



# TRIVANT<sup>®</sup>

HERBICIDE

DO NOT APPLY TO RESIDENTIAL AREAS

FOR SELECTIVE POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS AND VOLUNTEER POTATOES IN SMALL GRAINS (Barley, Oats, Triticale, Wheat), RIGHTS-OF-WAYS, UTILITY, PIPELINES, RAILROADS AND ROADSIDES, INDUSTRIAL SITES, FENCE ROWS, NON-IRRIGATION DITCH BANKS, NON-RESIDENTIAL TURFGRASS AREAS, ALSO FOR USE ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

|   | <b>% BY WT.</b> |
|---|-----------------|
| 2,4-D-2EHE: Isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*  | 31.22%          |
| Octanoic acid ester of bromoxynil (3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzotrile)**   | 24.01%          |
| Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester*** | 9.50%           |

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:**

|               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| <b>TOTAL:</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |
|---------------|----------------|

Contains petroleum distillates

Equivalent to:

\*2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid - 20.7%, 2.01 lb/gal

\*\*Bromoxynil - 16.5%, 1.60 lb/gal

\*\*\*4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid - 6.6%, 0.64 lb/gal

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION / PRECAUCION

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 BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300.

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# HERBICIDE



Distributed By:  
INNVIDIS<sup>®</sup> CROP CARE, LLC  
1880 Fall River Drive, Suite 100  
Loveland, CO 80538



**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS  
CAUTION - PRECAUTION**

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

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):**

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves (such as barrier laminate or nitril)
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.
- Shoes plus socks

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. To reduce exposure to residues, wash the spray rig, tractor, and all other equipment used to handle or apply this product with water daily or before using the equipment for any other purpose.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS 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 agriculture pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements 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 hands 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.

**FIRST AID**

**IF SWALLOWED:**

- Immediately call a poison control center or doctor
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so 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 to 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 ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:**

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**HOT LINE NUMBER** - Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN** - May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This chemical 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. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or 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 24 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 waterproof material, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

## NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

## INFORMATION

This product provides selective postemergence control of perennial and annual broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in wheat, barley, oats, or triticale. This product is for use on Rights-of-ways, Utility, Pipelines, Railroads and Roadsides, Industrial Sites, Fence Rows, Non-irrigated Ditch Banks, Conservation Reserve Programs, and Non-Residential Turfgrass Areas.

## USE RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Crop Use- Do NOT apply more than 1-1/2 pints of this product per acre per growing season
- Non-Crop Use- Do NOT apply more than 2-1/2 pints of this product per acre per growing season
- When applying this product, do NOT contaminate water used for domestic purposes or irrigation ditches.
- 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, canola, cotton, edible beans, grapes, lentils, lettuce, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco or tomatoes.
- Do NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system (i.e., chemigation).
- A 30 day Plant back interval (PBI) is required for all crops listed on the label or Federally approved supplemental labeling.
- A 120 day PBI is required for all for all other crops not listed on the label.
- Aerial application is prohibited within 300 feet of residential areas (e.g., homes, schools, playgrounds, shopping areas, hospitals, etc.).
- Do not apply with backpack or hand-held application equipment.
- Do not apply to playgrounds, schoolyards, or other residential turfgrass areas including golf courses, putting greens, or tees.
- Do not use this product on sod farms.

## AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT

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 instructions, restrictions and precautions on the product label.

## AVOIDING INJURY TO NON-TARGET PLANTS

### 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 per ASAE S-572 standard. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's recommendations for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Spot treatments should be applied only 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.

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

### Aerial Application

**RESTRICTION: In non-cropland areas (including rights-of-way), this product may be applied aerially only by helicopter.** Do NOT apply this product to non-cropland areas using fixed-wing aircraft.

To minimize spray drift, apply this product in a total spray volume of 3 or more gallons per acre. 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.

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:

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% the length of the wingspan or 90% of rotor width.
2. Nozzle must always point backward parallel with the air stream, and must never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
3. Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.
4. When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

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

**Do not apply under conditions of a low level air temperature inversion.** A temperature inversions 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.

### Spray Drift Management

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, and relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

### **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).

For this product, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

### **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** - Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

### **Swath Adjustment**

When 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. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

### **Wind Speed**

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they 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. 2,4-D esters may volatilize during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures. Do not apply during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures.

