labeled for chemigation use in potatoes.

It is important to note that irrigation with highly alkaline water (high pH) following a **A308.10** soil application may significantly increase the amount of sulfentrazone available in soil solution. Irrigation with water having a pH greater than 7.5 could result in adverse crop response. This response will ultimately depend on initial **A308.10** application rate, application timing, amount and pH of irrigation water; the sensitivity or the crop and the crop growth stage when irrigated. The risk of adverse crop response will lessen with advances in the crop growth stage.

#### Weeds Controlled:

When applied according to directions, A308.10 will provide control of:

Amaranth, Palmer	Nightshade, eastern black
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, redroot
Kochia (ALS and Triazine resistant)	Pigweed, smooth
Lambsquarters, common	Thistle, Russian
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Waterhemp, common
Morningglory, tall	Waterhemp, tall

For information on other weeds not listed above, refer to the Weeds Controlled section in this label. **Precautions:** 

Potato varieties may vary in their response to herbicide applications. When using **A308.10** on an untested variety, always determine the crop tolerance before planting. Some potato varieties, including Sangre, Shepody and Snowden, have shown sensitivity to **A308.10**. Caution should be used when planting these varieties on marginal coarse soils.

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of **A308.10** (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Product Application Instructions. **A308.10** Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section on this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with **A308.10**. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on **A308.10** under specific local conditions.

#### **Restrictions:**

- Use of low pressure and high volume wand equipment is prohibited.
- Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.
- Do not apply A308.10 after potato emergence from the soil as undesirable crop response may occur.
- Do not apply more than 22.2 ounces by weight per acre per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial **A308.10** application.

### SOYBEANS (Except in CA)

A308.10 may be applied as a preemergence or preplant incorporated treatment for the control of weeds in soybeans as described in the following.

#### **Application Information:**

#### **Ground Application**

Utilize a boom and nozzle ground sprayer equipped with the appropriate nozzles, spray tips and screens and adjusted to provide optimum spray distribution and coverage at the appropriate operating pressures. Utilize nozzles that produce minimal amounts of fine spray droplets to avoid spray drift or inadequate foliar and/or soil coverage. Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre by ground. Be aware that overlaps and slower ground speeds while starting, stopping or turning while spraying may result in excessive application and subsequent crop response.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

#### **Aerial Application**

Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum coverage while producing a minimal amount of fine droplets. Apply sufficient spray volume to achieve adequate coverage. Apply a minimum of 5 gallons of finished spray per acre.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

#### **Fall Applications:**

A308.10 may be applied as a fall treatment to the stubble of harvested crops for the burndown of existing vegetation and preemergence control of labeled weeds the following spring in no-till and conservation tillage production systems. A308.10 can be applied to the stubble of a harvested crop in no-till or conservation tillage production systems. A308.10 can be applied to the stubble of a harvested crop in no-till or to the soil surface or conversation tillage fields after harvest when the sustained soil temperature is 55 degrees F and falling at a soil depth of 4 inches. Apply after September 30 in those areas North of Interstate 90 and after October 15 in those areas North of Interstate 40. To obtain adequate weed control in all areas soils must have sustained temperature of 55 degrees F or lower. Applications to ridge till production systems must be made after the formation of ridges or beds.

If weeds are emerged at the time of application, utilize a tank mixture with a suitable burndown herbicide at labeled rates. Fall applied burndown treatments should be made with a minimum of 15 gallons per acre to achieve adequate coverage of the weeds being treated. Gallonage should be increased where weed density is high or heavy crop residue levels are present. When making burndown applications to emerged weeds, the addition of adjuvants such as crop oil concentrate (COC) or methylated seed oil (MSO) to the spray mixture can be used to enhance the burndown activity of the application. If weeds are present at time of A308.10 application apply with appropriate burndown herbicides for improved control of existing weeds. Refer to product labels for use rates and instructions. For A308.10 application rates refer to RATE TABLE 1 for standard rate programs and RATE TABLE 2 for reduced rate programs in glyphosate and glufosinate tolerant soybean systems.

