



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

EPA Reg. Number:

91234-331

Date of Issuance:

12/6/23

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
 (under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

A372.02

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

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

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.

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.

Signature of Approving Official:

Heather E. McFarley

Product Manager 24
 Fungicide and Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

12/6/23

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 91234-331.”
3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.
4. **The data requirements for storage stability and corrosion characteristics (Guidelines 830.6317 and 830.6320) are not satisfied. A one-year study is required to satisfy these data requirements. You have 18 months from the date of registration to provide these data.**

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

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:4/11/2023
- Alternate CSF dated: 4/11/2023

If you have any questions, please contact Sayed Islam by phone at 202-566-2796, or via email at islam.sayed@epa.gov

Enclosure:

- Accepted label

{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}

METSULFURON-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
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A372.02^[TM]

Dry Flowable
 For use on Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Grain Sorghum and Fallow

[Contains metsulfuron-methyl, the active ingredient used in Ally® XP.]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	(% by weight)
Metsulfuron-methyl.....	60.0 %
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	<u>40.0%</u>
TOTAL:	100.0%

Contains 0.60 lb metsulfuron-methyl per pound.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

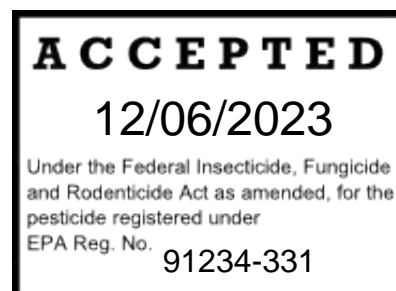
Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you DO NOT understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)
 See [below] [inside label booklet] for [additional] [First Aid,] [and] [Precautionary Statements] [and] [Directions for Use].

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at 1-844-685-9173 for emergency medical treatment information. For general information on this product, call 984-465-4800, or contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at http://npic.orst.edu .	

**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)**

[A372.02 is not manufactured, or distributed by FMC Corporation, seller of Ally® XP.]

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-XX



EPA Est. No.:
Net Contents:

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

{LANGUAGE INSIDE BOOKLET}

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and waterproof gloves. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Shoes plus socks.
- Waterproof gloves made of Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Natural Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Polyethylene, Polyvinyl Chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils.

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: Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Users should 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, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

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

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

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

WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES ADVISORY

A372.02 has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying this product if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 4 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, including plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves made of Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Natural Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Polyethylene, Polyvinyl Chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

A372.02, referred to below as **A372.02**, must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Atticus, LLC will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by Atticus, LLC.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

A372.02 is registered for use on land primarily dedicated to the production of wheat, barley, triticale and fallow land.

A372.02 is registered for use on wheat, barley, triticale and fallow land in most states. Check with your state extension or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain **A372.02** is registered in your state. **A372.02** is not registered for use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, RioGrande, and Saquache counties of Colorado.

A372.02 is a dry-flowable granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale and fallow.

A372.02 is mixed in water or can be pre-slurried in water and added to liquid nitrogen carrier solutions and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. Use a surfactant in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label. **A372.02** is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

A372.02 controls weeds by postemergence activity. For best results, apply **A372.02** to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at application.

The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment

Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

A372.02 is absorbed through the foliage of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. Leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic from 1 to 3 weeks after application and the growing point subsequently dies.

Application of **A372.02** provides the best control in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not be as satisfactory. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

A372.02 may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (including extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may be sensitive to treatment with **A372.02** under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of such varieties may injure crops.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of symptoms is accelerated in weeds; in cold, dry conditions, expression of symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to **A372.02**.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application.

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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflicts with this **A372.02** label, **DO NOT** use in a tank mixture with **A372.02**.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field, grove, or mixing/loading station.
- **DO NOT** store pesticides near well sites.
- **DO NOT** apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the product may be washed or moved into contact with their roots, as injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result.
- **DO NOT** use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas.
- **DO NOT** use on grasses grown for seed.
- **DO NOT** apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate crops other than wheat and barley.
- **DO NOT** apply to frozen ground as surface runoff may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply to snow-covered ground.
- **DO NOT** apply to wheat, barley or triticale undersown with legumes, as injury to the forage may result.
- **DO NOT** exceed crop specific restrictions per acre in the Product Use Restriction Tables 1, 2, and 3
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per acre per year.

