



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

EPA Reg. Number:

91234-192

Date of Issuance:

5/13/20

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration  
 Reregistration  
 (under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

A306.02

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Maryanne Geisbush  
 Agent for Atticus, LLC  
 c/o Pyxis Regulatory Consulting, Inc.  
 4110 136<sup>th</sup> St. Ct. NW  
 Gig Harbor, WA 98332

**Note:** Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

*Continued on page 2*

Signature of Approving Official:

Mindy Ondish, Product Manager 23  
 Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

5/13/20

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

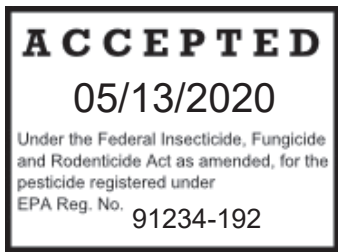
If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 08/23/2019
- Alternate CSF 1 dated 08/23/2019

The alternate brand name, "**Derecho BSC**" is added to the product record.

If you have any questions, please contact Curtis Hildebrandt at 703-347-8198 or by email at [hildebrandt.curtis@epa.gov](mailto:hildebrandt.curtis@epa.gov).

Enclosure



[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}]

BENTAZON	GROUP 6	HERBICIDE
ACIFLUORFEN	GROUP 14	HERBICIDE

# A306.02<sup>TM</sup>

[Alternate Brand Name: Derecho BSC]

Contains acifluorfen and bentazon, the active ingredients used in Storm® Herbicide.

**For use on peanuts, rice and soybeans**

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS*:	(% by weight)
Sodium salt of bentazon .....	29.2%
Sodium salt of acifluorfen .....	13.4%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	<u>57.4%</u>
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	100.0%

\*Equivalent to 2.67 pounds of bentazon acid and 1.33 pounds of sodium acifluorfen per gallon.

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER/PELIGRO

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

See inside label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

FIRST AID	
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>If inhaled:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at <b>1-844-685-9173</b> for emergency medical treatment information.	

**Note to Physician:** Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.  
ANTIDOTE — No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically.

**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)**

**A306.02** is not manufactured, or distributed by United Phosphorus, Inc., seller of Storm® Herbicide.

**EPA Reg. No.: 91234-192**

**EPA Est. No.:**

**Net Contents:**

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

## {LANGUAGE INSIDE BOOKLET}

### **PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS** **HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS** **DANGER**

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

#### **PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate; butyl rubber  $\geq$  14 mils; nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils; neoprene rubber  $\geq$  14 mils; polyvinyl chloride (PVC)  $\geq$  14 mils; Viton  $\geq$  14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Goggles or face shield

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not re-use them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separate from other laundry.

#### **Engineering Controls Statement**

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

#### **User Safety Recommendations**

**Users should:**

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

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

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

#### **PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

This product is a reducing agent and should not be mixed or stored in close proximity to strong oxidizing agents.

#### **GROUND WATER ADVISORY**

Sodium acifluorfen and bentazon are known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this product in areas where soils are permeable (sandy or sandy/loamy soils) and

water tables are shallow could result in contamination of groundwater. Use of irrigated water in such areas will increase the likelihood of groundwater contamination.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other people, either directly or through drift. Only handlers wearing PPE may be in the treatment area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label to minimize off-site exposures.

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of Sale and Warranty are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

The following PPE is required for early entry 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:

- Coveralls over long sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of made of barrier laminate; butyl rubber  $\geq$  14 mils; nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils; neoprene rubber  $\geq$  14 mils; polyvinyl chloride (PVC)  $\geq$  14 mils; Viton  $\geq$  14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear if overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

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

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

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

**Sensitive Species:** This product can affect non-target plant species outside the treatment area. To limit adverse effects to non-target plants, the applicator must avoid making applications when wind can facilitate off-site movement of this product in the direction of areas such as forested areas, riparian areas, wetlands, and areas that serve as habitat for desirable and protected animal species.