#### Spring Applications: Early Preplant

A308.10 may be applied up to 30-45 days prior to planting (Early Preplant) in no-till or minimum till cropping systems. For applications earlier than 30 days prior to planting, the high rate in the rate range may be needed for extended residual control. A308.10 provides limited burndown of small weeds. A308.10 applied early pre-plant must be applied in combination with the appropriate burndown herbicide such as glyphosate, glufosinate, gramoxone, and/or 2,4-D to achieve acceptable control of existing weeds during application. The addition of crop oil concentrate at 1 quart per acre or non-ionic surfactant at 0.25% will increase the burndown effectiveness of A308.10. For A308.10 application rates refer to RATE TABLE 1 for standard rate programs and RATE TABLE 2 for reduced rate programs in glyphosate and glufosinate tolerant soybean systems. 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.

#### Preplant Incorporated

A308.10 may be applied preplant incorporated prior to planting soybeans. A308.10 may be applied alone or in combination with other preplant incorporated herbicides labeled for soybeans. Do not incorporate deeper than 2 inches. Improper soil incorporation may result in erratic weed control and/or crop injury. A308.10 may be followed by labeled postemergence soybean herbicides for increased control of grass and broadleaf weeds. . 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 A308.10 application rates refer to RATE TABLE 1 for standard rate programs and RATE TABLE 2 for reduced rate programs in glyphosate and glufosinate tolerant soybean systems.

#### Preemergence

A308.10 can be applied from 30 days before planting and up to 3 days after planting, but before the crop seed germinate to prevent injury to emerging crop seedlings. A308.10 applied after crop emergence will cause severe injury to the crop. Please refer to Application information section for more information regarding soybean tolerance. A308.10 can be applied alone or in combination with other labeled soybean herbicides for preemergence grass control. A308.10 can be applied preemergence following the use of a preplant incorporated grass herbicide labeled for use on soybeans. If weeds are present at lime of A308.10 application apply with appropriate burndown herbicides for improved control of existing weeds. Refer to product labels for use rates and instructions. Properly closed planter seed furrows are required before A308.10 application to avoid crop injury. For A308.10 application rates refer to RATE TABLE 1 for standard rate programs and RATE TABLE 2 for reduced rate programs in glyphosate and glufosinate tolerant soybean systems.

A308.10 may be tank mixed with other products containing metribuzin as long as the total seasonal amount (20 oz) of metribuzin is not exceeded. 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.

Soybean Rate Table 1			
	A308.10 Use Rate Table		
	Preemer	gence Applications	
Broadcast Rate	A308.10 Oz. by wt. (lb. a.i.) per acre*		
Broadcast Rate	Soil Texture**		
% Organic	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Matter***			
1.0-2.0%	12 (0.34) - 14 (0.39)	14 (0.39) - 16 (0.45)	16 (0.45) - 18 (0.51)
2.0-4.0%	14 (0.39) – 16 (0.45)	16 (0.45) – 18 (0.51)	18 (0.51) – 20 (0.56)

\* Use the higher rate for suppression of grasses and sedges.

\*\* Refer to the previous information on soil types under the SOIL CLASSIFICTION CHART.

\*\*\* Do not apply to soils with less than 1% organic matter.

Adverse crop response can occur on soils with pH greater than 7.5. To reduce adverse crop response, use a maximum of 12 oz. of A308.10 on soils with pH greater than 7.5.

#### Soybean Rate Table 2 A308.10 Use Rate Table

Fall, Early Pre-Plant, Pre-Plant Incorporated, Preemergence Conservation or Conventional Tillage (Reduced Rates for the Suppression of Weeds Listed to Reduce Early Season Weed Competition in Glyphosate and Glufosinate Tolerant Soybean System)

Broadcast Rate	A308.10 Oz. by wt. (lb. a.i.) per acre* Soil Texture**			
broaucast Rate				
	% Organic Matter***	Coarse	Medium	Fine
[	1.0 - 2.0%	8 (0.23)	8 (0.23) – 10 (0.28)	10 (0.28) - 12 (0.34)
	2.0 - 4.0%	8 (0.23) - 10 (0.28)	10 (0.28) - 12 (0.34)	12 (0.34) - 14 (0.39)

\* For fall applications use the higher rate for the appropriate soil texture and organic matter. Use the higher rate for suppression of grasses and sedges.