- **Retreatment Interval:** 14 days

PRECAUTIONS

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the wellsite.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.
- Wheat and barley varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Atticus, LLC recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **A372.02** to a small area.
- Under certain conditions (including: heavy rainfall, water-saturated soil, prolonged cold weather, wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures pre or post application, severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, disease, or insect damage) temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5- leaf stage. **DO NOT** apply **A372.02** to wheat or barley under these conditions if this crop response is unacceptable
- The combined treatment effects of **A372.02** postemergence preceded by preemergence wild oat herbicides may cause crop injury to spring wheat when crop stress (soil crusting, planting too deep, prolonged cold weather, or drought) causes poor seedling vigor.
- In the Pacific Northwest, to prevent cold weather-related crop injury, avoid making applications during winter months when weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe.
- To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, **DO NOT** apply to powdery dry or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage, or other cultural practices. Injury to immediately adjacent crops may occur when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains or pasture/rangeland.
- For ground applications applied to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA may improve weed control under these conditions.
- Preplant or preemergence applications of 2,4-D or herbicides containing 2,4-D made within 2 weeks of planting spring cereals may cause crop injury when used in conjunction with early postemergence applications of **A372.02**. For increased crop safety, delay **A372.02** treatment until crop tillering has begun.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

A372.02, which contains the active ingredient metsulfuron-methyl is a group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users must follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.

- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full rates of **A372.02** for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields before and after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your Atticus, LLC representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your Atticus, LLC representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective sites of actions for each target weed.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than Group 2 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- 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.
- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other sites of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 2 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two applications of **A372.02** and any other Group 2 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to- control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, including mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed- free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields, during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.
- 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 984-465-4800.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

FALLOW

Application Information

A372.02 may be used as a fallow treatment, in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Apply **A372.02** at 0.1 ounce per acre (0.0038 Lb. ai/A.) In the states of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas apply **A372.02** at 0.1 to 0.2 ounces per acre (0.0038 to 0.0075 Lb. ai/A.). When used in fallow, **DO NOT** exceed the maximum yearly rate for individual use sites.

Tank Mixtures in Fallow

A372.02 may be used as a fallow treatment, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. If the label instructions conflict with this label, **DO NOT** tank mix that product with **A372.02**. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

Restriction: For all applications of product, **DO NOT** exceed the restrictions in table 1 when using **A372.02** in tank mixes or sequential applications with other products containing metsulfuron-methyl.:

Crop/Use	Application Timing	Maximum Product Oz/A per Single Application	Maximum lb ai/A per Single Application	Maximum Oz/A of Product per Year	Maximum lb ai/A per Year	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Treatment Interval (Days)	Pre- Harvest Interval, Days
Fallow	In the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and actively growing	0.10	0.0038	0.10	0.0038	2	14	NA
Fallow (Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)	In the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and actively growing	0.20	0.0075	0.20	0.0075	1	-	NA

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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflicts with this **A372.02** label, **DO NOT** use in a tank mixture with **A372.02**.

WHEAT, BARLEY AND TRITICALE

Application Information

Apply 0.1 ounce **A372.02** per acre (0.0038 Lb. ai/A) to wheat, barley or triticale. Applications to Wheat (including durum), Barley and Triticale are limited to one 0.1 ounce per acre (0.0038 Lb. ai/A) application within one calendar year.

Dryland Wheat, Barley and Triticale (Except Durum Variety) - Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before boot. Applications to Dryland Wheat, Barley and Triticale (except durum variety) are limited to one 0.1

ounce per acre (0.0038 Lb. ai/A) application within one calendar year.

Durum Variety Spring Wheat - Make applications after the crop is tillering but before boot. Applications to durum variety Spring Wheat are limited to one 0.1 ounce per acre (0.0038 Lb. ai/A) application within one calendar year.

Irrigated Wheat and Barley - Make applications after the crop begins tillering but before boot. Delay first post-treatment irrigation for at least 3 days after treatment and **DO NOT** exceed 1 inch of water.

WHEAT, BARLEY AND TRITICALE - HARVEST AID

Application Information

Apply 0.1 ounce (0.0038 Lb. ai/A) of **A372.02** per acre in combination with 2,4-D or glyphosate containing products to aid in dry down of many broadleaved weeds, there by aiding grain harvest. Make applications after the crop has reached the hard dough stage, but no later than 10 days before harvest.

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** apply during boot and early heading, as crop injury may result.
- **Restriction:** For all applications of product, **DO NOT** exceed the restrictions in table 2 when using **A372.02** in tank mixes or sequential applications with other products containing metsulfuron-methyl.:

Table 2: Product Use Restrictions – Barley, Wheat, and Triticale								
Crop/Use	Application Timing	Maximum Product Oz/A per Single Application	Maximum lb ai/A per Single Application	Maximum Oz/A of Product per Year	Maximum lb ai/A per Year	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Treatment Interval (Days)	Pre-Harvest Interval, Days
Dryland wheat, barley and triticale	After the crop is in the 2 leaf stage, but before boot once per use season Or Harvest Aid - In combination with 2,4-D or glyphosate after the crop has reached the hard dough stage, but no later than 10 days before harvest	0.10	0.0038	0.10	0.0038	1	14	No grazing restrictions Harvest aid: 10 days
Durum variety spring wheat	After the crop is tillering, but before boot once per use season	0.10	0.0038	0.10	0.0038	1	14	No grazing restrictions

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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflicts with this **A372.02** label, **DO NOT** use in a tank mixture with **A372.02**.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Unless otherwise directed, treat when weeds are less than 4" tall or in diameter and are actively growing.

