GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

WELD® Herbicide

ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL BROADLEAF POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL IN BARLEY, OATS AND WHEAT NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
MCPA-EHE: 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester*	30.73%
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy) acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester**	10.37%
Clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid***	5.60%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	53.30%
TOTAL:	100.00%

Contains petroleum distillates

Equivalent to:

* MCPA Acid	19.7%, 1.75 lb/gal
** Fluroxypyr Acid	7.2%, 0.64 lb/gal
***Clopyralid Acid	5.6%, 0.50 lb/gal

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In case of health emergency, call toll-free 1-877-424-7452.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: May pose aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate.	

See booklet for additional Precautionary Statements, complete Directions for Use, Warranty Disclaimer and Limitation of Liability.

EPA Reg. No. 1381-246

EPA Est. No. _____

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LOT NO. _____

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WINFIELD

AgriSOLUTIONS

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- shoes plus socks
- chemical-resistant gloves when mixing, loading, or using any hand-held equipment
- protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

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 may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS. Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

• Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

• Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.

• Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates and aquatic plants. 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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

MCPA has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Clopyralid is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and under certain conditions contaminate groundwater which may be used for irrigation or drinking purposes. Users are advised not to apply clopyralid where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability throughout the profile (such as loamy sand to sand) and the water table of an underlying aquifer is shallow, or to soils containing sinkholes over limestone bedrock, severely fractured surfaces, and substrates which would allow direct introduction into an aquifer. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

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 requirement specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear (goggles face shield, or safety glasses).

USE PRECAUTIONS

• Avoid application where proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants is likely to result in exposure to spray or spray drift.
• Sensitive broadleaf plants may be injured if livestock are transferred within less than 7 days of grazing untreated pasture or eating untreated hay because of potential clopyralid in their urine and manure.

USE RESTICTIONS

• **Use Restrictions in the State of New York:** This product may not be sold or used in Suffolk and Nassau counties in the state of New York and can be used in other counties only for postemergence application with a maximum application rate of 15.9 fluid ounces (0.062 pound of clopyralid) per acre per year (with no other product containing clopyralid being applied pre-plant or post-plant within the same year).
• When applying this product, do not contaminate water used for domestic purposes or irrigation ditches.
• Do NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system (i.e., chemigation).
• Do NOT apply this product to wheat, barley, or oat that has been underseeded with a legume.
• Do NOT allow spray drift to come in contact with or apply this product directly to susceptible broadleaf plants or broadleaf crops, including but not limited to the following: alfalfa, beans, canola, cotton, flowers, grapes, lentils, lettuce, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season (refer to the Crop Rotation Intervals section for more information).
• Transfer livestock from treated grazing areas (or feeding of treated hay) to sensitive broadleaf crop areas only after 7 days of grazing on an untreated pasture (or feeding of treated hay).
• Do NOT apply more than 0.25 Ib ae/A of fluroxypyr containing products per growing season.
• Do NOT apply more than 0.12 Ib/A of clopyralid containing products per growing season.
• Do NOT apply more than 0.75 Ib ae/A of MCPA containing products per year.

Residues in Plants and Manure

Fields that may be planted with susceptible plants the following season must not be composted or mulched with plant residues from, or manure of animals grazed on, treated areas (e.g., hay or straw from treated areas, or manure or bedding straw from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas).

Herbicidal decomposition can be enhanced by burning or evenly incorporating plant residues. Clopyralid decomposition in crop residues or manure occurs more rapidly in warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced with supplemental irrigation.