\*\* Refer to the previous information on soil types under the SOIL CLASSIFICTION CHART.

\*\*\* Do not apply to soils with less than 1% organic matter.

Adverse crop response can occur on soils with pH greater than 7.5. To reduce adverse crop response, use a maximum of 12 oz. of A308.10 on soils with pH greater than 7.5.

#### Reduced Rate A308.10 Programs Followed by Postemergence Herbicide Treatments (Rate Table 2):

**A308.10** may be applied as an early preplant, preplant incorporated or preemergence treatment followed by labeled postemergence soybean herbicides for increased control of grass and broadleaf weeds. **A308.10** may also be followed by a postemergence application of a glyphosate product to glyphosate tolerant soybeans. Apply the specified application rate of **A308.10** for suppression of weeds in glyphosate tolerant soybeans, maintaining control with sequential applications of registered postemergence herbicides. Refer to the partner product labels for specific use directions, weed control claims, precautionary statements and restrictions.

#### **Replanting Instructions:**

If initial planting of soybeans fails to produce a stand due to adverse environmental conditions, only soybeans may be replanted in fields treated with **A308.10** when used according to directions in Soybean section. Do not retreat field with a second application of **A308.10** or crop injury may occur unless specifically allowed in other sections of the label. Do not replant treated fields with any crop at intervals that are inconsistent with the Rotational Crop Guidelines found on this label for **A308.10**. When specified tank mix combinations are used, consult the product label for replanting and recropping instructions and observe the directions that are the most restrictive.

#### Precautions:

Do not apply A308.10 after soybeans have emerged. Severe injury will occur when A308.10 applications are made after soybean emergence.

#### **Restrictions:**

- Do not apply more than 20 ounces by weight per acre of A308.10 per twelve month season. The twelvemonth period is considered to begin upon the initial A308.10 application.
- Do not apply to soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.
- Do not apply A308.10 to frozen soil.
- Do not incorporate deeper than 2 inches.
- Do not graze treated soybean or harvest for forage or hay.

#### SUGARCANE

A308.10 may be applied to sugarcane as a preemergence treatment at planting or lay-by timing.

A308.10 Use Rate Table			
Planting Time and Lay-by Applications			
Broadcast Rate	A308.10 Oz. by wt. (lb. a.i.) per acre*		
Broaucast Rate	Soil Texture**		
% Organic Matter	Coarse	Medium	Fine
1.0 - 2.0%	16 (0.45) – 20 (0.56)	20 (0.56) - 26 (0.73)	26 (0.73) - 30 (0.84)
2.0-4.0%	20 (0.56) – 26 (0.73)	26 (0.73) - 30 (0.84)	30 (0.84) – 33 (0.93)
* Use higher rates for soils with pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.			
** Defer to the province information on call types under the SOU CLASSIFICATION CUADT			

\*\* Refer to the previous information on soil types under the SOIL CLASSIFICATION CHART.

#### Planting Time Application:

**A308.10** can be applied to newly planted or ratoon sugarcane as a broadcast or banded preemergent soil applied treatment for the control of broadleaf weeds, grasses and sedges in sugarcane. Use the higher rate on clay soils and/or soils with organic matter content higher than 2 percent. Apply either by air in a minimum of 5 gallons of spray per acre or by ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray per acre. **A308.10** may be applied with other herbicides registered for use in sugarcane.

For aerial application, and to assure that spray does not adversely affect adjacent sensitive non-target crops, apply **A308.10** at a minimum upwind distance of 400 feet from sensitive plants.

#### **Restrictions:**

- Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): Do not apply within 120 days before harvest.
- Do not apply more than 33 ounces (0.928 lbs. active) per acre of A308.10 per twelve month season. The twelve month period is considered to begin upon the initial A308.10 application.
- Do not graze treated sugarcane or harvest for forage or hay.
- Use of low-pressure and high volume hand wand equipment is prohibited.