Effectiveness may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 4 hours after application.

WEEDS CONTROLLED - ALL CROPS

Blue/purple mustard*	Groundsel (common)	Smallseed falseflax
Bur buttercup (testiculate)	Henbit	Smartweed (green, ladythumb, pale)
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Kochia*	Snow speedwell
Common chickweed	Lambsquarters (common, slimleaf)	Tansymustard*
Common purslane	Mayweed chamomile	Treacle mustard (Bushy Wallflower)
Conical catchfly	Miners lettuce	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Cowcockle	Pigweed (redroot, smooth, tumble)	Volunteer sunflower
False chamomile	Plains coreopsis	Waterpod
Field pennycress (fanweed)	Prickly lettuce*	Wild mustard
Filaree	Russian thistle*	
Flixweed*	Shepherd's purse	

WEEDS SUPPRESSED ‡* - ALL CROPS

Canada thistle*	Corn gromwell*	Sowthistle (annual)*
Common sunflower*	Knotweed (prostrate)*	Wild buckwheat*

* See the **Specific Weed Problems** section.

‡ Weed suppression is a reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of suppression varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds, and the environmental conditions following treatment.

SPECIFIC WEED INSTRUCTIONS

Note: Thorough spray coverage of all weed species listed below is very important.

Blue Mustard, Flixweed, and Tansymustard: For best results, apply **A372.02** tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence to mustards, but before bloom.

Canada Thistle and Sowthistle: Apply either **A372.02** plus surfactant or **A372.02** plus 2,4-D or MCPA in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with the crop.

Corn Gromwell and Prostrate Knotweed: Apply **A372.02** plus surfactant when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D or MCPA with **A372.02** can improve results.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, apply **A372.02** in a tank mix with dicamba and 2,4-D, or bromoxynil and 2,4-D containing products. **A372.02** must be applied in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details).

Sunflower (common/volunteer): Apply either **A372.02** plus surfactant or **A372.02** plus 2,4-D or MCPA after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" to 4" tall and are actively growing. Use spray volumes of at least 3 gallons by air or 5 gallons by ground.

Wild Buckwheat: For best results, apply **A372.02** plus 2,4-D or MCPA when plants have no more than 3 true leaves (not counting the cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favor active weed growth.

TANK MIXTURES IN CEREALS (WHEAT, BARLEY AND TRITICALE) (For harvest aid tank mixtures in cereals, see **TANK MIXTURES IN HARVEST AID** section below.)

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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflicts with this **A372.02** label, **DO NOT** use in a tank mixture with **A372.02**.

A372.02 may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed under Weeds Suppressed, weeds resistant to **A372.02**, or weeds not listed under Weeds Controlled.

See table "**IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION FOR PRODUCTS REFERENCED IN THIS LABEL**" for the active ingredient(s) and EPA Reg. Number for each product mentioned for tank mix.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)

A372.02 can be used as a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA (ester formulations provide best results) herbicides after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 0.1 ounce (0.0038 Lb. ai/A) of **A372.02** per acre; add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at labeled rates. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 0.5 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Apply **A372.02** plus MCPA after the 3 to 5-leaf stage but before boot (with durum varieties **DO NOT** apply before tillering). Apply **A372.02** plus 2,4-D at labeled rates, after tillering, but before boot.

With Dicamba

For best results apply **A372.02** at 0.1 ounce per acre (0.0038 Lb. ai/A) with products containing the active ingredient dicamba. Surfactant maybe added to the mixture at 0.5 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Refer to the tank mix partner label for rates and use instructions.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) and Dicamba

A372.02 may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on tank mix partner labels.

Make applications at 0.1 ounce (0.0038 Lb. ai/A) of **A372.02** + products containing the active ingredient dicamba + products containing the active 2,4-D ester or amine at labeled rates per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1-2 pints of surfactant to the 3-way mixture, where necessary, as deemed by local recommendations. Use of additional surfactant may not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Refer to the tank mix partner labels for rates and further use instructions.

Apply this 3-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node). In spring wheat (including durum wheat) apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

DO NOT apply this 3-way mixture at high rates more than once a year or more than twice per year at the low rates.

