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

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
91234-389	2/3/26

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
A376.04

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Atticus, LLC
940 NW Cary Parkway, Suite 200
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 (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.

Continues page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Elizabeth Fertich, Product Manager 04
Invertebrate & Vertebrate Branch 1
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Date: 2/3/26

EPA Form 8570-6

2. The data requirements for storage stability and corrosion characteristics (Guidelines 830.6317 and 830.6320) are not satisfied. You have 18 months from the date of registration to provide these data.

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

    - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 91234-389."

4. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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) lists 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.

The record for this product currently contains the following CSF(s):

- Basic CSF dated 11/10/2023

If you have any questions, please contact Autumn Metzger at Metzger.autumn@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}

METSULFURON-METHYL	**GROUP**	**2**	**HERBICIDE**
CHLORSULFURON	**GROUP**	**2**	**HERBICIDE**

A376.04 [™]

[*Alternate Brand Name: Rordux Plus*]

[Contains chlorsulfuron, the active ingredient used in Cimarron® Plus.

A376.04 is not manufactured, or distributed by Bayer Environmental Science, seller of Cimarron® Plus.{*}]

For use on Rangeland, Pastures, Grass Hay Fields, or Grasses in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Non-Crop Sites.

For use in Wheat, Barley, and Fallow ONLY in the states of Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

[DRY-FLOWABLE GRANULE]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**(% by weight)**
Metsulfuron-Methyl: Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	48.0%
Chlorsulfuron: 2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl]benzenesulfonamide	15.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	37.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

[See inside label booklet for First Aid, [additional] Precautionary Statements, and Directions for Use.]
[See below for additional Precautionary Statements]

{*Note to reviewer: If used on the final product packaging, the Contains Statement and corresponding disclaimer will both appear on the front panel of the label in close proximity to each other.}

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-XX
EPA Est. No.:
Net Contents: [2 oz.] [10 oz.] [1 lb.]

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

ACCEPTED
02/03/2026
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 91234-389

{LANGUAGE INSIDE BOOKLET}

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at **1-844-685-9173** for emergency medical treatment information.	

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed. 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. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof or chemical-resistant gloves made of material such as polyethylene or polyvinylchloride.
- Shoes plus socks

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

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft 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, 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 washwater or rinsate.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

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

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for weeks after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of chlorsulfuron and metsulfuron-methyl 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.

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.

WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES ADVISORY

A376.04 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 affects the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying **A376.04** if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. **A376.04** must be used in accordance with the directions for use on this label. Always read the entire label including the Limitations of Warranty and Liability.

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, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Noncrop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

A376.04 is a dry-flowable granule that controls or suppresses broadleaf weeds and brush. **A376.04** 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. A spray adjuvant must be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label. **A376.04** is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

Not registered for use by California.

A376.04 controls weeds by preemergence and postemergence activity. For best results, apply **A376.04** to young, actively growing weeds. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled. 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 factors:

- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- Weed size and maturity at application
- Environmental conditions during and following treatment
- Application rate and coverage

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

A376.04 is absorbed through the foliage and roots 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. The final effects on annual weeds are evident about 4 to 6 weeks after application. The ultimate effects on perennial weeds and woody plants occur in the growing seasons following application.

One to two inches of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation (enough to wet the top 2-3 inches of soil profile) is needed to move **A376.04** into the weed root zone before the next flush of weeds emerge. The amount of moisture required for sufficient activation increases with crop or weed residue and for finer textured soils. Without sufficient rainfall or sprinkler irrigation to move **A376.04** into the weed root zone, weeds that germinate after treatment will not be controlled.

Application of **A376.04** provides the best control in vigorously growing grasses that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin grass may not be as satisfactory. However, a grass canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

Grasses that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (including extremes in temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions (including soils low in potassium), or cultural practices (including over-grazing), may be injured by applications of **A376.04**. In addition, different species of grass crops may be sensitive to treatment with **A376.04** under otherwise normal conditions (see **Application Timing for Established Grasses**). Application of **A376.04** to these species may result in injury.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds and brush; in cold and/or dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds and brush hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to **A376.04**. Weed and brush control or suppression may be reduced if rainfall, sprinkler irrigation or snowfall occurs within 4 hours after application.

Weed control needs to be part of an overall management plan which includes good fertility, adequate moisture (rainfall, irrigation), insect and rodent control, and other agronomic practices that maximize grass growth. Consult your state cooperative extension service, local agricultural dealer, professional consultant or other qualified authority for specific instructions regarding proper management of rangeland, pastures, grass hay fields, wheat or barely.

RESTRICTIONS

- It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. DO NOT make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water including lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.
- DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
    - DO NOT apply **A376.04** or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
    - 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 contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- DO NOT apply to irrigated land where the tailwater will be used to irrigate crops.
- DO NOT apply to frozen or snow-covered ground as surface runoff may occur.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. DO NOT apply **A376.04** when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soil are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated.
- Check with your state extension or Department of Agriculture before use to be certain **A376.04** is registered in your state. DO NOT use **A376.04** in the following counties of Colorado: Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saquache.
- DO NOT use this product in California.
- Applications may make some toxic plants more palatable as the weeds are dying. DO NOT graze treated areas until toxic plants are dry and unpalatable to livestock.

For Wheat, Barley, or Fallow Use Sites (Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas ONLY)

- Treated vegetation may be cut for forage or hay. Coveralls, waterproof gloves, and shoes plus socks must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment.
- **Wheat and Barley:**
    - DO NOT apply more than 0.125 oz. (0.0038 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0012 lb. chlorsulfuron) per acre of **A376.04** in a single application.
    - DO NOT apply more than 0.125 oz. (0.0038 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0012 lb. chlorsulfuron) per acre per year of **A376.04**.
    - DO NOT make more than one application per year of **A376.04**.
- **Fallow:**
    - DO NOT apply more than 0.25 oz. (0.0075 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0023 lb. chlorsulfuron) per acre of **A376.04** in a single application.
    - DO NOT apply more than 0.25 oz. (0.0075 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0023 lb. chlorsulfuron) per acre per year of **A376.04** in applications.
    - DO NOT make more than two applications per year of **A376.04** on when using reduced application rates.
    - Allow at least 14 days between applications of **A376.04**.

For Rangeland, Pastures, Grass Hay Fields, or Grasses in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Use Sites

- DO NOT apply more than 2 oz. (0.06 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0188 lb. chlorsulfuron) per acre of **A376.04** in a single application.
- DO NOT apply more than 2 oz. (0.06 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0188 lb. chlorsulfuron) per acre per year of **A376.04**.
- DO NOT make more than two applications per year of **A376.04** when using reduced application rates.
- Allow at least 14 days between applications of **A376.04**.
- If tank-mixing or sequentially applying products containing metsulfuron-methyl, DO NOT apply more than the equivalent of 1 oz. of metsulfuron-methyl per acre per year.
- If tank-mixing or sequentially applying products containing chlorsulfuron, DO NOT apply more than the equivalent of 1 oz. of chlorsulfuron per acre per year.

For Non-Cropland Use Sites

- DO NOT apply more than 5 oz. (0.15 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0469 lb. chlorsulfuron) per acre, [0.115 oz. (0.003 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0011 lb. chlorsulfuron) per 1,000 sq. ft.,] of **A376.04** in a single application.
- DO NOT apply more than 5 oz. (0.15 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0469 lb. chlorsulfuron) per acre, [0.115 oz. (0.003 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0011 lb. chlorsulfuron) per 1,000 sq. ft.,] per year of **A376.04** in applications.
- DO NOT make more than two applications per year of **A376.04** when using reduced application rates.
- Allow at least 14 days between applications of **A376.04**.
- When used as directed, there is no grazing or haying restriction for use rates of 2 oz. (0.06 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0188 lb. chlorsulfuron) per acre, [0.046 oz. (0.0014 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0005 lb. chlorsulfuron) per 1,000 sq. ft.,] of **A376.04** or less.
- At use rates greater than 2 oz./acre and up to 4 oz./acre (0.12 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0376 lb. chlorsulfuron), [0.046 oz./1,000 sq. ft. and up to 0.092 oz./1,000 sq. ft. (0.0014 – 0.0029 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0005 – 0.0009 lb. chlorsulfuron),] of **A376.04**, forage grasses may be cut for hay, fodder or green forage and fed to livestock, including lactating animals, 3 days after treatment.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- **A376.04** may cause injury to desirable trees and plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to **A376.04** during their development or growing stage.
- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Atticus, LLC specifies 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 **A376.04** to a small area. Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in sensitivity to **A376.04** so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- Under certain conditions including heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after **A376.04** application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. **A376.04** must not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as grass injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.
- Applications of **A376.04** to sites undersown with legume crops may cause severe injury to the legumes. Legumes in a seeding mixture may be severely injured or killed following an application of **A376.04**.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, to surfaces paved with materials including asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of **A376.04**. Treated soil needs to be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for **A376.04** movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- For ground applications applied to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced.
- Avoid disturbing (e.g. mowing) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.
- When using tank mixtures of **A376.04** with companion herbicides, read and follow all use instructions, application rates, warnings, and precautions appearing on the labels. Follow the most restrictive label instructions for each of the herbicides used.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. 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.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or target vegetation unless making a pasture and rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the crop or target vegetation.
- 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.