### TOMATOES (Transplanted Only)

A308.10 Use Rate Table			
Preplant Incorporated Applications (PPI)			
Broadcast Rate	A308	.10 Oz. by wt. (lb. a.i.) per acre	
broaucast Rate		Soil Texture	
% Organic Matter	Coarse	Medium	Fine
<1.5	6 (0.17) – 8 (0.23)	8 (0.23) – 12 (0.34)	8 (0.23) - 16 (0.45)

1.5-3	8 (0.23) – 16 (0.45)	16 (0.45)	16 (0.45) – 20 (0.56)
>3	16 (0.45) – 20 (0.56)	20 (0.56)	20 (0.56)
Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories.			

Use higher rates for soils with pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate ٠ range.

#### Preplant Incorporated (PPI):

A308.10 may be applied preplant incorporated (1" - 2" deep) as a broadcast application. Applications must be made prior to transplanting.

#### Weeds Controlled:

When applied according to directions, A308.10 will provide control of:

Galinsoga	Lambsquarters, common
Nightshade, eastern black	Pigweed, redroot
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Waterhemp, common
Nutsedge, yellow	Waterhemp, tall

#### Precautions:

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of A308.10 (sulfentrazone + metribuzin) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on A308.10.

#### **Restrictions:**

- Do not apply more than 20 ounces (0.56 lb a.i) of A308.10 per acre per twelve-month period. The twelvemonth period is considered to begin upon the initial A308.10 application.
- Do not apply more than 0.375 lb a.i of sulfentrazone or 1.0 lb a.i of metribuzin per cropping season. • Do not apply by air.
- Do not make postemergence applications of other herbicides containing metribuzin to transplanted tomatoes within 14 days of applying A308.10.
- Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter. .

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat.

In Case of Spill: In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. Call CHEMTREC (Transportation and spills): (800) 424-9300. To Confine Spill: To confine spill: If liquid, dike surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay. If dry material, cover to prevent dispersal. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. 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 Container < 50 Pounds: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank, Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Hold container upside down over application equipment 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. Offer for recycling if available.

Nonrefillable Container > 50 Pounds: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure 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 or awix 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. 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. Offer for recycling if available.

#### 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 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. Deleted: Gallons

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[A308.10] is a trademark of Atticus, LLC Authority<sup>®</sup> and MTZ<sup>®</sup> are registered trademarks of FMC Corporation.

### {LANGUAGE ON LABEL AFFIXED TO CONTAINER}

### A308.10™

[Alternate Brand Name: Aquesta MTZ]

55.0%

..... 100.0%

Active Ingredient:	(% by weight)
Sulfentrazone*	
Metribuzin**	

Other Ingredients ..... Total .

Contains 0.45 lbs. of active ingredient per pound: 0.18 pounds

sulfentrazone and 0.27 pounds metribuzin.

- \* N-[2,4 dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]phenyl]methanesulfonamide
- \*\* 4-amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one

### **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN** CAUTION

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

	FIRST AID
If inhaled	<ul> <li>Move person to fresh air.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
If on skin or	<ul> <li>Take off contaminated clothing.</li> </ul>
clothing:	<ul> <li>Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> </ul>
	• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes:	<ul> <li>Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> </ul>
	• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> </ul>
	• 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.
center or doo	HOT LINE NUMBER duct container or label with you when calling a poison control tor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at 173 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 AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Causes moderate eve irritation. Harmful if inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through the skin. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This pesticide is toxic to marine/estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to terrestrial and aquatic plants in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters

or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory: This product contains chemicals known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Do not use on coarse soils classified as sand, which have less than 1.0% organic matter. Surface Water Advisory:

A308.10 can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, A308.10 may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water), for several to many months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlying extremely shallow groundwater areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filler strips, and areas over-lying tile drainage systems that drain to surface waters.

Physical/Chemical Hazards: Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat.

In Case of Spill: In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills, Call CHEMTREC (Transportation and spills): (800) 424-9300. To Confine Spill: To confine spill: If liquid, dike surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay. If dry material, cover to prevent dispersal. Place damaged package in a holding container Identify contents

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. 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:

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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. Offer for recycling if available.

Nonrefillable Container > 50\_Pounds: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure 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 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. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. 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. Offer for recycling if available.

See inside label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Us EPA Reg. No. 91234-49 Manufactured for: Atticus, LLC EPA Est. No. NET CONTENTS:

5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 100 Cary, NC 27513

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