Avoid Movement of Treated Soil

While serious injury is unlikely, wind-blown dust containing clopyralid may produce visible symptoms such as epinasty (downward curving or twisting of leaf petioles or stems) when deposited on susceptible plants. Avoiding treatment of powdery dry or light sandy soils until soil has been settled by rainfall or irrigation or by irrigating shortly after application will help to minimize the potential movement of clopyralid on wind-blown dust.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Weld Herbicide is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Weld Herbicide or other Group 4 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 4 may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 4 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Weld Herbicide or other Group 4 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of Weld Herbicide or other target site of action Group 4 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank-mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or Winfield Solutions, LLC representative for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Apply only when wind speed is 2 to 10 mph at the application site. Apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles. Spray drift, even very small quantities of the spray that may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops whether dormant or actively growing. When applying this product, use low-pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of uniform droplet size with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a considerable distance from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

Ground Applications

To minimize spray drift, apply this product in a total spray volume of 8 or more gallons per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's recommendations for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Only apply spot treatments with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray. For ground boom applications, do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above crop canopy.

Aerial Application

To minimize spray drift, apply this product in a total spray volume of 3 or more gallons per acre. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid application below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Spray drift from aerial application can be minimized by applying a coarse spray at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; and by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the rotor or wing span of the aircraft. Spray pattern and droplet size distribution can be evaluated by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used.

Do not apply under conditions of a low level air temperature inversion. A temperature inversion is characterized by little or no wind and lower air temperature near the ground than at higher levels. The behavior of smoke generated by an aircraft mounted device or continuous smoke column released at or near site of application will indicate the direction and velocity of air movement. A temperature inversion is indicated by layering of smoke at some level above the ground and little or no lateral movement.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many

equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Importance of Droplet Size
The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion section of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size
Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 75% of the wingspan or 90% of rotor width may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application: Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above crop canopy. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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 aircraft upwind. Increase swath adjustment distance with the increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid application when winds are below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Do not make applications during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. A temperature inversion is characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and commonly develops at night when there is limited cloud cover and calm conditions. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Presence of a temperature inversion is indicated by ground fog; however, if ground fog is not present, a temperature inversion can also be indicated by movement of smoke from a ground or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that forms a layer and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) is an indication of inversion conditions, while smoke that moves upward and dissipates rapidly is an indication of good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: Only apply the pesticide when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Apply this product for postemergence control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley and oats not underseeded with a legume.

Crop Rotation Intervals
Because residues of this product in treated plant tissues (including the treated crop or weeds) can impact crops planted after treatment, be sure to refer to the following crop rotation tables before rotating to susceptible crops.

Note: The intervals listed below are based on average annual precipitation regardless of irrigation practices. Rotational crops should be grown safely if the recommended crop rotation intervals listed below are observed. It is important to realize, however, that accurate prediction of rotated crop safety is not possible because this product dissipates in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent on several interrelating factors including soil moisture, temperature and organic matter. Prior to planting sensitive crops in areas of low organic matter (e.g., less than 2.0%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, the potential for crop injury may be reduced by removing or burning treated plant residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep mold board plowing.

ALL STATES EXCEPT CALIFORNIA, IDAHO, NEVADA, OREGON, UTAH AND WASHINGTON		
	Rotation Interval	
Rotation Crops[1]	More than 15 inches of rainfall during the 12 months following application AND Soils greater than 2% organic matter	Less than 15 inches of rainfall during the 12 months following application AND Soils less than 2% organic matter
Broadleaf Crops grown for seed (excluding Brassica species), Lentils, Peas, Potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed)	18 months[2]	18 months[2,3]
Dry beans, Soybeans, Sunflower	10.5 months	18 months[2]
Alfalfa, Asparagus, Grain Sorghum, Mint, Onions, Safflower, Strawberries	10.5 months	10.5 months
Canola (Rapeseed), Cole Crops (Brassica species), Flax, Garden Beet, Popcorn, Spinach, Sugarbeet, Turnip	120 days	120 days
Field Corn, Sweet Corn	60 days	60 days
Barley, Grasses, Oats, Wheat	No interval required	No interval required

1) Following application of this product, do not rotate to unlisted crops with less than a 10.5 month rotation interval. Prior to planting any broad leaf crops that are not listed above, perform a field bioassay (refer to the

bioassay instructions below).
2) Due to the potential for crop injury, 18 month rotation intervals are recommended. Note: For these crops, a minimum 10.5 month rotation interval must be observed to avoid illegal residues in the harvested crop.
3) Because these are sensitive crops, a field bioassay is recommended prior to planting (refer to the bioassay instructions below).