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 ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

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

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially 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.

DRIFT CONTROL ADJUVANTS
A drift control adjuvant may be used to reduce the potential for drift. However, because it is the combined physical-chemical properties of all the ingredients in the spray mix that can determine drift potential, the applicator must confirm that the drift control adjuvant used is having the desired effect with the tank mix that is being applied. If a drift control adjuvant is used, follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's label. Do not use an adjuvant which increases viscosity with application systems that cannot accommodate viscous sprays.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT
When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the application equipment upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.). Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.

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

Handheld Technology Applications:
Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be considered for use on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants. Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too firmly established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and if possible eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

A376.04 contains the active ingredients metsulfuron-methyl and chlorsulfuron which are Group 2 Herbicides based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected.

Follow the best management practices listed below to delay the development of herbicide resistant weeds.

- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- 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.
- 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.

- Contact your local sales 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 mechanisms of actions for each target weed.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Atticus distributor, Atticus representative or call 1-984-465-4800.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use nonchemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- To the extent possible, do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers.
- 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 weeds 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.

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.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Unless otherwise specified, applications of **A376.04** must include either an oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant. If another herbicide is tank mixed with **A376.04**, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed. All adjuvants used must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

CROP OIL CONCENTRATE (COC) OR MODIFIED SEED OIL (MSO)

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gal. per 100 gal. 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.

NONIONIC SURFACTANT (NIS)

- Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 qt. per 100 gal. spray solution) or 0.5% under arid conditions.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.
- On fescue and timothy pastures use only NIS at a more limited rate. See Fescue or Timothy Precautions.

AMMONIUM NITROGEN FERTILIZER

An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer can be added to NIS, COC or MSO and may enhance weed control.

- Use 2 quarts/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), e.g. 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lbs./acre of a spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt./acre UAN or 4 lbs./acre AMS under arid conditions.
- DO NOT use low rates of fertilizer as a substitute for NIS, COC or MSO.
- See **Tank Mixtures with Liquid Solution Fertilizer** for instructions on using fertilizer as a carrier in place of water.

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.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

A376.04 is measured using the **A376.04** volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by +/- 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank a quarter to one third 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 **A376.04**.
3. Continue agitation until the **A376.04** is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the **A376.04** is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Mix **A376.04** thoroughly 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 spray adjuvants. Always add spray adjuvants last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply **A376.04** spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If **A376.04** and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the **A376.04** in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner or adjuvant from interfering with the dissolution of the **A376.04**.

DO NOT use **A376.04** with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

APPLICATION METHOD

Ground Broadcast Application

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

For flat-fan nozzles, use at least 10 GPA for broadcast applications.

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 wide angle (120°) hollow cone drift-reduction nozzles [("Raindrop® RA")], use at least 30 GPA and ensure that nozzle spray patterns overlap 100%.

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

Ground Spot Application

Spot applications may be made using equipment including back pack, ATV, or hand sprayers. Thorough coverage of foliage and stems is necessary to optimize results. Use an adjustable cone-jet nozzle with an orifice size of X6 to X12 or equivalent. The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the weeds or brush and the application equipment used.

Aerial Application

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage. Use a minimum of 3 GPA.

When applying **A376.04** 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 **MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT** section of this label.

Chemigation
DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system.

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

Be sure to properly calibrate air or ground equipment 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 **A376.04** in suspension.

Before Spraying A376.04
Spray equipment must be clean before **A376.04** is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined below.

At the End of the Day
When multiple loads of **A376.04** are applied, it is directed 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 A376.04 and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Pasture, Rangeland, or CRP
To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of **A376.04** 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) listed 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 a cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your agricultural dealer, or applicator representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

- **Attention:** DO NOT use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. DO NOT clean equipment in an enclosed area.
- Steam-clean aerial spray tanks prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
- When **A376.04** is tank mixed with other pesticides, examine all required cleanout procedures and follow the most rigorous procedure.
- In addition to this cleanout procedure, follow all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products as per the individual labels.
- Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of **A376.04** and applications of other pesticides to **A376.04** sensitive crops during the same spray season, dedicate a sprayer to **A376.04** to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

CROP ROTATION

MINIMUM ROTATIONAL INTERVALS

Minimum rotation intervals (the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting) are determined by the rate of breakdown of **A376.04** applied. **A376.04** 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 **A376.04** breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow **A376.04** 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, monitor soil temperatures and soil moisture regularly when considering crop rotations.

SOIL PH LIMITATIONS

A376.04 can have extended residual activity when applied on soils with pH higher than 7.9. Sufficient time must be allowed between application and planting of sensitive crops (all crops other than labeled perennial grasses; See **Established Grasses** Section). Under certain conditions, **A376.04** could remain active in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring subsequent crops.

Checking Soil pH

Before using **A376.04**, 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 specified soil sampling procedures.

BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed (See the **Rotation Intervals** tables), 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. To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop(s) or grass(es) you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with **A376.04**. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) or grass(es) grown in the test strips. If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

Before using **A376.04**, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility in wheat and barley, DO NOT treat all of your wheat or barley acres at the same time. If rotational flexibility is desired for pasture, rangeland, grass hay fields or CRP, DO NOT treat all of your pasture acres at the same time.

ROTATIONAL INTERVALS FOR CEREALS

All Areas - Following Use of A376.04 at 0.125 - 0.25 oz. /Acre (0.0038 - 0.0075 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0012 - 0.0023 lb. chlorsulfuron)

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

ROTATIONAL INTERVALS FOR CROPS IN NON-IRRIGATED LAND

Following Use of A376.04 at 0.125 oz./Acre (0.0038 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0012 lb. chlorsulfuron)

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	County or Area				
Kansas	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Central & Western Kansas (West of the Flint Hills)	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Imidazolinone-resistant [(Clearfield®)] Corn	7.9 or lower	15	4
	Western Kansas W. of Hwy. 183	Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6–7.9	22 33	22 34
	Central Kansas; generally E. of Hwy. 183 and W. of the Flinthills	Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Sulfonylurea-tolerant [(STS®)] Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	4
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
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
		Imidazolinone-resistant [(Clearfield®)] Corn, Sulfonylurea-tolerant [(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
Texas	Statewide	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

* 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, Tarrent, Throckmorton, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wilbarger, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young.