With bromoxynil containing products

A372.02 may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, or fallow. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at labeled rates per acre.

With Stark Ultra or "Starane"

For improved control of Kochia (2 to 4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species, and wild buckwheat, **A372.02** may be tank mixed with Stark Ultra, "Starane", (Starane® Flex herbicide) Starane® NXT herbicide.

With Colt®+Salvo® Herbicide

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, **A372.02** may be tank mixed Colt+Salvo Herbicide.

With Colt®+Sword® Herbicide

For improved control of Kochia (2-4" tall) Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, **A372.02** may be tank mixed Colt + Sword Herbicide.

With Cryder or Maverick® Herbicide

A372.02, can be tank mixed with Cryder or Maverick herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat.

With Antik EC or Aim® EC Herbicide

A372.02, can be tank mixed with Antik EC or Aim EC herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With Stigmata, Stinger® Herbicide, Curtail® Herbicide, or Curtail® M Herbicide or WideMatch® Herbicide

A372.02, can be tank mixed with "Stinger", "Curtail", or "Curtail M" herbicides for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

With Express® herbicide (with TotalSol® Soluble Granules)

A372.02 may be tank mixed with Express® herbicide (with TotalSol® Soluble Granules) based on local recommendations.

With Harmony® Extra SG (with TotalSol® Soluble Granules)

A372.02 may be tank mixed with Harmony Extra SG (with TotalSol® Soluble granules) based on local recommendations.

With grass control products

Tank mixtures of **A372.02** and grass control products may result in poor grass control. Atticus, LLC advises that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer, or Atticus, LLC representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **A372.02** and the grass product to a small area.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** tank mix **A372.02** with "Hoelon" 3EC, as grass control may be reduced.

With Discover® NG herbicide

A372.02 can be tank mixed with "Discover NG" herbicide for improved control of weeds in spring wheat.

With "Everest" (Everest®2.0 Herbicide, Everest® 3.0 AG, Everest® 3.0) Herbicide **A372.02**, can be tank mixed with Everest®2.0 Herbicide, Everest® 3.0 AG, Everest® 3.0 for improved control of weeds in spring wheat.

With Insecticides and Fungicides

A372.02 may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on cereal grains. However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2 to 4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of **A372.02** with organophosphate insecticides may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply **A372.02** within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** use **A372.02** plus Malathion, as crop injury will result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing **A372.02** in fertilizer solution. **A372.02** must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the **A372.02** is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 0.5 pt to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 to 0.25% v/v) based on local recommendations.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or Atticus, LLC representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with **A372.02** and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label).

Note: In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response may occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carriersolutionswherewarmtemperaturesorwidelyfluctuatingday/night temperatures exist. In these areas consult your Agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or Atticus, LLC representative for a specific recommendation before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions. Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** add surfactant when using **A372.02** in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen Fertilizer solutions.
- **DO NOT** use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.
- **DO NOT** use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

Tank Mixtures in Harvest Aid

A tank mix of **A372.02** plus 2,4-D and surfactant, or glyphosate, will typically aid in dry down of many broadleaved weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest. Make postemergence application to actively growing weeds after the crop is in the hard dough stage. If weeds are not dry within 10 days after application, delay harvest until weeds are dry. See weeds listed in Weeds Controlled chart of this label.

With 2,4-D

Use 0.1 ounce (0.0038 Lb. ai/A) **A372.02** plus 0.25 to 0.5 pound active ingredient 2,4-D per acre on moderate weed infestations. Higher rates of 2,4-D may be used on large weeds if permitted by the 2,4-D brand labeling. Include 1 to 2 quarts surfactant per 100 gallons spray solution.

In addition to the weeds listed in Weeds Controlled chart of this label, the 2,4-D combination will also dry down common cocklebur, marestalk, puncturevine and common and wild sunflower. In areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, apply **A372.02** with surfactant only; however, this treatment may be less effective.

With Glyphosate

Use 0.1 ounce (0.0038 Lb. ai/A) **A372.02** plus the locally directed rate of glyphosate. **A372.02** requires the use of an adjuvant for optimum activity. Consult the glyphosate label or local directions for the amount of adjuvant to include.

A372.02 WITH MCPA, 2, 4-D AND/OR DICAMBA FOR SUPPRESSION OF WINTER ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS IN WINTER WHEAT TO BE GRAZED OUT IN THE STATES OF TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, NEW MEXICO and KANSAS

PRODUCT INFORMATION

A372.02 may be tank mixed with MCPA, 2,4-D and/or dicamba for suppression of winter annual broadleaf weeds in winter wheat to be grazed out and not harvested for grain, in the States of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and

Kansas.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For the suppression of winter annual broadleaf weeds (including henbit and mustards) in winter wheat in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Kansas, mix **A372.02** at 0.05 ounces per acre (0.0019 Lb. ai/A) with MCPA, 2,4-D and/or dicamba at labeled rates. Winter annual broadleaf weeds must be less than 1" tall or in the rosette stage for suppression. Add an advised nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.25 to 0.5%v/v).