**Runoff Prevention Advisory:** To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, furrows or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid runoff to water bodies or drainage systems.

#### **SPRAY DRIFT RESTRICTIONS**

##### **Aerial Applications:**

- When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1)
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.
- Do not apply by air if sensitive crop species (such as cotton, sugar beets, sunflowers, or okra) are within 200 feet downwind.

#### **SPRAY DRIFT**

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

- When using ground application equipment, apply with the nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

#### **SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **BOOM HEIGHT**

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

### **DRIFT REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY (DRT)**

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

### **WIND**

Drift potential generally increases at wind speeds less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

### **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

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

### **TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

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

### **SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

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



## I. PRODUCT INFORMATION

### Read label for complete Restrictions and Limitations and Application Instructions.

**A306.02** is intended for selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in peanuts, rice, and soybeans. In addition, **A306.02** may provide partial control of some grasses.

### Crop Tolerance

Soybeans and peanuts are tolerant to **A306.02** at the stages of growth listed. Leaf speckling, yellowing, bronzing, or burning may occur, but plants generally outgrow this condition with 10 days. New growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced.

**A306.02** has no adverse effect on rice when used according to directions and may be used on first and second (ratoon) crops.

### Rainfast Period:

Rainfall or overhead irrigation within 4 hours after application may reduce the effectiveness of **A306.02**.

### Weed Resistance Management

For resistance management, please note that **A306.02** contains bentazon, a Group 6 herbicide and acifluorfen, a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 6 or Group 14 herbicides. The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

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

- Rotate the use of **A306.02** or other Group 2 and Group 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Atticus, LLC at 984-465-4754.

Additional Best Management Practices include:

- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and postharvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Atticus, LLC representative or call 984-465-4754 if resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism or action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mechanisms of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in the product.

## II. APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply 1.0-1.5 pints of **A306.02** (0.33 – 0.5 lb bentazon acid equivalent/0.17 – 0.25 lb sodium acifluorfen) per acre as follows unless instructed differently in **Section VI. Crop-Specific Information**. Applications can be made to actively growing weeds as aerial or broadcast applications at the rates and growth stages listed. The most effective control will result from making postemergence applications of **A306.02** early, when weeds are small. Early application to weeds results in improved weed control and makes thorough spray coverage easier to obtain. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control.

### Spray Coverage

Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Always use an adequate volume of spray solution to ensure thorough coverage. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

**Requirements for ground applications:**

**Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)**

**Water Volume:** Use 10-20 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Increase water volume up to 50 gallons if crop or weed foliage is dense.

**Spray Pressure:** Use a minimum of 40 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line).

**Note:** When using the lower water volume (i.e. 10 gallons per acre) or when crop and weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 60 psi for best results.

**Application Equipment**

Use standard high-pressure pesticide flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced up to 20" apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles as erratic coverage can cause inconsistent weed control. Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers or wiper applicators.

For ground applications, adjust nozzle height and droplet size with wind speed according to the following table:

Wind Speed	Nozzle Height	Droplet size for standard nozzles (ASABE standard 572)
Less than 10 mph	Up to 2 feet 2-4 feet	medium or coarser coarse or coarser
10 mph	0-2 feet 2-4 feet	coarse or coarser very coarse or coarser
Do not apply when the wind speed exceeds 10 miles per hour. Do not apply at a nozzle height of greater than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy. Apply as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572).		

**Requirements for aerial applications:**

For aerial applications, apply only when the wind speed is less than or equal to 10 miles per hour using a release height of no more than 10 feet above the ground or crop canopy. If the wind speed is less than 10 mph, apply as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572). If the wind speed is 10 mph, apply as a coarse or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572). The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Do not make aerial applications into temperature inversions. When aerial applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Application Methods and Equipment		
Water Volume	Spray Pressure	Nozzle Type*
5-10 gallons of water per acre	Up to 40 psi	Flat Fan
	40-60 psi	Hollow Cone

**\*Application Equipment:** Use only diaphragm-type nozzles to produce cone or fan-spray spray patterns. Nozzles must be oriented to discharge straight back with the air stream (opposite the direction of travel of the aircraft) and not more than 20° downward. Nozzles must be positioned 6-10 feet above crop.