ROTATION INTERVALS IN PASTURE, RANGELAND, GRASS HAY FIELDS OR CRP FOR OVERSEEDING, RENOVATION AND RECROP

Location	Crop or Grass Species	Maximum A376.04 Rate (oz./acre)*	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass, tall fescue	Up to 0.25	4
	Wheat (except durum)	Up to 0.375	1
	Durum, barley, oat	Up to 0.375	10
ALL STATES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE	Red clover, white clover and sweet clover	Up to 0.25	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass	Up to 0.25	6
	Tall fescue	Up to 0.25	18
	Wheat (except durum)	Up to 0.25	1
	Durum, barley, oat	Up to 0.25	10
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL pH OF 7.5 OR LESS	Russian wildrye	Up to 0.625	1
	Green needlegrass, switchgrass, sheep fescue	Up to 1.25	1
	Meadow brome, smooth brome, alta fescue, red fescue, meadow foxtail, orchardgrass, Russian wildrye, timothy	Up to 1.25	2
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL pH OF 7.9 OR LESS	Alkali sacoton, mountain brome, blue grama, thickspike wheatgrass	Up to 1.25	1
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass	Up to 0.625	2
	Western wheatgrass	Up to 1.25	2
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass, big bluestem	Up to 1.25	3
	Field corn, Soybeans	Up to 0.375	12
	Sulfonylurea-tolerant [(STS®) soybean	Up to 0.25	6
		Up to 1.25	12
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV WITH SOIL pH OF 7.0 OR LESS	Field corn, Soybeans	Up to 0.625	12
	Sulfonylurea-tolerant [(STS®) soybean	Up to 0.25	6
		Up to 1.25	12

A376.04 Rate (Oz./Acre)	Metsulfuron-Methyl (Lbs. ai/Acre)	Chlorsulfuron (Lbs. ai/Acre)
0.25	0.0075	0.0023
0.375	0.0113	0.0035
0.625	0.0188	0.0059
1.25	0.0375	0.0117

USE SITE-SPECIFIC APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

WHEAT AND BARLEY
(KANSAS, NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, AND TEXAS ONLY)

A376.04 may be applied alone for control of emerged broadleaf weeds post-emergence, or in combination with other suitable registered herbicides for wheat and barley in the states of Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

CROP	APPLICATION TIMING	USE RATE (oz./acre)	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Irrigated Wheat and Barley	After tillering but before boot	0.125 (0.0038 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0012 lb. chlorsulfuron)	**Adjuvant:** Include a non-ionic surfactant as an adjuvant. Thorough spray coverage of all weed species is very important. **Application timing:** DO NOT apply during boot and early heading, as crop injury may result. **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 must not exceed 1 inch of water. **Dryland Wheat and Barley:** Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before boot.
Dryland Wheat and Barley	2-leaf stage but before boot		

TANK MIXTURES – WHEAT AND BARLEY

Read and follow all manufacturers label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, DO NOT tank mix the herbicide with **A376.04**. If another herbicide is tank mixed with **A376.04** to increase the broadleaf weed spectrum, select adjuvants based on the adjuvant limitations of the companion herbicide.

Applications 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 **A376.04** in fertilizer solution.

A376.04 must first be slurried with water then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g. 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the **A376.04** 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 specifications.

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, or fieldman for specifications before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with **A376.04** and fertilizer, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). DO NOT add surfactant when using **A376.04** in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer 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.

GRAZING

There are no grazing restrictions on **A376.04**.

WEED CONTROL INFORMATION

A376.04 may be applied post emergence to control or suppress weeds listed on, but not limited to, this label. For best results, treat weeds when they are small and actively growing. Unless otherwise directed, treat when broadleaf weeds are less than 4" tall or in diameter (natural size - not after mowing or grazing).

Weeds Controlled in Wheat and Barley

0.125 oz./acre (0.0038 lb. metsulfuron-methyl; 0.0012 lb. chlorsulfuron)			
Annual sowthistle*‡	Corn gromwell*‡	Mayweed chamomile	Smooth pigweed†
Blue/purple mustard*	Cowcockle	Miners lettuce	Snow speedwell
Bur buttercup (testiculate)	False chamomile	Pale smartweed	Tansymustard*
Canada thistle*‡	Field pennycress (fanweed)	Plains coreopsis	Texas filaree
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Filaree	Prickly lettuce*†	Treacle mustard*† (Bushy Wallflower)
Common broomweed	Flixweed*†	Prostrate knotweed *‡	Tumble mustard
Common chickweed†	Green Smartweed	Redroot pigweed†	Tumble pigweed
Common groundsel	Henbit	Russian thistle*†	Volunteer sunflower*‡
Common lambsquarters†	Jim Hill mustard	Shepherd's purse	Waterpod
Common purslane	Kochia*†	Slimleaf lambsquarters	Wild buckwheat*‡
Common sunflower*‡	Ladysthumb	Smallseed falseflax*†	Wild mustard
Conical catchfly			Wild sunflower*‡

*See the **Specific Weed Problems in Wheat and Barley** 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.

†Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. See **WEED RESISTANCE** section of the label for more information.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS IN WHEAT AND BARLEY

Blue Mustard, flixweed, small seeded falseflax, tansymustard, treacle mustard: For best results, apply **A376.04** tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence to mustards, but before bloom. For Tansy mustard, Flixweed, Treacle mustard and Small seeded falseflax control, apply 0.125 oz. of **A376.04** (0.0038 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0012 lb. chlorsulfuron) per acre plus 2,4-D ester.

Canada thistle and annual sowthistle: Apply **A376.04** plus surfactant or **A376.04** 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 **A376.04** 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 **A376.04** can improve results.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use **A376.04** in a tank mix with dicamba plus 2,4-D or bromoxynil plus 2,4-D ester. Apply in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2"across and are actively growing.

Sunflower (common, volunteer, or wild): Apply either **A376.04** plus surfactant or **A376.04** 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 **A376.04** 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.

FALLOW
(KANSAS, NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, AND TEXAS ONLY)

A376.04 may be applied alone for control of emerged broadleaf weeds post-emergence, or in combination with other suitable registered herbicides for fallow weed control in the states of Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

CROP/USE SITE	APPLICATION TIMING	USE RATE (oz./acre)	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Fallow	Any time from the spring through the fall	0.125 – 0.250 (0.0038 - 0.0075 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0012 - 0.0023 lb. chlorsulfuron)	**Adjuvant:** Include a nonionic surfactant, petroleum based crop oil concentrate, or vegetable-seed oil-based product (methylated seed oils are considered a vegetable seed-based oil). When using more than 0.125 oz./acre of **A376.04** (0.0038 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0012 lb. chlorsulfuron), the fallow area is best planted to cereals (a field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any other crop). See **CROP ROTATION** section for more information. **Application timing: A376.04** may be used as a fallow treatment any time from the spring through the fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

TANK MIXTURES - FALLOW

Read and follow all manufacturers label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, DO NOT tank mix the herbicide with **A376.04**. If another herbicide is tank mixed with **A376.04** to increase the broadleaf weed spectrum, select adjuvants based on the adjuvant limitations of the companion herbicide.

WEED CONTROL INFORMATION

A376.04 may be applied post emergence to control or suppress weeds listed on, but not limited to, this label. For best results, treat weeds when they are small and actively growing. Unless otherwise directed, treat when broadleaf weeds are less than 4" tall or in diameter (natural size - not after mowing or grazing).

Weeds Controlled in Fallow Applications

0.125 - 0.25 oz./acre (0.0038 - 0.0075 lb. Metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0012 - 0.0023 lb. chlorsulfuron)			
Annual sowthistle*‡	Conical catchfly	Mayweed chamomile	Smooth pigweed†
Blue/purple mustard*	Corn gromwell*‡	Miners lettuce	Snow speedwell
Bur buttercup (testiculate)	Cowcockle	Pale smartweed	Tansymustard*
Buttercup	Cutleaf evening primrose*‡	Plains coreopsis	Texas filaree
Canada thistle*‡	Dandelion	Plantain (except buckhorn)	Treacle mustard*† (Bushy Wallflower)
Carolina geranium	False chamomile	Prickly lettuce*†	Tumble mustard
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Field pennycress (fanweed)	Prostrate knotweed*‡	Tumble pigweed
Common broomweed	Flixweed*	Redroot pigweed†	Volunteer sunflower*‡
Common chickweed	Green smartweed	Russian thistle*†	Waterpod
Common groundsel	Henbit	Shepherd's purse	Wild buckwheat*‡
Common lambsquarters†	Jim Hill mustard	Slimleaf lambsquarters	Wild garlic*

Common purslane	Kochia*†	Smallseed falseflax*†	Wild mustard
Common sunflower*‡	Ladysthumb		Wild sunflower*‡

*See the **Specific Weed Problems** in Fallow 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.

†Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. See **WEED RESISTANCE** section of the label for more information.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS IN FALLOW

Blue Mustard, flixweed, small seeded falseflax, tansymustard, treacle mustard: For best results, apply **A376.04** tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence to mustards, but before bloom. For Tansy mustard, Flixweed, Treacle mustard and Small seeded falseflax control, apply **A376.04** plus 2,4-D ester.