Rotation Intervals for Crops in Non-Irrigated Land Following Use of A372.02 at 0.05 Ounces (0.0019 Lb. ai/A) per Acre on Wheat that will be Grazed Out*

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Sorghum, Grain	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
Cotton	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
Alfalfa	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22
Beans, Dry	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22

*grazing by livestock for the remainder to the year. **DO NOT** harvest any additional commodity on treated acreage during year.

Rotation Intervals for crops not covered above following the use of **A372.02** at 0.05 ounces (0.0019 Lb. ai/A) per acre on wheat that will be grazed out.

The minimum rotation interval is 22 months with at least 18" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- to any crop not listed in the Rotation Intervals table above
- if the soil pH is not in the specified range

To rotate to a crop at an interval shorter than specified, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to rotate to that crop. See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

Restrictions

This treatment is for use on winter wheat that will be grazed out and will not be harvested for grain.

Precautions

A372.02 suppresses weeds by postemergence activity. For best results, apply **A372.02** to young,

actively growing weeds. The degree and duration of suppression at 0.05 ounces (0.0019 Lb. ai/A) per acre may depend upon the following factors:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental condition at and following treatment.

GRAIN SORGHUM

APPLICATION INFORMATION

A372.02 is registered for use on irrigated or dryland grain sorghum in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas (North of I-20).

Use Rates: Apply **A372.02** at 0.05 ounce (0.0019 Lb. ai/A) per acre plus 2,4-D amine at labeled rate per acre. **DO NOT** use surfactant or crop oil.

Crop Stage: For optimum performance and crop safety, apply **A372.02** plus 2,4-D amine when grain sorghum is 3 to 15 inches in height. If sorghum is taller than 10 inches to the top of the canopy, use drop nozzles and keep spray off the foliage. Apply only before the boot stage. Read and follow all other use instructions, warnings and precautions on companion herbicide labels.

Sorghum varieties vary in sensitivity to 2,4-D amine. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D amine. Contact seed company and local county extension service for this information.

Pest Stage: Make application of **A372.02** plus 2,4-D amine when all, or a majority, of the weeds have germinated and emerged. For best results, spray when weeds are less than 6 inches tall.

Weeds Controlled with Tank Mix of A372.02 plus 2,4-D amine:

Pigweed species

Puncture vine

Velvetleaf

APPLICATION INFORMATION

A372.02 must be applied to grain sorghum by properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment.

A372.02 may be used on either dryland or irrigated grain sorghum. If application is made to irrigated sorghum, delay first post-treatment irrigation for at least 3 days after treatment. The first post-treatment irrigation must not exceed 1".

Use cultivation prior to **A372.02** + 2,4-Damine treatment to cover exposed brace roots of grain sorghum to minimize injury from 2,4-Damine.

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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflicts with this **A372.02** label, **DO NOT** use in a tank mixture with **A372.02**.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use on grain sorghum grown for seed production or syrup.
- **DO NOT** use on forage sorghum.
- **DO NOT** use for forage or silage within 30 days of application.
- **DO NOT** include a surfactant or crop oil to the tank mix.
- **DO NOT** apply this treatment under cold, wet weather conditions or to grain sorghum growing under stress caused by weather, insects or disease as crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply to long season grain sorghum varieties or grain sorghum that is planted after July 1, as crop injury or delayed maturity may occur.
- **DO NOT** exceed one (1) application per year.
- **A372.02** must be used with 2,4-D; in areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, follow requirement of the restriction. If 2,4-D use is prohibited, **DO NOT** use **A372.02** on grain sorghum.

For all applications of product, **DO NOT** exceed the restrictions in table 3 when using **A372.02** in tank mixes or sequential applications with other products containing metsulfuron-methyl.:

Crop/Use	Application Timing	Maximum Product Oz/A per Single Application	Maximum lb ai/A per Single Application	Maximum Oz/A of Product per Year	Maximum lb ai/A per Year	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Treatment Interval (Days)	Pre- Harvest Interval, Days
Grain Sorghum (dryland or irrigated in the states Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas – North of I- 20)	With 2,4-D. If application is made to irrigated sorghum, delay first post-treatment irrigation for at least 3 days and limit irrigation to not exceed 1 inch.	0.05	0.0019	0.05	0.0019	1	14	DO NOT use for forage or silage within 30 days of application

Precautions:

- Temporary crop yellowing and/or stunting may occur soon after application, especially when crop is under stress conditions.