CALIFORNIA, IDAHO, NEVADA, OREGON, UTAH AND WASHINGTON		
	Rotation Interval	
Rotation Crops[1]	More than 18 inches of rainfall during the 12 months following application NOT including irrigation	Less than 18 inches of rainfall during the 12 months following application NOT including irrigation
Broadleaf Crops grown for seed (excluding Brassica species), Carrots[2], Celery[2], Cotton[2], Lentils, Lettuce[2], Melons[2], Peas, Potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), Safflower, Tomatoes[2]	18 months[2]	18 months[2,3]
Alfalfa, Dry Beans, Soybean, Sunflower	12 months	18 months[2,3]
Asparagus, Grain Sorghum, Mint, Onions, Strawberries	12 months	12 months
Canola (Rapeseed), Cole Crops (including Brassica spp. grown for seed), Flax, Garden Beet, Popcorn, Spinach, Sugarbeet, Turnip	120 days	120 days
Field Corn, Sweet Corn	60 days	60 days
Barley, Grasses, Oats, Wheat	No interval required	No interval requied

1) Following application of this product, do not rotate to unlisted crops with less than a 12 month rotation interval. Prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed above, perform a field bioassay (refer to the bioassay instructions below).
2) Due to the potential for crop injury, 18-month rotation intervals are recommended. Note: For these crops, a minimum 12 month rotation interval must be observed to avoid illegal residues in the harvested crop.
3) Crop injury and / or yield loss may occur up to 4 years after application. Because these are sensitive crops, a field bioassay is recommended prior to planting (refer to the bioassay instructions below).

Instructions for Field Bioassays
In fields previously treated with this product, crop sensitivity can be confirmed by conducting a field bioassay using the following instructions:

1) Any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop so as to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, and / or drainage.

2) Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), necrosis (dead leaves or shoots) or stunting (reduced growth).

The test crop can be grown only if herbicidal symptoms are not observed.

If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop. Only a labeled crop for which the rotational interval has clearly been met can be planted.

Sprayer Clean-Out
To avoid injury to desirable plants, before applying other chemicals with the equipment used to apply this

product, all equipment must be thoroughly cleaned.

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

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Note: When adding ingredients to the mixture, allow time for each ingredient to be thoroughly mixed before adding the next. Be sure to agitate spray mixture before use if allowed to stand after mixing.

1. Fill spray tank with water equal to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume and start agitation.
2. Add the specified amount of this product.
3. Add any surfactants, adjuvants or drift control agents according to the respective manufacturer's instructions.
4. Agitate during final filling of the spray tank with water and maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture.

Tank Mixing

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

Tank Mixing Precautions

- Be sure to follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed specified application rates. Do not tank mix with other pesticide products that contain the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be applied.
- For products packaged in water soluble packaging, do not tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray has been adequately cleaned (refer to the Sprayer Clean-Out section above).
- Prior to final use, perform a (jar) test to verify the compatibility of tank mix partner products (see instructions below).

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing (Jar Test)

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

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

Tank Mixing Instructions

1. Fill spray tank with water to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume.
2. Start agitation and maintain agitation continuously during mixing, final filling and while applying.
3. Add different formulation types in the following order being sure to allow sufficient time for each product to completely mix and disperse after addition (Note: This product is an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulation):
   a) Dry flowables
   b) Wettable powders