**Special Directions for Aerial Application**

- To obtain uniform coverage and to avoid drift hazards, consult the Spray Drift Management section. Do not apply **A306.02** by air if ornamentals or sensitive nontarget crops such as cotton, sugar beets, sunflowers, or okra are within 200 feet downwind.

### **Irrigation**

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth. Weeds growing under drought conditions usually are not adequately controlled.

### **Cultivation**

Do not cultivate within 5 days before or 7 days after applying **A306.02**. Cultivating 7 days after treatment may help provide season-long control.

### **Cleaning Spray Equipment**

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial spray cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

## **III. ADDITIVES**

To achieve consistent weed control, one of the following additives is needed: ammonium sulfate, crop oil concentrate, nonionic surfactant, or urea ammonium nitrate. Additives may cause some leaf burn, but new growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced. The potential for leaf burn is increased when relative humidity and temperature are high. See **Table 1 – Additive Rate Per Acre** for additive rates and **Table 2 – Additive Options for A306.02 Tank Mixes**.

### **Ammonium Sulfate (AMS)**

AMS is a dry, granular nitrogen-source fertilizer. Use only fine feed-grade or spray-grade AMS because inferior grades of AMS do not dissolve adequately and can plug spray nozzles. Do not apply AMS if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

### **Nonionic Surfactant**

The standard label rate is 1-2 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water.

### **Oil Concentrate**

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

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

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see **Compatibility Test for Mix Components**. Some oil concentrates cause excessive leaf burn. Refer to your supplier for information concerning successful local experience before purchasing any oil concentrate.

### **Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN)**

Commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution, UAN may be added in place of other, spray additives to improve weed control. Because most nitrogen solutions are mildly corrosive to galvanized, mild steel, and brass spray equipment, rinse the entire spray system with water soon after. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.

### Temperature and Relative Humidity Effects

The following standard will help determine the optimum additive rate to use. If the temperature and relative humidity exceed 150 (e.g. temperature of 85°F plus 70% relative humidity = 155), use the lower additive rates.

**Table 1 - Additive Rate Per Acre**

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

**Table 2 - Additive Options for A306.02 Tank Mixes**

Additive Options	Nonionic Surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons)	AMS (2.5 pounds) or UAN (4-8 pints per acre)	Crop Oil Concentrate (1-2 pints per acre)	Nonionic Surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons) + AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) or UAN (2-4 pints per acre)	Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre) + AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) or UAN (2-4 pints per acre)
Option A	•				
Option B		•			
Option C			•		
Option D				•	
Option E					•

## IV. MIXING INFORMATION

To ensure optimum spray coverage of weeds, apply **A306.02** to small actively growing weeds.

### Mixing Order

When mixing **A306.02** with additives and/or other pesticides in a spray tank, add the products to be used in the following sequence.

- Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
- Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
- Products in PVA Bags.** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
- Water dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
- Water-soluble products** (such as **A306.02**). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
- Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
- Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable). If an inductor is used rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
- Remaining quantity of water.** Maintain constant agitation during application.

**See Crop-Specific Information** for more details. Read and follow the applicable **Restrictions** and **Directions for Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes. Make separate applications if all target weeds are not at the labeled growth stage for treatment at the same time.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **A306.02** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Use only those tank mixes specified on Atticus, LLC. labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than Atticus, LLC. recommended tank mixes. 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.