SURFACTANTS

Spray Adjuvants

Applications of **A372.02** must include either a nonionic surfactant or a crop oil concentrate, except for grain sorghum. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used. Consult local Atticus, LLC fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with **A372.02** select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

Antifoaming agents may be needed. Consult your Ag dealer, applicator, or Atticus, LLC representative for a listing of advised surfactants.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply 0.06 to 0.50%v/v (0.5 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) – See Tank Mixtures section for additional information.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Exceptions: On all spring wheat and spring or winter barley use 0.5 to 1 quart per 100 gallons.

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1%v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 quarts/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), including 28% Nor 32% N, or 2 pounds/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 quarts/acre UAN or 4 pounds/acre AMS under arid conditions.
- **DO NOT** use liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by Atticus, LLC product management.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

DO NOT use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for surfactant.

GROUND APPLICATION

To obtain optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles.

For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 gallons per acre (GPA), flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 pounds per square inch (psi). For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings, use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

With "Raindrop RA" nozzles, use at least 30 GPA and ensure that nozzle spray patterns overlap 100%.

For flat-fan nozzles, use at least 3 GPA for applications to wheat or barley. Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

Wheat, Barley, Triticale and Fallow - use 1 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah.

When applying **A372.02** by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

A372.02 is measured using the **A372.02** volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by +/- 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

WITH LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTION FERTILIZER

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing **A372.02** in fertilizer solution.

A372.02 must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the **A372.02** is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting. If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 0.25 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.03% v/v).

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or Atticus, LLC representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with **A372.02** and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). **DO NOT** add surfactant when using **A372.02** in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Note: In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response may occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or widely fluctuating day/night temperatures exist. In these areas consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or Atticus, LLC representative for a specific recommendation before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions.

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response. **DO NOT** use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.

DO NOT use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

CROP ROTATION

Before using **A372.02**, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, **DO NOT** treat all of your wheat, barley, triticale or fallow acres at the same time.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of **A372.02** applied. **A372.02** breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase **A372.02** breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow **A372.02** breakdown.

Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture must be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.

* The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

Soil pH Limitations

DO NOT use **A372.02** on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, **A372.02** could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of **A372.02**.

Checking Soil pH

Before using **A372.02**, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on advised soil sampling procedures.

BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table), or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table, or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

Field Bioassay

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with **A372.02**. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer or Atticus, LLC representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

**Table 4. Rotational Intervals for Wheat, Barely and Oats
All Areas - Following Use of A372.02**

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Winter and spring wheat	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	1
Durum wheat, barley, spring/winter oat	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10

**Table 5. Rotation Intervals for Crops in Non-Irrigated Land
Following Use of A372.02**

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	County or Area				
Colorado	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		"BOLT" technology soybeans STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
Idaho	Southern Idaho	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Statewide	Peas Lentils Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22

		Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34
Kansas	Statewide	"BOLT" technology soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Central and Western Kansas (West of the Flint Hills)	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Western Kansas W. of Hwy. 183	Soybeans	7.5 or lower	22	22
			7.6–7.9	33	34
	Central Kansas; generally E. of Hwy. 183 and W. of the Flinthills	Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	12
STS Soybeans		7.9 or lower	15	4	
Montana	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower	22	22
		Alfalfa (hay only)	7.6–7.9	No restrictions	34
			7.5 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Nebraska	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22

		"BOLT" technology soybeans STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
	Generally W. of Hwy. 77 and E. of the Panhandle	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower	22	22
			7.6-7.9	33	34
New Mexico	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Eastern New Mexico	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
North Dakota	W. of Hwy. 1	"BOLT" technology soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	22	22
	E. of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	34	34
Oklahoma	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		"BOLT" technology soybeans STS Soybean	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4

	Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	E. of the Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
Oregon	Statewide	Peas	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Lentils Canola			
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
		Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34
South Dakota	Statewide	"BOLT" technology soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	S. of Hwy. 212 & E. of the Missouri River, & S. of Hwy. 34 & W. of Missouri River	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	13	12
	Generally E. of Missouri River & S. of Hwy. 14, & W. of Missouri River	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
Texas	Statewide	"BOLT" technology soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Panhandle	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12