c) Aqueous suspensions
d) Flowables or liquids

4. Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume and then add this product and other emulsifiable concentrates and any solutions.
5. Finish filling the spray tank.
6. While spraying, the tank mix ingredients may settle out of suspension if agitation is stopped before the spray tank is empty. The settled materials must be resuspended before any spraying is resumed and a sparger agitator works particularly well in this situation. Settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed		
Alfalfa, volunteer (from seed)	Hawkweed, yellow	Puncturevine
Alfalfa, volunteer (perennial plants)*	Hemp dogbane	Purslane, common
Artichoke, Jerusalem[1]	Horseweed (marestail), field	Ragweed, common[1]
Beans, volunteer	Horsetail*	Ragweed, giant[1]
Bedstraw (cleavers)[2]	Jimsonweed[1]	Salsify, meadow (goatsbeard)
Bindweed, field*	Knotweed*	Shepherdspurse
Buckwheat, wild[3]	Kochia[4]	Smartweed, green[5]
Buffalobur	Ladysthumb	Smartweed, Pennsylvania[5]
Canola, volunteer	Lambsquarters, common	Sowthistle, annual
Chamomile, false (scentless)	Lentils, volunteer	Sowthistle, perennial[6*]
Chamomile, mayweed (dogfennel)	Lettuce, prickly	Starthistle, yellow
Chickweed	Mallow, common	Sunflower[1]
Clover, black medic	Mallow, Venice	Tansymustard, pinnate
Clover, hop	Marshelder[1]	Teasel, common
Clover, red	Morning glory	Thistle, bull
Clover, sweet	Mustard, tumble (Jim Hill)	Thistle, Canada[6]
Clover, white	Mustard, wild	Thistle, musk
Cocklebur, common[1]	Nightshade, black[5]	Thistle, Russian
Cornflower (bachelor button)	Nightshade, cutleaf[5]	Velvetleaf
Dandelion	Nightshade, Eastern black[5]	Vetch
Dock, curly	Nightshade, hairy[5]	Wormwood, biennial
Flax, volunteer	Peas, volunteer	
Flixweed	Pennycress, field	
Hawksbeard, narrowleaf	Pigweed, redroot	
Hawkweed, orange	Pineappleweed	
	Potato, volunteer*	

* Indicates Suppression Only - Suppression is a reduction in weed competition (reduction is population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

1) Apply up to 5 leaf stage of growth for best results.
2) Apply in the 1 to 4 whorl stage of growth for best results.
3) Apply in the 1 to 4 leaf stage of growth (before vining) for best results.
4) Includes herbicide resistant or tolerant biotypes. Apply when weeds are 1 to 4 inches tall for best results.
5) Apply at the 2 to 4 leaf stage of growth for best control or suppression.
6) Apply from rosette to bud (pre-flower) stage of growth for best control or suppression.

Perennial Weeds
This product controls initial top growth and inhibits regrowth during the season it is applied. It may also reduce shoot regrowth in the season following application when used at the higher rates listed in this label; however, due to variability of shoot regrowth from perennial root systems, plant response may be inconsistent.

Management of Kochia Biotypes
Research indicates many biotypes of kochia may occur within a single field and while kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to this product, in general all biotypes less than 4 inches in height will be suppressed or

controlled with 1 to 1.5 pints per acre of this product. A shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field may occur if this product is applied at rates lower than specified.

Best Practices for Resistance Management
Extensive populations of dicamba-tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). For optimal control of dicamba-tolerant kochia in these counties, apply this product at the rate of 1.5 to 2 pints per acre. For improved control of dicamba-tolerant kochia, this product may be tank mixed with a reduced rate of fluroxypyr (refer to the section "For Improved Control of Dicamba-Tolerant Kochia" on this label).

To minimize selection pressure and preserve the utility of this product for control of dicamba-tolerant kochia biotypes, rotate this product with products that do not contain dicamba.

Application Timing
Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled so be sure to apply to actively growing weeds. Weed control may be reduced and the risk of crop injury (at all stages of growth) may increase if extreme growing conditions (such as drought or near-freezing temperatures) occur prior to, at, or following application. Control may be decreased if target plant foliage is wet at the time of application. Applications of this product are rainfast within 6 hours after application.

Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity
The herbicidal activity of this product is influenced by weather conditions optimum herbicidal activity between 55°F to 75°F and reduced efficacy occurring when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Weed control and crop tolerance may be reduced if frost occurs before or shortly after application (3 days).

Spray Coverage
Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. For best results (and to minimize spray drift), apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre and do not broadcast apply in less than 3 gallons of total spray volume per acre. Increase spray volume as weed density and vegetative canopy increase in order to obtain equivalent weed control.

Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, be sure to follow the precautions under the heading, Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants.

Adjuvants
To achieve satisfactory weed control, this product does not usually require the use of an adjuvant. An adjuvant may, however, optimize herbicidal activity when applications are made at lower use rates, lower carrier volumes, under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought, or to small, heavily pubescent kochia. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Winfield Solutions, LLC recommends the use of a Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology certified adjuvant. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Winfield Solutions, LLC recommends the use of a certified adjuvant.

Use with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions
This product is compatible with most non-pressurized liquid fertilizer solutions. However, prior to mixing, perform a compatibility test (jar test), especially when a new batch of fertilizer or pesticides is used, when the water source changes, or when tank mixture ingredients or concentrations are changed. Refer to the Tank Mix Compatibility Testing section above for specific instructions.

When mixing with a sprayable liquid fertilizer, using a compatibility aid may help obtain and maintain a uniform spray solution during mixing and application. For best results, do not exceed 50% liquid fertilizer of the total spray volume. Premix this product with water and add to the liquid fertilizer/water mixture while agitating contents of the spray tank. To compare with jar test agitation, the agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous. Apply the spray the same day it is prepared being sure to maintain continuous agitation.

NOTE: Leaf-burn or yellowing of crop foliage may occur when foliar-applied liquid fertilizers are used as a carrier.

WHEAT (INCLUDING DURUM), BARLEY, OATS

Application Restrictions

- Do NOT apply if the cereal crop is underseeded with a legume.
- Do NOT allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 7 days of application.
- Do NOT apply more than 0.25 lb ae/A of fluroxypyr containing products per growing season.
- Do NOT apply more than 0.12 lb/A of clopyralid containing products per growing season.
- Do NOT apply more than 3.4 pts. or 0.75 lb ae/A of MCPA containing products per year.
- Preharvest Interval: Do not apply closer than 14 days before cutting of hay or 40 days before harvesting of grain and straw.

Application Timing

To control listed broadleaf weeds, apply as a postemergence broadcast treatment to actively growing wheat, barley or oats from the 3 leaf stage up to and including flag leaf emergence (Zadoks scale 39). Because only weeds that have emerged at the time application will be controlled, be sure to apply when weeds are actively growing but before weeds are 4 inches tall or vining. Consult the Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section for additional information on weed sizes.

For perennial weeds (such as Canada thistle), apply when the majority of the basal leaves have emerged from the soil up to bud stage to obtain season-long control.

To suppress volunteer potatoes, apply before potato plants are 4 inches tall.

Broadcast Application Rates

For young, succulent growth of susceptible weed species less than 4 inches tall, apply 1 to 1.5 pints of this product per acre. Best control of kochia is achieved when kochia is at least 1 inch tall and not taller than 4 inches. For dicamba resistant kochia and volunteer potatoes use 1.5 to 2 pints per acre. Tank mixes with additional herbicides may be necessary when controlling less sensitive species, some perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (plant stress conditions such as drought or extreme temperatures, dense weed stands and/or larger weeds).

For Improved Control of Dicamba-Tolerant Kochia

Mix 0.03 pound active ingredient fluroxypyr per acre with the specified amount of this product.

Tank Mixtures for Wheat (including Durum), Barley, Oats

This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products registered for postemergence application in wheat, barley, and oats. Be sure that you do not exceed specified application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels when tank mixing. Refer to the Tank Mixing Precautions section under Mixing Instructions for additional information. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store above 10°F or warm and agitate before use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by user 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 DISPOSAL:

Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration,

or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Containers larger than 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable container larger than 5 gallons: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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