**Compatibility Test for Mix Components**

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

Add components in the sequence indicated in the Mixing Order using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label rate per acre. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

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

**V. RESTRICTIONS**

**Table 3 - Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations**

Crop	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season <sup>1,3</sup>	Maximum Number Applications Per Year	Retreatment Interval (RTI)	REI	Livestock Grazing or Feeding <sup>2</sup>
Peanuts	75 days	1.5 pints*	3 pints**	2 (at highest rate of 1.5 pints)	7 days	48	No
Rice	50 days	1.5 pints*	1.5 pints*	1	7 days	48	No
Soybeans	50 days	1.5 pints*	3 pints**	2 (at highest rate of 1.5 pints)	7 days	48	No

\*0.5 lb bentazon acid equivalent/0.25 lb sodium acifluorfen

\*\*1 lb bentazon acid equivalent /0.5 lb sodium acifluorfen

<sup>1</sup>Do not apply more than a total of 2.0 pounds of bentazon acid equivalent (from all sources) per acre, per calendar year.

<sup>2</sup>Do not allow livestock to graze on treated forage for soybeans or peanuts. Do not feed treated vines.

<sup>3</sup>Do not apply sequential applications of a sodium acifluorfen herbicide or **A306.02** within 15 days following the initial application of **A306.02**.

- **Crop Rotation Restriction:** Small grains must not be planted in fields treated with **A306.02** for 40 days following treatment. All other rotated crops must not be planted in fields treated with **A306.02** for 100 days

following treatment. In case of crop failure, only peanuts, rice, or soybeans may be immediately replanted. Do not reapply **A306.02** if the application will exceed the maximum rate allowed per acre per season.

- **Stress:** Do not apply to weeds or crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control may result.
- Do not apply **A306.02** to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged. In the Southeast, in-furrow treatments of insecticides/nematicides may predispose peanuts to injury from **A306.02**.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

## VI. SPECIFIC CROP INFORMATION

### SOYBEANS

Apply 1.0-1.5 pints of **A306.02** (0.33 – 0.5 lb bentazon acid equivalent /0.17 – 0.25 lb sodium acifluorfen) per acre to soybeans preemergence at cracking stage (initiation of soil cracking, but before soybean emergence from the soil), or postemergence to soybeans to control susceptible weeds observing the labeled pre-harvest interval.

To ensure optimum spray coverage of weeds, apply **A306.02** to small actively growing weeds. Refer to **Section II. Application Instructions** and **Table 4** for more information. Sequential application information: No further applications of bentazon containing products may be made after a total of 3 pints or 2 applications of **A306.02** have been applied. An additional 0.99 lb bentazon acid equivalent (using an alternate sodium bentazon herbicide) or 0.17 lb sodium acifluorfen (using an alternate sodium acifluorfen herbicide) may be applied following an application of 1.5 pints of **A306.02** (0.5 lb bentazon acid equivalent /0.25 lb sodium acifluorfen) per acre, per season.

### Soybean Tank Mixes

**A306.02** may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

<u>Tank Mix Partner</u>	<u>Additive Option</u>
Quizalofop-P-ethyl <sup>1</sup>	D or E
Sodium bentazon	A, B, or C
Chlorimuron	D
Cloransulam-methyl	D
Dimethenamid	A, B, or C
Fluazifop-P-butyl <sup>1</sup>	D or E
Fluazifop-P-butyl + Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl <sup>1</sup>	D or E
Metribuzin + Metolachlor + Imazethapyr <sup>1</sup>	D or E
Sethoxydim	E
Imazethapyr, ammonium salt	D
Imazamox	D
Flumiclorac	C
Glyphosate	8.5-17 pounds of AMS per 100 gallons
Imazaquin, ammonium salt	D
Clethodim <sup>2</sup>	E

<sup>1</sup>For best results if applying as part of a weed control program with **A306.02**, follow these guidelines

- If the partner is applied prior to the **A306.02** application, wait 24 hours before applying **A306.02**
- If the partner is applied following the **A306.02** application, wait 7 days before applying.