### **Temperature Inversions**

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions. Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the 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**

The pesticide should only be applied 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).

**Susceptible Plants:** Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage or other plantings, that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

**Other State and Local Requirements:** Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

**Equipment:** All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

## **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

This product may be tank mixed with other products at specified rates as long as tank mixing is not prohibited by the label(s) of the tank mix partner products and the tank mix partner products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated.

This product can be mixed with some liquid fertilizers or liquid iron materials. Because liquid fertilizers and liquid iron differ in pH, free ammonia content, density, salt concentration and percentage of water, a compatibility test (given below) is recommended prior to mixing in the application equipment. All regulations, either State or Federal, relating to the application of liquid fertilizers or liquid iron and this product must be strictly followed.

### **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.
- 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 lagers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combinations should not be used.

### Tank Mixing Instructions

- 1) Fill spray tank with water to 1/4 to 1/3 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 dispersion 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) Maintaining agitation, fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume and then add this product, 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. Note: Settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

### 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 1 hour after application.

### Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity

The herbicidal activity of this product is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum herbicidal activity requires active plant growth and temperatures between 55°F to 75°F. Reduced efficacy will occur 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 8 gallons or more per acre by ground and 3 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre by air. Spray volume should be increased as weed density and vegetative canopy increase in order to obtain equivalent weed control, however, do not exceed 40 gallons per acre total spray volume. Rather than increasing boom pressure, decreased spraying speed or larger nozzle tips should be used to increase spray volume.

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 improve weed control, a high-quality adjuvant labeled for use on growing crops may be used. An adjuvant can optimize herbicidal activity when applications are made at lower carrier volumes, under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought, or to small, heavily pubescent kochia.

### Spot Treatments

Only apply using a calibrated boom sprayer using the directions below. Application rates in the table below are based on an area of 1,000 square feet.

Do not apply with backpack or hand-held application equipment.

Mix the amount of this product (fluid ounces or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in one or more gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of this product required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fluid ounces or ml) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet. An area of 1,000 square feet is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size. For example: If the area to be treated is 3,500 square feet, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3,500 ÷ 1,000 = 3.5).

### Broadcast Rate Conversion Table for Spot Treatments Broadcast

| Broadcast Rate | TRIVANT HERBICIDE per Gallon |                     |
|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
|                | (Pints per Acre)             | (Fluid Ounces (ml)) |
|                | 1                            | 0.37 (10.9)         |
|                | 1-1/2                        | 0.55 (16.3)         |
|                | 2-1/2*                       | 0.92 (27.2)         |

\*Non Crop Use Only

### Application Rates

The application rates at the lower end of the specified rate range will be efficacious when applied to susceptible weed species with young, succulent growth. Use the higher rates within the rate range when applying to less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (e.g., when plants are stressed due to drought or extreme temperatures, in dense weed stands and/or the weeds are larger). Higher rates will also be needed to control or suppress weeds in areas where competition from crops is not present (e.g., fallow land).

## Sprayer Cleanup

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, disposing of the water according to the disposal instructions in this label. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state and federal guidelines.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank, flushing the tank, hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water for 10 minutes.
3. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes.
4. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom and nozzles and drain the tank.
5. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately.
6. If the spray equipment will be used on crops other than those labeled for this product, repeat steps 1 and 2 and thoroughly wash the outside of spray tank and the boom.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

|                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Arrowhead                     | Lambsquarter                   |
| Bedstraw (cleavers)           | Mallow, common                 |
| Bindweed, field <sup>†</sup>  | Mallow, venice                 |
| Bindweed, hedge               | Marshelder                     |
| Buckwheat, wild               | Morning glory                  |
| Canola, volunteer             | Mustard spp.                   |
| Chickweed                     | Nightshade spp.                |
| Clover, white                 | Pennycress, field              |
| Cockle, cow                   | Pigweed spp.                   |
| Cocklebur                     | Pianlain                       |
| Coffeeweed                    | Potato, volunteer <sup>†</sup> |
| Devilsclaw                    | Prickly lettuce                |
| Flax, volunteer               | Puncturevine                   |
| Frenchweed                    | Purslane, common               |
| Gumweed                       | Ragweed, common                |
| Hemp dogbane                  | Smartweed, annual              |
| Horsetail, field <sup>†</sup> | Sunflower                      |
| Horseweed (marestail)         | Thistle, Russian <sup>†</sup>  |
| Jimsonweed                    | Velvetleaf                     |
| Knotweed                      |                                |
| Kochia <sup>‡</sup>           |                                |

<sup>†</sup> **Indicates Suppression Only** - Suppression is a reduction in weed competition (reduction in 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.