Canada thistle, annual sowthistle and cutleaf evening primrose: Apply **A376.04** plus surfactant or **A376.04** 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 **A376.04** 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 **A376.04** can improve results.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use **A376.04** in a tank mix with dicamba plus 2,4-D or bromoxynil plus 2,4-D ester. Apply 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, or wild): Apply either **A376.04** plus surfactant or **A376.04** 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 **A376.04** 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.

Wild Garlic: For best results, apply **A376.04** in the early spring when wild garlic is less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth.

RANGELAND, PASTURES, GRASS HAY FIELDS AND CRP

A376.04 is registered for use on land primarily dedicated to the production of grass forage in rangeland, pastures, grass hay fields or grasses in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). This product may be used on selected uncultivated areas (fence rows, farmyards, and rights-of-way) directly adjacent to, or which transect or pass through, treated pastures, rangeland, or CRP, where grazing or harvesting for animal feed of those uncultivated areas may occur.

NEW PLANTINGS

A376.04 can be used for the control or suppression of broadleaf weeds to aid in the establishment of the following perennial native or improved grasses planted in rangeland, pastures, grass hay fields or acres enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP):

- Blue Grama
- Bluestems –
  - Big
  - Little
  - Plains
  - Sand
  - WW spar
- Buffalograss
- Green sprangletop
- Indiangrass
- Kleingrass
- Lovegrasses –
  - Atherstone
  - Sand
  - Weeping
  - Wilman
- Orchardgrass
- Sideoats grama
- Switchgrass –
  - Blackwell
- Wheatgrasses –
  - Crested
  - Intermediate
  - Pubescent
- Slender
- Streambank –
  - Tall
  - Thickspike
  - Western
- Wildrye grass –
  - Russian

Application Timing	Use Rate (oz./acre)	Application Instructions
Preplant (prior to planting) **Preemergence** (after planting but before grass emergence)	0.125 (0.0038 lb. metsulfuron-methyl; 0.0012 lb. chlorsulfuron)	Apply **A376.04** preplant or preemergence plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 4 pints/100 gallons of spray solution on all labeled grasses except orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass. DO NOT apply **A376.04** preplant or preemergence to orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass as severe crop injury may result.
Early postemergence (to new plantings)	0.125 (0.0038 lb. metsulfuron-methyl; 0.0012 lb. chlorsulfuron)	Apply **A376.04** at labeled rates plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 - 4 pints/100 gallons of spray solution on all labeled grasses anytime after grass emergence. DO NOT use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant. Because grass species differ in time of emergence, apply only after majority of grasses are in the 3 to 4 leaf stage.
Postemergence (to stands with 1-5 leaf grasses planted the previous season)	0.125 (0.0038 lb. metsulfuron-methyl; 0.0012 lb. chlorsulfuron)	Apply **A376.04** at labeled rates plus a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 2 - 4 pints/100 gallons of spray solution, on all labeled grasses when the majority of the grasses have one or more leaves. DO NOT use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.
Maximize potential for grass establishment by consulting with the Natural Resources and Conservation Service or other local experts concerning planting techniques and other cultural practices. Due to the inability of newly planted grass stands to sufficiently compete with weeds, and the severity of weed pressure in new grass stands, performance from **A376.04** may not always be satisfactory. An additional herbicide application with a different mode of action or mowing may be needed. Only make one **A376.04** application in the year of planting.		

ESTABLISHED GRASSES

Pasture Grass	Minimum time from grass establishment to A376.04 application	Use Rate (oz./acre)	Application Instructions
Bermudagrass	2 months	0.125 – 1.250 (0.0375 - 0.0038 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0117 - 0.0012 lb. chlorsulfuron)	Apply **A376.04** as a broadcast application to established grasses in rangeland, pastures, grass hay fields or acres enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and/or undesirable vegetation in uncultivated areas (fence rows, farmyards, and rights-of-way) which are adjacent to, or pass through or transect, treated rangeland, pastures, grass hay fields or CRP. Include a spray adjuvant (see **SPRAY ADJUVANTS** section). **Application Timing: A376.04** may be applied to established native grasses e.g., bluestems and grama, and on other established pasture grasses including bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy that were planted the previous growing season (or earlier) and are fully tillered, unless otherwise directed on this label. **A376.04** may also be applied to established grasses that have been inter-seeded with grasses for grazing (barley and wheat only). Refer to **Minimum time from grass establishment to A376.04 application** for specific application timing information on several of these grass species.
Bluegrass, bromegrass (except Matua bromegrass), and orchardgrass	6 months		
Timothy	12 months		
Fescue	24 months		

Restrictions:

- **Buffalograss:**
  - DO NOT use **A376.04** on buffalograss that has been established for less than one year or on stands grown for seed production.
  - DO NOT apply more than 0.625 oz.(0.0188 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0059 lb. chlorsulfuron) per acre of **A376.04** per application.
  - DO NOT apply more than 1.25 oz. (0.0376 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0118 lb. chlorsulfuron) per acre of **A376.04** per year.
  - DO NOT make more than two applications per year of **A376.04** on Buffalograss when using reduced application rates.
  - Allow at least 14 days between applications of **A376.04**.
- **Fescue:**

  Note that **A376.04** may temporarily stunt fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:
  - Make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall.
  - DO NOT use more than 0.5 oz. (0.015 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0047 lb. chlorsulfuron) per acre of **A376.04** per application.
  - DO NOT make more than two applications per year of **A376.04** on Fescue grass when using reduced application rates.
  - Allow at least 14 days between applications of **A376.04**.
  - DO NOT use more than 0.5 oz. (0.015 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0047 lb. chlorsulfuron) per acre of **A376.04** per year.
  - Use a non-ionic surfactant at 0.5 to 1 pint per 100 gallon of spray solution (0.06 to 0.12% v/v). DO NOT use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

- DO NOT use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.

The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with **A376.04**.

- **Timothy:**

  Timothy must be at least 6" tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of **A376.04** to timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:
  - Make applications in the late summer or fall.
  - DO NOT use more than 0.375 oz. (0.0113 lb. metsulfuron-methyl; 0.0035 lb. chlorsulfuron) per acre of **A376.04** per application.
  - DO NOT make more than two applications per year of **A376.04** on Timothy grass when using reduced application rates. Allow at least 14 days between applications of **A376.04**.
  - DO NOT use more than 0.375 oz. (0.0113 lb. metsulfuron-methyl; 0.0035 lb. chlorsulfuron) per acre of **A376.04** per year.
  - Use the lowest specified rate for target weeds.
  - Use a non-ionic surfactant at 0.5 pint per 100 gallons (0.06% v/v). DO NOT use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.
  - DO NOT use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
  - Tank mix **A376.04** with 2,4-D.

OTHER PASTURE AND GRASSES RESTRICTIONS:

DO NOT use on bentgrass or susceptible grass pastures including carpetgrass, Matua bromegrass or St. Augustine grass. Applications of **A376.04** may cause severe injury to and/or loss of Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail pastures.

Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their sensitivity to herbicides. When using **A376.04** on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a small area. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season.

SPOT APPLICATIONS IN RANGELAND, PASTURES, GRASS HAY FIELDS AND CRP

A376.04 may be used for suppression of weeds and brush on the **WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED** list using spot applications or Individual Plant Treatments (IPT) in rangeland, pastures, grass hay fields or acres enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and/or for undesirable vegetation in uncultivated areas (fence rows, farmyards, and rights-of-way) which are adjacent to, or pass through or transect, treated rangeland, pastures, grass hay fields or CRP.

Application Timing	Use Rate (oz./100 Gallons)	Application Instructions
Full leaf expansion (Spring) to fall coloration (Fall)	1.25 – 2.0 (0.0375 - 0.06 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0117 - 0.0188 lb. chlorsulfuron)	For spot applications, mix 1.25 - 2.0 oz. of **A376.04** (0.0375 - 0.06 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0117 - 0.0188 lb. chlorsulfuron) per 100 gallons of water. Include a spray adjuvant (see **SPRAY ADJUVANTS** section). A dye may be added to the tank to help mark plants that have been sprayed. Thorough coverage of all foliage and stems is necessary to optimize results. Spray entire canopy to wet but not to the point of dripping. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from all sides to obtain adequate coverage. DO NOT apply more than 2.0 oz. of **A376.04** per acre (0.06 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0188 lb. chlorsulfuron) per year. **Application Timing:** Make a foliar application of **A376.04** during the period from full leaf expansion in the spring until the development of fall coloration.