<sup>2</sup>When applying this tank mix to soybean varieties other than those designated as STS, do not add oil concentrate. Refer to **Table 2** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

### Glyphosate Tolerant Soybean Tank Mixtures

Postemergent applications of **A306.02** can be applied in a tank mixture with glyphosate containing herbicides for control of glyphosate resistant weeds. Targeted weeds must be listed on the **A306.02** label. Refer to the **A306.02** label for weeds controlled, application rates and application timing. Follow the directions on the glyphosate product label for the use of spray additives in this tank mixture. It is important to follow the **A306.02** directions for weed growth stages and application rates for effective broadleaf weed control. Apply **A306.02** and glyphosate containing herbicides only to glyphosate tolerant soybeans or severe crop injury or plant death will occur.

**PEANUTS**

Apply 1.0-1.5 pints of **A306.02** (0.33 – 0.5 lb bentazon acid equivalent /0.17 – 0.25 lb sodium acifluorfen) per acre to peanuts preemergence at cracking stage (initiation of soil cracking, but before peanut emergence from the soil), or postemergence to peanuts to control susceptible weeds observing the labeled pre-harvest interval. No further applications of bentazon containing products may be made after a total of 3 pints or 2 applications of **A306.02** have been applied. An additional 0.99 lb bentazon acid equivalent (using an alternate sodium bentazon herbicide) or 0.17 lb sodium acifluorfen (using an alternate sodium acifluorfen herbicide) may be applied following an application of 1.5 pints of **A306.02** (0.5 lb bentazon acid equivalent /0.25 lb sodium acifluorfen) per acre per season.

**Crop-Specific Restrictions:**

In-furrow treatments of insecticides/nematocides may predispose peanuts to injury from **A306.02**.

**Peanut Tank Mixes**

**A306.02** may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

<u>Tank Mix Partner</u>	<u>Additive Option</u>
Dimethenamid	A or C
2,4-DB	A

Refer to **Table 2** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.



Table 4

Weeds Controlled in Peanuts and Soybeans (including glyphosate, triazine and ALS-resistant biotypes)	Scientific Name	1.0 pint per acre (0.33 lb bentazon a.e./0.17 lb sodium acifluorfen)		1.5 pints per acre (0.5 lb bentazon a.e./0.25 lb sodium acifluorfen)	
		Leaf Stage <sup>3</sup> (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage <sup>3</sup> (up to)	Maximum Height
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4	2"	6	<4"
, Spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	-	-	2	<2"
Anoda, Spurred <sup>c</sup>	<i>Anoda cristata</i>	-	-	4	2"
Balloonvine	<i>Cardiospermum</i>	-	-	2	2"
Beggarweed, Florida <sup>d</sup>	<i>halicacaburm</i>	-	-	2	1 ½"
Buckwheat, Wild <sup>e</sup>	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	-	-	2	2" <sup>b</sup>
Buffalobur <sup>e</sup>	<i>Polygonum</i>	-	-	2	2" <sup>b</sup>
Burgherkin <sup>f</sup>	<i>convolvulus</i>	-	-	2	2" <sup>b</sup>
Carpetweed	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	-	-	Multi 6"	2"
Citron (Wild Watermelon) <sup>f</sup>	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	-	-	2	2" <sup>b</sup>
Cocklebur <sup>g</sup>	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	-	-	6	6"
Copper-leaf, Hophorn beam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	2	2"	4	4"
, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	-	-	2	2"
Crotolaria, Showy <sup>h</sup>	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	6	6" <sup>b</sup>	6	6"
Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i> var. <i>septentrionalis</i>	1-2	<2"	2	2"
, Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>	1-2	<2"	2	2"
Crownbeard, Golden	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>	1-2	<2"	2	2"
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	-	-	2	<2"
Galinsoga, Hairy	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	-	-	6	<2"
, Smallflower	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	-	-	4	<2"
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	-	-	4	<2"
, Lanceleaf	<i>Physalis lanceifolia</i>	-	-	2	1"
Indigo, Hairy	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>	-	-	2	1"
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	-	-	3	<2"
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	-	-	6	6"
Lambsquarters, Common <sup>i</sup>	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	4	4"	6	6"
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	-	-	6	2"
Morningglory, Cypressvine <sup>j</sup>	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	-	-	6	2"
, Entireleaf <sup>j</sup>	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	-	-	4	2"
, Ivyleaf <sup>j</sup>	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	-	-	4	2"
, Palmleaf (Willowleaf) <sup>j</sup>	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>	-	-	4	2"
, Purple Moonflower <sup>j</sup>	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>	-	-	4	2"
, Scarlet <sup>j</sup>	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>	-	-	4	2"
, Smallflower <sup>j</sup>	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>	-	-	4	2"
, Small White (pitted) <sup>j</sup>	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	-	-	4	2"
, Tall (common) <sup>j</sup>	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	-	-	4	2"
Mustard, Wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	2	2"	6	4"
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	-	-	6	2"
, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	-	-	6	2"
Pigweed, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4	2"	6	<4"

, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	4	<2"	6	2"
, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	4	<2"	6	3"
, Spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	-	-	2	<2"
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	-	-	2	2"
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	-	-	6	3"
, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	-	-	4	6"
Sesbania, Hemp <sup>n</sup>	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	-	-	4	6"
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	-	-	4	2"
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensyhanicum</i>	-	-	6	6"
Starbur, Bristly <sup>l</sup>	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	-	-	6	3"
Velvetleaf <sup>m</sup>	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	-	-	4	2"
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	4	2"	6	<4"
, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	4	2"	6	<4"
Annual Grasses <sup>n</sup>	Scientific Name	1.0 pint per acre (0.33 lb bentazon a.e./0.17 lb sodium acifluorfen)		1.5 pint per acre (0.5 lb bentazon a.e./0.25 lb sodium acifluorfen)	
		Leaf Stage <sup>a</sup> (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage <sup>a</sup> (up to)	Maximum Height <sup>b</sup>
Foxtail, Giant <sup>n</sup>	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	-	-	2	1"
, Green <sup>n</sup>	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	-	-		
, Yellow <sup>n</sup>	<i>Setaria pumilia</i>	-	-		
Johnsongrass, Seedling <sup>n</sup>	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	-	-		
Panicum, Fall <sup>n</sup>	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	-	-		
Shattercane <sup>n</sup>	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	-	-		
Volunteer Small Grains <sup>n</sup>		-	-		
Barley <sup>n</sup>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>				
Corn <sup>n</sup>	<i>Zea mays</i>				
Oats <sup>n</sup>	<i>Avena saliva</i>				
Rye <sup>n</sup>	<i>Secale cereal</i>				
Wheat <sup>n</sup>	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>				
<sup>a</sup> Do not count leaves as pairs; count each leaf separately. Do not count cotyledon leaves. Do not spray weeds in the cotyledon growth stage.					
<sup>b</sup> A second application of 1.5 pints of <b>A306.02</b> (0.5 lb bentazon acid equivalent/0.25 lb sodium acifluorfen) per acre can be made for controlling subsequent weed flushes or escaped weeds before they reach the maximum weed size listed. Refer to Table 3 for the maximum application rate per year					
<sup>c</sup> For regrowth or new germination, a follow-up application of a sodium bentazon herbicide may be necessary					
<sup>d</sup> Controlling Florida beggarweed is difficult because of the weed's long germination season. Apply <b>A306.02</b> when beggarweed seedlings have no more than 2 young expanding true leaves. Weeds at this time will not be more than 1.5" high. It is important to obtain maximum control of the earliest weed flush. Time the cultivation to give maximum control of regrowth or secondary weed flushes. <b>A306.02</b> will suppress or partially control weeds growing under conditions of high soil moisture and high relative humidity. Use 1.5 pints of <b>A306.02</b> (0.5 lb bentazon acid equivalent /0.25 lb sodium acifluorfen) per acre and 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix unless otherwise stated. Activity depends on good soil moisture during and after the spray applications.					
<sup>e</sup> Partial control of wild buckwheat and buffalobur can usually be obtained when the seedlings have fewer than 2 true leaves. Use <b>A306.02</b> in 30 gallons of water per acre plus surfactant. Use 1.5 pints of <b>A306.02</b> (0.5 lb bentazon acid equivalent/0.25 lb sodium acifluorfen) per acre and 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix unless otherwise stated. Activity depends on good soil moisture during and after the spray applications.					