		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	N. Central Texas*	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
<p>* The counties of N. Central Texas are: Archer, Baylor, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Callahan, Camp, Cass, Clay, Collin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Eastland, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Foard, Franklin, Grayson, Hardeman, Haskell, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Knox, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Nafarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Shackelford, Somervell, Stephens, Tarrant, Throckmorton, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wilbarger, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young.</p>					
Washington	Statewide	Peas	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Lentils Canola			
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
		Condiment mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34
Utah	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Wyoming	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Southern Wyoming	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
	Southern Wyoming (Goshen, Laramie, and Platte counties only)	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Northern Wyoming	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower	22	22

Rotation Intervals not covered above - The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- to any major field crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table)
- if the soil pH is not in the specified range
- or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than specified, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

RECROPPING INTERVALS FOR GRASSES ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

Whenever **A372.02** has previously been used in wheat, barley, triticale or fallow, the following grasses may be planted after the intervals specified in the tables below. The planting of grass and legume mixtures is not advised as injury to the legume may occur.

- Bentgrasses
- Blue grama
- Bluestems - Big, Little, Plains, Sand, WW Spar
- Buffalograss
- Galleta
- Green needlegrass
- Green sprangletop
- Indian ricegrass
- Lovegrasses - Sand, Weeping
- Orchardgrass (excluding Paiute)
- Prairie sandreed
- Sand dropseed
- Sheep fescue
- Sideoats grama
- Switchgrass
- Wild-ryegrasses - Beardless, Russian
- Wheatgrasses - Crested, Intermediate, Pubescent, Slender, Streambank, Tall, Thickspike, Western

Table 6: ROTATION INTERVALS

Locations:	Soil pH	Use Rate (ounces/acre)	Minimum Interval for Planting Grasses
MN, MT, ND, SD, and Northern WY:	7.5 or lower	0.1 (0.0038 Lb. ai/A)	4 months (all grasses)
	7.6 to 7.9	0.1 (0.0038 Lb. ai/A)	4 months (Wheatgrasses only)
AR, CO, ID, KS, LA, NE, NM, OK, OR, TX, UT, WA, Southern WY:	7.9 or lower	0.1 (0.0038 Lb. ai/A)	2 months (all grasses)

FOR USE IN THE STATES OF COLORADO, IDAHO, MINNESOTA, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NORTH DAKOTA, OREGON, SOUTH DAKOTA AND WASHINGTON

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply **A372.02** at 0.033 ounces/acre (0.0012 Lb. ai/A) when combined with at least one additional herbicide registered for use on the same crop including EXPRESS® with Total Sol®, "Dicamba XP", and GR1™.

Fields treated with **A372.02** at 0.033 ounces/acre (0.0012 Lb. ai/A) may be rotated to the following crops at the specified intervals when located in the states of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota and

Washington; and outside of the Red River Valley in the states of North Dakota and Minnesota. Read and follow all label instructions for rotational crops and intervals for any companion products before using these mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

CROP ROTATION

Follow the rotational intervals for **A372.02** at 0.1 ounces per acre (0.0038 Lb. ai/A) listed in the following sections of the **A372.02** label: Rotational Intervals for Cereals All Areas - Following Use of **A372.02** at 0.1 ounce per Acre (0.0038 Lb. ai/A), and Rotational Intervals for Crops in Non-Irrigated Land Following Use of **A372.02** at 0.1 ounce per Acre (0.0038 Lb. ai/A) for the states of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota (outside of the Red River Valley), Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington. For the State of Minnesota outside of the Red River Valley the rotational intervals listed in Table 7 below must be followed.

Table 7.

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Sorghum, Grain	7.9 or lower	11
Peas, Dry/Green	7.9 or lower	11
Canola	7.9 or lower	11
Flax	7.9 or lower	11
Lentils	6.8 or lower	11
	6.9 to 7.9	22
Alfalfa	6.8 or lower	11
	6.9 to 7.9	22
Beans, Dry	6.8 or lower	11
	6.9 to 7.9	22
Sunflower	7.9 or lower	11
Field Corn	7.9 or lower	12
“BOLT” technology soybeans	7.9 or lower	4
Soybean	7.9 or lower	12
Wheat (spring, durum or winter), triticale or spring barley	7.9 or lower	1 day

Rotation Intervals for Crops, and/or Soil pH Not Listed Above:

- Refer to the EPA-registered package label for the appropriate rotational crop interval. To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than specified, a field bioassay must be successfully completed for that crop. Also, a field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay on the **A372.02** EPA-registered package label for further information.

Restrictions:

- When **A372.02** is applied at 0.033 ounces/acre, **DO NOT** use liquid fertilizer in addition to, or as a substitute for, a surfactant.

- **DO NOT** use on soils with pH greater than 7.9 (for example, highly calcareous soils) if the following rotated crop is sensitive to **A372.02**. Extended soil residual activity could adversely affect minimum rotation intervals for all crops.