TANK MIXTURES IN RANGELAND, PASTURES, GRASS HAY FIELDS AND CRP APPLICATIONS

A376.04 may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides. Read and follow all manufacturer's label directions for the companion pesticide. If those directions conflict with this label, DO NOT tank mix the pesticide with **A376.04**.

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.

Since formulations may be changed and new ones introduced, it is directed that users premix a small quantity of a desired tank mix and observe for possible adverse changes (settling out, flocculation, etc.). Avoid mixtures of several materials and very concentrated spray mixtures. For best results, use of spray equipment having continuous agitation.

With Insecticides and Fungicides

A376.04 may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on pastures, grass hay fields, rangeland or CRP. However, under certain conditions (drought stress or cold weather), tank mixes or sequential applications of **A376.04** with organophosphate insecticides (e.g. parathion) may produce temporary grass yellowing or, in severe cases, grass injury. The potential for grass 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. DO NOT use **A376.04** plus malathion, as grass injury will result.

Herbicide Tank Mixtures for Pastures or Rangeland

A376.04 may be tank mixed with other suitable registered pasture and rangeland herbicides to control weeds listed as **WEEDS SUPPRESSED**, weeds resistant to **A376.04**, or weeds not listed under **WEEDS CONTROLLED**.

Active ingredients of common tank mix partners for **A376.04** may contain, but are not limited to, 2,4-D, dicamba, picloram, triclopyr, and combinations of these actives. Refer to companion herbicide labels to confirm that the product is labeled for control of the weeds targeted and is registered for use in your state.

Herbicide Tank Mixtures for CRP

Preplant

A376.04 may be tank mixed with glyphosate as a pre-plant (prior to the planting of CRP grasses) treatment to control broadleaf and grassy weeds. When using a glyphosate tank mix, allow at least 7 days after application before planting grasses. Refer to glyphosate containing product labels and fact sheets for all use instructions, label rates, weed control claims, warnings, and precautions.

Postemergence

For best weed control performance in CRP, use **A376.04** in a tank mix with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best) or dicamba.

A376.04 can be tank mixed with 2,4-D or dicamba for all labeled sensitive grasses and their respective stages of growth. A spray adjuvant may be added. However, the addition of spray adjuvant may increase the chance of grass injury.

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 **A376.04** in fertilizer solution. **A376.04** must first be slurried with clean water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the **A376.04** is added.

Use of this mixture may result in temporary grass yellowing or burn as commonly seen with liquid fertilizer applications.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer (between 5 and 50% of the spray solution volume) in the spray solution, the addition of a non-ionic surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 0.25 pint per 100 gallon of spray solution (0.03%). DO NOT use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer (equal to or greater than 50% of the spray solution volume) in the spray solution, adding a spray adjuvant increases the risk of grass injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or Atticus, LLC representative before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with **A376.04** and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). DO NOT add a spray adjuvant when using **A376.04** in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions greater than 5% of the spray solution volume. When making a combined application of liquid fertilizer and herbicides, thorough spray coverage of the weeds is still important. Flat fan nozzles or equivalent delivering a medium size droplet will provide best results. Cluster nozzles delivering a very course droplet may not provide satisfactory weed control.

The use of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions greater than 5% of the spray solution volume with **A376.04** at rates greater than 0.25 oz. (0.0075 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0023 lb. chlorsulfuron) may cause grass injury.

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

DO NOT tank mix **A376.04** with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

GRAZING/HAYING

There are no grazing or hay harvest restrictions for non-lactating or lactating livestock including cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and other animals when **A376.04** is applied as directed to range, pasture, grass hay fields, CRP, and/or undesirable vegetation in uncultivated areas (fence rows, farmyards, and rights-of-way) which are adjacent to, or pass through or transect, treated rangeland, pastures, grass hay fields or CRP. Grazing animals DO NOT have to be moved off the area before, during, or after applying **A376.04**.

Coveralls, shoes plus socks, and chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment.

WEED CONTROL INFORMATION

A376.04 may be applied post emergence to control or suppress weeds listed on, but not limited to, this label. For best results, treat weeds when they are small and actively growing. Unless otherwise directed, treat when broadleaf weeds are less than 4" tall or in diameter (natural size - not after mowing or grazing). Broadleaf pasture species, e.g. alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to **A376.04** and will be severely stunted or injured.

Weeds Controlled in Rangeland, Pastures, Grass Hay Fields and CRP Applications

0.125 - 0.25 oz./acre (0.0038 - 0.0075 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0012 - 0.0023 lb. chlorsulfuron)			
Annual sowthistle*‡	Corn gromwell*‡	Mayweed chamomile	Smooth pigweed†
Blue/purple mustard*	Cowcockle	Miners lettuce	Snow speedwell
Bur buttercup (testiculate)	Cutleaf evening primrose*‡	Pale smartweed	Tansymustard*
Buttercup	Dandelion	Plains coreopsis	Texas filaree
Canada thistle*‡	False chamomile	Plantain (except buckhorn)	Treacle mustard†* (Bushy Wallflower)
Carolina geranium	Field pennycress (fanweed)	Prickly lettuce*†	Tumble mustard
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Flixweed*	Prostrate knotweed*‡	Tumble pigweed
Common broomweed	Green smartweed	Redroot pigweed†	Volunteer sunflower*‡
Common chickweed	Henbit	Russian thistle*†	Waterpod
Common groundsel	Jim Hill mustard	Shepherd's purse	Wild buckwheat*‡
Common lambsquarters†	Kochia*†	Slimleaf lambsquarters	Wild garlic*

Common purslane	Ladysthumb	Smallseed falseflax*†	Wild mustard
Common sunflower*‡			Wild sunflower*‡
Conical catchfly			

0.25 - 0.375 oz./acre (all weeds above plus the following) (0.0075 - 0.0113 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0023 - 0.0035 lb. chlorsulfuron)			
Annual marshelder	Burclover	Horsemint (beebalm)	Scotch thistle*
Bitter sneezeweed	Common broomweed	Marestail/Horseweed†	Western snowberry‡
Blackeyed-Susan	Common yarrow	Musk thistle*	Wild carrot
Buckbrush‡	Curly dock	Purple scabious	Woolly croton*

0.375 - 0.625 oz./acre (all weeds above plus the following) (0.0113 - 0.0188 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0035 - 0.0059 lb. chlorsulfuron)			
Annual sowthistle	Corn cockle	Pennsylvania smartweed	Silky crazyweed (locoweed)
Aster	Crown vetch	Pensacola bahiagrass*	Sweet clover
Bittercress	Dogfennel	Redstem filaree	Wild lettuce
Chicory	Goldenrod	Rough fleabane	Wood sorrel
Clover	Maximillion sunflower	Seaside arrowgrass	Yankeweed
Cocklebur†	Multiflora rose*‡		

0.625 - 1.25 oz./acre (all weeds above plus the following) (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0059 - 0.0117 lb. chlorsulfuron)			
Black henbane	Dewberry	Honeysuckle	Spotted knapweed*
Blackberry	Dyer's woad	Multiflora rose & other wild roses*	Tansy Ragwort
Broom snakeweed*	Fringed sagebrush*	Oxeye daisy	Teasel
Buckhorn plantain	Garlic mustard	Plumeless thistle*	Wild caraway
Common crupina	Gorse	Rosering gaillardia	Yucca*
Common mullein	Halogeton	Sericea lespedeza*	

1.25 - 2.0 oz./acre (all weeds above plus the following) (0.0375 - 0.060 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0117 - 0.0188 lb. chlorsulfuron)			
Ash‡	Field bindweed‡	Purple loosestrife	Sulphur cinquefoil
Aspen‡	Greasewood	Purple scabious	Thimbleberry
Black locust‡	Gumweed	Rush skeletonweed*‡	Tree of heaven
Bull thistle	Hawthorne‡	Salmonberry	Western salsify
Camelthorne‡	Houndstongue	Salsify	Whitetop (hoary cress)
Cherry‡	Lupine	Scouringrush	Wild iris
Common snowberry*	Mountain snowberry*	Scotch thistle	Willow
Common tansy	Perennial pepperweed	St. Johnswort	Yellow poplar
Elm‡	Poison hemlock		

* See the **Specific Weed Problems in Rangeland, Pastures, Grass Hay Fields and CRP** 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.

†Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. See **WEED RESISTANCE** section of the label for more information.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS IN RANGELAND, PASTURES, GRASS HAY FIELDS AND CRP
Note: For best results, thorough spray coverage of all weed species listed below is very important.

Blue/Purple Mustard, Flixweed, small seeded falseflax, tansymustard, and treacle mustard: For best results, apply **A376.04** in tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence to mustards, but before bloom.

Broom Snakeweed: For best results, apply **A376.04** during and after full flowering stage in the fall when growth conditions are good. Applications of **A376.04** in the spring are best timed at peak plant growth when growing conditions are good and may provide suppression only. Applications made during drought conditions may not give satisfactory results.

Canada Thistle and annual sowthistle: For suppression with broadcast applications, apply **A376.04** with 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 grass.

For suppression with spot applications, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed.

Corn Gromwell, Cutleaf Evening Primrose and Prostrate Knotweed: Apply **A376.04** 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 **A376.04** can improve results.

Fringed Sagebrush: For control, apply **A376.04** plus 2,4-D ester. Applications can be made in the spring or early summer after 6 inches of new growth has occurred and plants are actively growing.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use **A376.04** in a tank mix with dicamba and 2,4-D. Apply in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing.

Multiflora Rose: For control with broadcast applications, apply **A376.04** as a broadcast application when multiflora rose is less than 3’ tall. Apply in the spring, soon after multiflora rose is fully leafed.

Musk Thistle, Scotch Thistle: Apply **A376.04** in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Certain biotypes of musk and scotch thistles are less sensitive to **A376.04** and may not be controlled. For improved control apply **A376.04** in a tank mix wtih dicamba and 2,4-D. Consult with your local dealer or applicator for specific use rate and tank mix specifications for your area. Fall applications must be made before the soil freezes.

Pensacola bahiagrass control in established Bermudagrass pasture: Apply **A376.04** after greenup in the spring but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Apply when moisture is sufficient to enhance grass growth.

A376.04 is very effective for removal of bahiagrass from bermudagrass pastures. In highly infested pastures, the use of **A376.04** can clear the areas of useful forage until the bermudagrass has time to cover the area. Therefore, **A376.04** treatments should be spread out over a period of years. DO NOT apply to an entire farm or ranch in one year. Fertilization (particularly with nitrogen and potassium) and/or replanting may accelerate the process of reestablishment of bermudagrass. Under heavy bahiagrass pressure, grazing pressure, or adverse weather conditions (heat and drought), bahiagrass regrowth may occur.

A376.04 must not be applied in liquid fertilizer solutions for Pensacola bahiagrass control, as poor control and/or regrowth may occur.

A376.04 must not be used for the control of common or Argentine bahiagrass.

Plumeless Thistle: For control of plumeless thistle apply **A376.04** in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Fall applications must be made before the soil freezes.

Rush skeletonweed: For best results, apply **A376.04** with dicamba and 2,4-D.

Sericea lespedeza: For best results, apply **A376.04** beginning at flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth. DO NOT make applications if drought conditions exist at intended time of application.

Spotted Knapweed: For best results, apply **A376.04** with dicamba and 2,4-D.

Snowberry (Common or Mountain): For control of snowberry, apply **A376.04** at 1.25 oz./acre (0.0375 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0117 lb. chlorsulfuron) after the plants are actively growing. Applications can be made throughout the growing season but before fall defoliation. Tank mixtures with 2,4-D ester improve control (refer to **Tank Mixtures** section of this label for additional information).

Sunflower (common, volunteer, or wild): Apply **A376.04** 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 gal. by air or 10 gal. by ground.

Wild Buckwheat: For best results, apply **A376.04** 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.

Wild Garlic: For best results, apply **A376.04** in the early spring when wild garlic is less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth.

Woolly Croton: For best results, apply **A376.04** in the late spring or early summer from cotyledon through 2 true leaf stage.

Yucca: Apply **A376.04** with 2,4-D ester in the spring through the fall prior to frost. A second application of **A376.04** at 0.375 - 0.625 oz./acre (0.0113 - 0.0188 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0035 - 0.0059 lb. chlorsulfuron) with 2,4-D ester is suggested within two years of the initial treatment to control yucca seedlings and regrowth from rootstocks.

For best results, use a Crop Oil Concentrate (COC), Modified Seed Oil (MSO), or Modified Seed Oil/Organosilicone (MSO/OS) adjuvant type. The addition of ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may improve control. See **Spray Adjuvants** section for additional information. Aerial is the preferred application method.

Variation in weather (moisture and temperature extremes), yucca physiological condition, soil type, and extent of yucca root system will determine treatment effectiveness.

NON-CROP SITES

A376.04 is registered for weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: Uncultivated nonagricultural areas (e.g. airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas non-crop producing (e.g. farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, soil bank land, and barrier strips); industrial sites outdoor (e.g. lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms) including grazed areas on these sites. It may also be used for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds.

WEED CONTROL INFORMATION

A376.04 may be applied post emergence to control or suppress weeds listed on, but not limited to, this label. For best results, treat weeds when they are small and actively growing. Unless otherwise directed, treat when broadleaf weeds are less than 4" tall or in diameter (natural size - not after mowing or grazing).

Consult the **Weeds Controlled** and **Brush Species Controlled** tables to determine the appropriate application rate. **A376.04** may be applied in tank mixture with other herbicides labeled for use on non-crop sites. Fully read the labels and follow all directions and restrictions on each label.

Applications may be made by ground. Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage of the target vegetation with the application equipment being used.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed on Non-Cropland Sites

0.125 - 0.25 oz./acre (0.0038 - 0.0075 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0012 - 0.0023 lb. chlorsulfuron), [0.003 – 0.006 oz./1,000 sq. ft. (0.0001 – 0.0002 metsulfuron-methyl and 0.00003 – 0.00005 lb. chlorsulfuron)]			
Annual sowthistle*‡	Conical catchfly	Mayweed chamomile	Snow speedwell
Blue/purple mustard*	Corn gromwell*‡	Miners lettuce	Tansymustard*
Bur buttercup (testiculate)	Cowcockle	Pale smartweed	Texas filaree
Buttercup	Cutleaf evening primrose*‡	Plains coreopsis	Treacle mustard†* (Bushy Wallflower)
Canada thistle*‡	Dandelion	Plantain (except buckhorn)	Tumble mustard
Carolina geranium	False chamomile	Prickly lettuce*†	Tumble pigweed
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	Field pennycress (fanweed)	Prostrate knotweed*‡	Volunteer sunflower*‡
Common broomweed	Flixweed*	Redroot pigweed†	Waterpod
Common chickweed	Green smartweed	Russian thistle*†	Wild buckwheat*‡
Common groundsel	Henbit	Shepherd's purse	Wild garlic*
Common lambsquarters†	Jim Hill mustard	Slimleaf lambsquarters	Wild mustard
Common purslane	Kochia*†	Smallseed falseflax*†	Wild sunflower*‡
Common sunflower*‡	Ladysthumb	Smooth pigweed†	

0.25 - 0.375 oz./acre (all weeds above plus the following) (0.0075 - 0.0113 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0023 - 0.0035 lb. chlorsulfuron) [0.006 – 0.009 oz./1,000 sq. ft. (0.0002 – 0.0003 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.00005 – 0.00008 lb. chlorsulfuron)]			
Annual marshelder	Burclover	Horsemint (beebalm)	Scotch thistle*
Bitter sneezeweed	Common broomweed	Marestail/Horseweed†	Western snowberry‡
Blackeyed-Susan	Common yarrow	Musk thistle*	Wild carrot
Buckbrush‡	Curly dock	Purple scabious	Woolly croton*

0.375 - 0.625 oz./acre (all weeds above plus the following) (0.0113 - 0.0188 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0035 - 0.0059 lb. chlorsulfuron) [0.009 – 0.014 oz./1,000 sq. ft. (0.0003 – 0.0004 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.00008 – 0.00013 lb. chlorsulfuron)]			
Annual sowthistle	Corn cockle	Pennsylvania smartweed	Sweet clover
Aster	Crown vetch	Pensacola bahiagrass*	Wild lettuce