<sup>f</sup> Members of the cucumber family germinate over an extended period of time. Therefore, control is difficult to obtain with a single spray. For <b>A306.02</b> to be effective, make the initial application to weeds no later than the 2-leaf growth stage. Use 1.5 pints of <b>A306.02</b> (0.5 lb bentazon acid equivalent/0.25 lb sodium acifluorfen) per acre and 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix unless otherwise stated. Activity depends on good soil moisture during and after the spray applications.
<sup>g</sup> Use 1.5 pints of <b>A306.02</b> (0.5 lb bentazon acid equivalent/0.25 lb sodium acifluorfen) per acre and 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix unless otherwise stated. Activity depends on good soil moisture during and after the spray applications.
<sup>h</sup> Sesbania and crotalaria are very sensitive to <b>A306.02</b> . Apply 1 pint of <b>A306.02</b> (0.33 lb bentazon acid equivalent/0.17 lb sodium acifluorfen) per acre. Effective control can be obtained at just about all plant heights; however, it is important that <b>A306.02</b> be applied prior to bloom. Applications after bloom are usually not effective. To control these weeds, time the application to occur after maximum weed emergence has taken place. Care must be exercised to make certain that crop canopies do not shade this weed from spray deposits. Waiting for the sesbania to break through the crop canopy may be advisable to control late season infestations. Use 1.5 pints of <b>A306.02</b> (0.5 lb bentazon acid equivalent/0.25 lb sodium acifluorfen) per acre and 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix unless otherwise stated. Activity depends on good soil moisture during and after the spray applications.
<sup>i</sup> Suppression or partial control.
<sup>j</sup> More consistent control of morningglories can be achieved by using sequential applications of 1 pint of <b>A306.02</b> (0.33 lb bentazon acid equivalent/0.17 lb sodium acifluorfen).
<sup>k</sup> The labeled rate of <b>A306.02</b> will usually kill or severely stunt wild poinsettia. Apply before the third true leaf has formed. This treatment will usually cause a height differential between soybeans and surviving wild poinsettia which will allow directed applications and even greater control. Use 1.5 pints of <b>A306.02</b> (0.5 lb bentazon acid equivalent/0.25 lb sodium acifluorfen) per acre and 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix unless otherwise stated. Activity depends on good soil moisture during and after the spray applications.
<sup>l</sup> The labeled rate of <b>A306.02</b> will kill or suppress seedlings that are not past the 2-leaf stage. Applications after the 2-leaf stage are usually ineffective.
<sup>m</sup> Use AMS (or UAN) as the additive when velvetleaf is a target weed.
<sup>n</sup> <b>A306.02</b> must not be the basic component of a grassy weed or volunteer small grains management program. <b>A306.02</b> will kill or stunt many emerging volunteer small grains or grassy weeds in the 1-2 leaf stage. <b>A306.02</b> can be used for additional control of escaped grasses and volunteer grains following a pre-plant incorporated or pre-emergence herbicide.

## RICE

Apply 1.5 pints of **A306.02** (0.5 lb bentazon acid equivalent/0.25 lb sodium acifluorfen) per acre when rice is at the late tillering stage up to the early boot stage, which normally occurs in June or July. Rice must be past the 3-leaf stage.