GRAZING/HAYING

There are no grazing restrictions on **A372.02**.

Treated vegetation may be cut for forage or hay. Coveralls, shoes plus socks, must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 0.25 to 0.33 full of water (If using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Tank Mixtures sections for additional details).
2. While agitating, add the required amount of **A372.02**.
3. Continue agitation until the **A372.02** is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the **A372.02** is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. **A372.02** must be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply **A372.02** spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If **A372.02** and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the **A372.02** in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the **A372.02**.

DO NOT use **A372.02** with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when the crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid crop injury.

DO NOT make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or under weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to the **Spray Drift Management** section of the label.

Continuous agitation is required to keep **A372.02** in suspension.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before **A372.02** is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in **After Spraying A372.02** section of this label.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of **A372.02** are applied, it is advised that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the

tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

After Spraying A372.02 and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Grain Sorghum or Fallow
To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of **A372.02** as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
 2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
 3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
 4. Repeat step 2.
 5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
 6. If only Ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) specified on this label. **DO NOT** exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
- Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or an Atticus-approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or Atticus representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

1. **Attention: DO NOT** use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. **DO NOT** clean equipment in an enclosed area. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is advised prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
2. When **A372.02** is tank mixed with other pesticides, examine all required cleanout procedures and follow the most rigorous procedure.
3. In addition to this cleanout procedure, follow all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products as per the individual labels.
4. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of **A372.02** and applications of other pesticides to **A372.02** -sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is advised that a sprayer be dedicated to **A372.02** to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height advised by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, 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.

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- 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.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles – Follow nozzle manufacturer's directions for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, orient nozzles parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aurally to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

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

HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS:

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

BOOM-LESS GROUND APPLICATIONS

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive’s label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology CPDA)

Table 8. IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION FOR PRODUCTS REFERENCED IN THIS LABEL

REGISTERED PRODUCTS REFERENCED IN THIS LABEL FOR TANK OR MENTIONED FOR OTHER REASONS		
Product Name	Active Ingredient(s)	EPA Registration Number
AIM® EC Herbicide	Carfentrazone-ethyl	279-3241
Colt®+Salvo® Herbicide	2,4-D + Fluroxypyr	34704-1010
Colt®+Sword® Herbicide	2,4-D + Fluroxypyr	34704-1011
Curtail® Herbicide	Clopyralid	62719-48
Curtail® M Herbicide	Clopyralid + MCPA	62719-86
Cryder	Sulfosulfuron	91234-119
Discover® NG Herbicide	Clodinafop-Propargyl	100-1173
EXPRESS® Herbicide (with TotalSol® Soluble Granules)	Tribenuron methyl	279-9594
Everest® 2.0 Herbicide	Flucarbazone-Sodium	66330-391
Everest® 3.0 AG	Flucarbazone-Sodium	66330-433

Everest® 3.0 Herbicide	Flucarbazone-Sodium	66330-429
HARMONY® Extra SG (with TotalSol® Soluble Granules)	Thifensulfuron-methyl, Tribenuron methyl	279-9602
Maverick® Herbicide	Sulfosulfuron	524-500
Stinger® Herbicide	Clopyralid	62719-73
Starane® Flex Herbicide	Florasulam + Fluroxypyr	62719-604
Starane® NXT Herbicide	Fluroxypur + Bromoxynil	62719-557
Stark Ultra	Fluroxypyr	91234-45
Stigmata	Clopyralid	91234-60
Widematch® Herbicide	Clopyralid + Fluroxypyr	62719-512

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 must 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:

[Nonrefillable Plastic Bags: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.]

[Plastic Container: 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.]

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. To the extent consistent with applicable law, 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.

[A372.02] is a trademark of Atticus, LLC

[Ally® XP] is a registered trademark of E.I. duPont de Nemours & Company.

{LANGUAGE ON LABEL AFFIXED TO CONTAINER}

METSULFURON-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
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A372.02^[TM]

[Contains metsulfuron-methyl, the active ingredient used in Ally® XP.]
Dry Flowable

For use on Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Grain Sorghum and Fallow

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	(% by weight)
Metsulfuron-methyl.....	60.00%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	40.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Contains 0.60 lb metsulfuron-methyl per pound.

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 on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at 1-844-685-9173 for emergency medical treatment information. For general information on this product, call 984-465-4800, or contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at http://npic.orst.edu .	

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

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and waterproof gloves. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

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

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

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

WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES

This product has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying this product if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

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 must 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:

[Nonrefillable Plastic Bags: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.] **[Plastic Container:** 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 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, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.]

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

[A372.02 is not manufactured, or distributed by FMC Corporation, seller of Ally® XP.]

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

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