<sup>‡</sup> Includes biotypes that are herbicide resistant or tolerant. Weeds germinating after spraying will not be controlled.

## CROP USES

### 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 will be suppressed or controlled at the labeled rate of 1 to 1-1/2 pints per acre. 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 1-1/2 pints per acre.

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

## Application Timing

### WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE

Make applications from the fully tillered stage of growth but before the jointing stage at a rate of 1 to 1-1/2 pints per acre. Use the higher rate when weeds are less susceptible or for heavy weed populations.

## Application Restrictions

- Do NOT harvest treated forage or allow livestock to graze treated areas within 45 days of application.
- Do NOT feed treated straw to livestock
- Do NOT apply more than 1-1/2 pints (24 fluid ounces) of this product per acre per growing season.
- The risk of crop injury at all stages of growth and poor weed control is increased if the application is made and extreme growing conditions (such as drought or near freezing temperatures) occur prior to, at, and following the application. Reduced weed control may also occur during these conditions.
- Do NOT apply when crop canopy covers the weeds as poor control will result.
- Do not spray plants beyond the flag leaf emergence stage.
- **Preharvest interval (PHI):** Do NOT apply within 40 days prior to harvesting grain and straw or within 14 days prior to cutting hay.
- Make no more than one postemergence application per crop cycle at a maximum of 1-1/2 pints per acre per application up to the flag leaf emergence stage.
- Do not apply more than 1-1/2 pints per crop cycle.

**NON CROP USES**  
**NON-CROP AREAS (Non-Residential Sites ONLY)**

**Rights-of-way, roadsides, industrial sites, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, and non-residential turfgrass areas:** For control of broadleaf weeds, mix at a rate of 1.25 to 2.5 pints of this product per acre in adequate water to thoroughly saturate all weeds with spray mixture. This may require a spray volume of 50 to 300 gallons of water per acre. Apply any time between the time when plants come into full leaf (spring) to when the plants begin to go dormant. Best results are obtained when weeds are young and actively growing. Do not cut weeds until herbicide has translocated throughout the plant causing root death. For small broadleaf weeds, use the lower rate. Heavy, dense stands require the higher rate with high water volume.

**Use Restrictions for Non-Crop Areas:**

Maximum of 2.5 pints of product (0.5 lb bromoxynil, 0.2 lb fluroxypyr, 0.6 lb 2,4-D) per acre per year. Limited to 1 application per year.

Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated plant material to livestock.

Do not use this product on sod farms.

Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

**CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS**

This product herbicide is for use for Conservation Reserve Programs, weed and brush control, or use in State Recognized Noxious Weed areas (noncropland areas). Refer to "Weeds Controlled" section for list of susceptible species. Some weed species require tank mixes for adequate control.

**Use Restrictions for CRP:**

Maximum of 2.5 pints of product (0.5 lb bromoxynil, 0.2 lb fluroxypyr, 0.6 lb 2,4-D) per acre per year. Limited to 1 application per year.

Do not apply more than 1.5 pints of product per acre per year to CRP areas that are underseeded with alfalfa.

Do not add spray adjuvants or fluid fertilizers when applying to CRP areas planted with alfalfa or other legumes. Consult the Conservation Reserve Program rules for CRP uses. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.

Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated plant material to livestock.

**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 use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**CONTAINER HANDLING:**

**[Nonrefillable 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 and 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 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.

**[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.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**

**NOTICE:** Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of INNVICTIS CROP CARE, LLC or Seller. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold INNVICTIS CROP CARE, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

INNVICTIS CROP CARE, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or INNVICTIS CROP CARE, LLC, and TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. INNVICTIS CROP CARE, LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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