- Do not apply more than 0.5 lb bentazon acid equivalent (using an alternate sodium bentazon herbicide) following an application of **A306.02**.
- Do not apply a sodium acifluorfen herbicide to rice treated with **A306.02**.
- Do not apply **A306.02** to rice with ground equipment when field is flooded because splashing will wash **A306.02** off weed leaf surfaces and result in ineffective control.
- Do not use **A306.02** on rice fields where the commercial cultivation of catfish or crayfish is practiced.
- Do not use water containing residues of **A306.02** from rice cultivation to irrigate crops other than soybeans or peanuts.
- Do not apply more than one application of **A306.02** per acre, per season.
- When applying **A306.02** to rice paddies, do not release paddy water from treated fields for at least 4 days after the last application to flooded paddies.

### Rice Tank Mixes

**A306.02** may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

<b>Tank Mix Partner</b>	<b>Additive Option</b>
Sodium bentazon	A
Quinclorac	A
Propanil*	A

\*Do not apply this tank mix if an additional sodium acifluorfen herbicide has been previously applied.

Refer to **Table 2** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

### A306.02 - Rice Application Rate and Timing Table for Drained or Flooded Fields

<b>Weeds Controlled<sup>P</sup></b>	<b>1.5 Pints of A306.02 per Acre</b> (0.5 lb bentazon a.e./0.25 lb sodium acifluorfen)		
	<b>Leaf Stage</b>	<b>Maximum Weed Height in Drained Fields</b>	<b>Maximum Weed Height Above Water Level</b>
Cocklebur	2-10	10"	6"
Dayflower	2-10	6"	5"
Ducksalad	2-4	2"	—
Gooseweed	4-6	4"	—
Sesbania, Hemp	q	**	4"
Morningglory species	up to 4	2"	1"
Redstem	up to 6	4"	3"
Redweed	4-6	6"	—
Smartweed	2-10	6"	5"
Spikerush	2-6	6"	—
Nutsedge, Yellow <sup>r</sup>	4-6	6"	5"

<sup>P</sup>Add a nonionic surfactant at a rate (concentration) of 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution).

<sup>q</sup>Effective control can be obtained at practically all heights provided **A306.02** plus a nonionic surfactant is applied before the bloom (flowering).

<sup>r</sup>Add oil concentrate at a rate (concentration) of 1.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) instead of a nonionic surfactant. Partial control can be expected.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, dry place. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the 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:

**[For plastic containers ≤ 5 gallons: Nonrefillable Container:** Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.]  
**[For plastic containers > 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container.** Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Recap and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.]

#### LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

[A306.02] is a trademark of Atticus, LLC

{LANGUAGE ON LABEL AFFIXED TO CONTAINER}

BENTAZON	GROUP 6	HERBICIDE
ACIFLUORFEN	GROUP 14	HERBICIDE

**A306.02™**

[Alternate Brand Name: Derecho BSC]

Contains acifluorfen and bentazon, the active ingredients used in Storm® Herbicide.

For use on peanuts, rice and soybeans

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:</b>	(% by weight)
Sodium salt of bentazon .....	29.2%
Sodium salt of acifluorfen .....	13.4%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	57.4%
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	100.0%

\*Equivalent to 2.67 pounds of bentazon acid and 1.33 pounds of sodium acifluorfen per gallon.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**DANGER/PELIGRO**

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

FIRST AID	
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>● Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>● Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>● Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>● Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>● Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>If inhaled:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>● If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>● Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at <b>1-844-685-9173</b> for emergency medical treatment	
<b>Note to Physician:</b> Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. ANTIDOTE — No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically.	

**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  
DANGER/PELIGRO**

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

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

**PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS:** This product is a reducing agent and should not be mixed or stored in close proximity to strong oxidizing agents.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.  
**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, dry place. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.  
**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the 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:**  
**[For plastic containers ≤ 5 gallons:** Nonrefillable Container: Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.]  
**[For plastic containers > 5 gallons:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Recap and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.]

See inside label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

A306.02 is not manufactured, or distributed by United Phosphorus, Inc., seller of Storm® Herbicide.

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

**EPA Reg. No.: 91234-192**  
**EPA Est. No.:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**NET CONTENTS:** \_\_\_\_\_