Bittercress	Dogfennel	Redstem filaree	Wood sorrel
Chicory	Goldenrod	Rough fleabane	Yankeweed
Clover	Maximillion sunflower	Seaside arrowgrass	
Cocklebur†	Multiflora rose*‡	Silky crazyweed (locoweed)	

0.625 - 1.25 oz./acre (all weeds above plus the following) (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0059 - 0.0117 lb. chlorsulfuron) **[0.014 – 0.0086 oz./1,000 sq. ft. (0.0004 – 0.0008 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.00013 – 0.0003 lb. chlorsulfuron)]**			
Black henbane	Dewberry	Honeysuckle	Spotted knapweed*
Blackberry	Dyer's woad	Multiflora rose & other wild roses*	Tansy Ragwort
Broom snakeweed*	Fringed sagebrush*	Oxeye daisy	Teasel
Buckhorn plantain	Garlic mustard	Plumeless thistle*	Wild caraway
Common crupina	Gorse	Rosering gaillardia	Yucca*
Common mullein	Halogeton	Sericea lespedeza*	

1.25 - 2.0 oz./acre (all weeds above plus the following) (0.0375 - 0.060 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0117 - 0.0188 lb. chlorsulfuron) **[0.0086 – 0.046 oz./1,000 sq. ft. 0.0008 – 0.0014 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0003 – 0.00043 lb. chlorsulfuron)]**			
Ash‡	Field bindweed‡	Purple loosestrife	Sulphur cinquefoil
Aspen‡	Greasewood	Purple scabious	Thimbleberry
Black locust‡	Gumweed	Rush skeletonweed*‡	Tree of heaven
Bull thistle	Hawthorne‡	Salmonberry	Western salsify
Camelthorne‡	Houndstongue	Salsify	Whitetop (hoary cress)
Cherry‡	Lupine	Scouringrush	Wild iris
Common snowberry*	Mountain snowberry*	Scotch thistle	Willow
Common tansy	Perennial pepperweed	St. Johnswort	Yellow poplar
Elm‡	Poison hemlock		

2.5 oz./acre (all weeds above plus the following) (0.075 lb. metsulfuron-methyl; 0.0234 lb. chlorsulfuron) **[0.057 oz./1,000 sq. ft. (0.002 lb. metsulfuron-methyl; 0.0005 lb. chlorsulfuron)]**			
Dalmation toadflax‡	Old world climbing fern (Lygodium)	Russian knapweed‡	Wild parsnip
Duncecap larkspur	Onionweed	Tall larksur	Yellow toadflax‡

3.75 - 5 oz./acre (all weeds above plus the following) (0.1125 - 0.150 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0352 - 0.0469 lb. chlorsulfuron) **[0.086 – 0.115 oz./1,000 sq. ft. (0.0026 – 0.0035 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0008 – 0.0011 lb. chlorsulfuron)]**			
Kudzu			

* See the **Specific Weed Problems on Non-cropland sites** 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.

†Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. See **WEED RESISTANCE** section of the label for more information.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS ON NON-CROPLAND SITES
Note: For best results, thorough spray coverage of all weed species listed below is very important.

Blue/Purple Mustard, Flixweed, small seeded falseflax, tansymustard, and treacle mustard: For best results, apply **A376.04** in tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence to mustards, but before bloom.

Broom Snakeweed: For best results, apply **A376.04** during and after full flowering stage in the fall when growth conditions are good. Applications of **A376.04** in the spring are best timed at peak plant growth when growing conditions are good and may provide suppression only. Applications made during drought conditions may not give satisfactory results.

Canada Thistle and annual sowthistle: For suppression with broadcast applications, apply either **A376.04** or tank mix **A376.04** with 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 grass.

For suppression with spot applications, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed.

Corn Gromwell, Cutleaf Evening Primrose and Prostrate Knotweed: Apply **A376.04** 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 **A376.04** can improve results.

Fringed Sagebrush: For control, apply **A376.04** and 2,4-D ester. Applications can be made in the spring or early summer after 6 inches of new growth has occurred and plants are actively growing.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use **A376.04** in a tank mix with dicamba and 2,4-D. Apply in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing.

Multiflora Rose: For control with broadcast applications, apply **A376.04** as a broadcast application when multiflora rose is less than 3’ tall. Apply in the spring, soon after multiflora rose is fully leafed.

Musk Thistle, Scotch Thistle: Apply **A376.04** in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Certain biotypes of musk and scotch thistles are less sensitive to **A376.04** and may not be controlled. For improved control apply **A376.04** in a tank mix with dicamba and 2,4-D. Consult with your local Atticus, LLC representative, dealer or applicator for specific use rate and tank mix specifications for your area. Fall applications must be made before the soil freezes.

Pensacola bahiagrass control in established Bermudagrass pasture: Apply **A376.04** after greenup in the spring but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Apply when moisture is sufficient to enhance grass growth.

A376.04 is very effective for removal of bahiagrass from bermudagrass pastures. In highly infested pastures, the use of **A376.04** can clear the areas of useful forage until the bermudagrass has time to cover the area. Therefore, **A376.04** treatments must be spread out over a period of years. DO NOT apply to an entire farm or ranch in one year. Fertilization (particularly with nitrogen and potassium) and/or replanting may accelerate the process of reestablishment of bermudagrass. Under heavy bahiagrass pressure, grazing pressure, or adverse weather conditions (heat and drought), bahiagrass regrowth may occur.

A376.04 must not be applied in liquid fertilizer solutions for Pensacola bahiagrass control, as poor control and/or regrowth may occur.

A376.04 must not be used for the control of common or Argentine bahiagrass.

Plumeless Thistle: For control of plumeless thistle apply **A376.04** in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Fall applications must be made before the soil freezes.

Rush skeletonweed: For best results, apply **A376.04** with dicamba and 2,4-D.

Sericea lespedeza: For best results, apply **A376.04** beginning at flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth. DO NOT make applications if drought conditions exist at intended time of application.

Spotted Knapweed: For best results, apply **A376.04** with dicamba and 2,4-D.

Snowberry (Common or Mountain): For control of snowberry, apply **A376.04** at 1.25 oz./acre (0.0375 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0117 lb. chlorsulfuron), [0.029 oz./1,000 sq. ft. (0.0009 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.003 lb. chlorsulfuron),] after the plants are actively growing. Applications can be made throughout the growing season but before fall defoliation. Tank mixtures with 2,4-D ester improve control (refer to **Tank Mix Combinations** section of this label for additional information).

Sunflower (common, volunteer, and wild): Apply **A376.04** 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 gal. by air or 10 gal. by ground.

Wild Buckwheat: For best results, apply **A376.04** 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.

Wild Garlic: For best results, apply **A376.04** in the early spring when wild garlic is less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth.

Woolly Croton: For best results, apply **A376.04** in the late spring or early summer from cotyledon through 2 true leaf stage.

Yucca: Apply **A376.04** with 2,4-D in the spring through the fall prior to frost. A second application of **A376.04** at 0.375 - 0.625 oz./acre (0.0113 lb. - 0.0188 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0035 lb. - 0.0059 lb. chlorsulfuron) [0.0086 – 0.014 oz./1,000 sq. ft. (0.00026 - 0.0004 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.00008 - 0.00013 lb. chlorsulfuron),] with 2,4-D ester is suggested within two years of the initial treatment to control yucca seedlings and regrowth from rootstocks.

For best results, use a Crop Oil Concentrate (COC), Modified Seed Oil (MSO), or Modified Seed Oil/Organosilicone (MSO/OS) adjuvant type. The addition of ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may improve control. See **Spray Adjuvants** section for additional information. Aerial is the preferred application method.

Variation in weather (moisture and temperature extremes), yucca physiological condition, soil type, and extent of yucca root system will determine treatment effectiveness.

BRUSH CONTROL ON NON-CROPLAND SITES

A376.04 is registered for the control of undesirable brush growing in non-crop areas including grazed areas on these sites. Applications may be made by air, high volume ground application, low volume ground application and ultralow volume ground application. Except as noted for multiflora rose, **A376.04** must be applied as a spray to the foliage.

Application Timing	Application Methods	Use Rate	Application Instructions
Full leaf expansion (Spring) to Fall coloration	Aerial High-Volume Ground	See **Brush Species Controlled on Non-Cropland Sites** table	The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the application equipment used. Generally, high volume ground application will require 100 to 400 gallons of water per acre; low volume ground application will require 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre; and ultra-low volume ground application will require 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Regardless of the application volume and equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage, particularly the terminal growing points, is necessary to optimize results. For low volume and ultra-low volume ground applications, mix labeled rates of **A376.04** per 100 gallons of spray solution. **Application Timing:** Make a foliar application of the specified rate of **A376.04** during the period from full leaf expansion in the spring until the development of full fall coloration on deciduous species to be controlled. Coniferous species may be treated at anytime during the growing season. **Spot Treatment: A376.04** may be used for the control of many species of weeds including noxious/invasive weeds in certain established grasses growing on non-crop areas. Refer to the **Weeds Controlled** section for a listing of susceptible weed species and the application rate per acre per the target weed. Or, mix one gram of **A376.04** per one gallon of water along with a surfactant. Spray to the point of wetting the entire surface of the target weeds, approximately 40 gallons of solution per acre. ***{Note to Reviewer: The below conversions will be included on the 2 oz. size packaging to address the applicable use rates}*** [**2 oz. Package Size:** **Low volume ground application** – 2 oz. per 20 gallons of water per acre **Ultra-low volume application** – 0.5 – 1 oz. per 10 gallons of water per acre; 0.80 – 2 oz. per 20 gallons of water per acre.]
	Low-Volume Ground Ultra-Low Volume Ground	5.0 – 10.0 oz./ 100 gal. spray solution (0.15 - 0.30 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.047 - 0.094 lb. chlorsulfuron)	

BRUSH SPECIES CONTROLLED ON NON-CROPLAND SITES

Species	A376.04 Rate*		
	High Volume Rate	Broadcast Rate	
	(Oz./100 Gallons)	(Oz./Acre)	(Oz./1,000 sq. ft.)
Ash	1.25 – 2.5	1.25 – 3.75	0.029 – 0.086
Aspen	1.25 – 2.5	1.25 – 3.75	0.029 – 0.086
Black locust	1.25 – 2.5	1.25 – 3.75	0.029 – 0.086
Blackberry	1.25 – 2.5	1.25 – 3.75	0.029 – 0.086
Camelthorn	1.25 – 2.5	1.25 – 3.75	0.029 – 0.086
Cherry	1.25 – 2.5	1.25 – 3.75	0.029 – 0.086
Cottonwood	1.25 – 2.5	2.5 – 3.75	0.057 – 0.086
Eastern red cedar	1.25 – 2.5	2.5 – 3.75	0.057 – 0.086
Elder	1.25 – 2.5	2.5 – 3.75	0.057 – 0.086
Elm	1.25 – 2.5	1.25 – 3.75	0.029 – 0.086
Firs	3.75	1.25 – 2.5	0.029 – 0.057
Hawthorn	1.25 – 2.5	1.25 – 3.75	0.029 – 0.086
Honeysuckle	1.25 – 2.5	0.6 – 1.25	0.014 – 0.029
Mulberry	1.25 – 2.5	2.5 – 3.75	0.057 – 0.086
Multiflora rose	1.25 – 2.5	1.25 – 3.75	0.029 – 0.086
Muscadine (wild grape)	1.25 – 2.5	2.5 – 3.75	0.057 – 0.086
Oaks	1.25 – 2.5	1.25 – 3.75	0.029 – 0.086
Ocean spray (holodiscus)	1.25 – 2.5	2.5 – 3.75	0.057 – 0.086
Osage orange	1.25 – 2.5	2.5 – 3.75	0.057 – 0.086
Red maple	1.25 – 2.5	2.5 – 3.75	0.057 – 0.086
Salmonberry	0.6 – 1.25	1.25 – 3.75	0.029 – 0.086
Snowberry	0.6 – 1.25	1.25 – 3.75	0.029 – 0.086
Spruce (black and white)	3.75	2.5 – 3.75	0.057 – 0.086
Thimbleberry	0.6 – 1.25	1.25 – 3.75	0.029 – 0.086
Tree of heaven (Ailanthus)	1.25 – 2.5	1.25 – 2.5	0.029 – 0.057
Wild roses	0.6 – 1.25	1.25 – 3.75	0.029 – 0.086
Willow	0.6 – 1.25	1.25 – 3.75	0.029 – 0.086
Yellow Poplar	0.6 – 1.25	1.25 – 3.75	0.029 – 0.086

A376.04 Rate*	Lbs. Metsulfuron-Methyl	Lbs. Chlorsulfuron
0.6 oz./A (0.14 oz./1,000 sq. ft.)	0.018 lb. ai/A (0.0042 lb. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	0.0056 lb. ai/A (0.0013 lb. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)
1.25 oz./A (0.029 oz./a,000 sq. ft.)	0.0375 lb. ai/A (0.0009 lb. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	0.0117 lb. ai/A (0.0003 lb. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)
2.5 oz./A (0.057 oz./1,000 sq. ft.)	0.075 lb. ai/A (0.0017 lb. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	0.023 lb. ai/A (0.0005 lb. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)
3.75 oz./A (0.086 oz./1,000 sq. ft.)	0.004 lb. ai/A (0.0026 lb. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)	0.001 lb. ai/A (0.0009 lb. ai/1,000 sq. ft.)

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS – NON-CROP BRUSH CONTROL

A376.04 may be tank mixed with any product labeled for non-crop brush control at the application rates specified on the companion product's label for the pests specified on the product's companion label. 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.

Low Rate Applications

Imazapyr

Combine **A376.04** with imazapyr herbicide and apply as a broadcast spray. For aerial applications use a minimum of 15 gallons per acre spray volume. In addition to species listed above controlled by **A376.04**, this combination controls black gum, hophornbeam, sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, dogwood, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and persimmon.

Picloram + Imazapyr

Combine **A376.04** with imazapyr and picloram. Apply as a high-volume spray. This tank mix controls cherry, elms, box elder, maples, hackberry, redbud, ash, oaks (including shingle oak), black locust, and sassafras. *Picloram is a restricted use pesticide.

Spotgun Basal Soil Treatment

For control of multiflora rose, prepare a spray suspension of **A376.04** by mixing 1.25 oz. (0.0375 lb. metsulfuron-methyl and 0.0117 lb. chlorsulfuron) per gallon of water. Mix vigorously until the **A376.04** is dispersed and agitate periodically while applying the spray suspension.

Apply the spray preparation with an exact delivery handgun applicator. Apply at the rate of 4 milliliters for each 2 feet of rose canopy diameter. Direct the treatment to the soil within 2 feet of the stem union. When treating large plants and more than one delivery is required, make applications on opposite sides of the plant.

For best results, make applications from early spring to summer.

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:

[Bag: Nonrefillable outer bag. Do not reuse or refill the outer bag. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.]

[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.]

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.

{LANGUAGE ON LABEL AFFIXED TO CONTAINER}

METSULFURON-METHYL	**GROUP**	**2**	**HERBICIDE**
CHLORSULFURON	**GROUP**	**2**	**HERBICIDE**

A376.04[™]

[*Alternate Brand Name: Rordux™ XP*]

[Contains chlorsulfuron, the active ingredient used in Cimarron® Plus.

A376.02 is not manufactured, or distributed by Bayer Environmental Science, seller of Cimarron® Plus. {*}]

{*Note to reviewer: If used on the final product packaging, the Contains Statement and corresponding disclaimer will both appear on the securely attached label in close proximity to each other.}

For use on Rangeland, Pastures, Grass Hay Fields, or Grasses in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Non-Crop Sites.

For use in Wheat, Barley, and Fallow ONLY in the states of Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

[DRY-FLOWABLE GRANULE]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: **(% by weight)**

Metsulfuron-Methyl: Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate..... 48.0%

Chlorsulfuron: 2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl]benzenesulfonamide.....15.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:.....37.0%

TOTAL 100.0%

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:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at **1-844-685-9173** for emergency medical treatment information.	

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed. 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. 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, 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 washwater or rinsate.

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.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS: Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

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:

[**Bag: Nonrefillable outer bag.** Do not reuse or refill the outer bag. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.]

[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.

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

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-XX
EPA Est. No.: _____
NET CONTENTS: [2 oz.] [10 oz.] [1 lb.]

{Optional Marketing graphics}