AMINOPYRALID | GROUP 4 | HERBICIDE

AMPARO

HERBICIDE

SPECIALTY HERBICIDE

- **For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds including invasive and noxious weeds, certain annual grasses, and certain woody plants and vines on:**
  - **rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres;**
  - **non-crop areas for example, airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electric power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military sites, mining and drilling areas, oil and gas pads, non-irrigation ditch banks, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, storage areas, dry storm water retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses;**
  - **natural areas (open space) for example, campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trailheads and trails, recreation areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitat and management areas including seasonally dry flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools;**
  - **including grazed areas in and around these sites.**
- *** For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat (including spring wheat, winter wheat, and durum) and field corn.**

*** Not Registered for Use by California**

Not for Sale, Sale into, Distribution, and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.

Active Ingredient	% w/w
Aminopyralid, Triisopropanolammonium salt: Triisopropanolammonium salt of 2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro	40.6%
Other Ingredients	**59.4%**
Total	**100.0%**
Acid Equivalent: aminopyralid (2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-) - 21.1% - 2 lbs./gal.	

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN / MANTÉNGASE FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS

CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to label booklet under **Agricultural Use Requirements** in the **Directions for Use** section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

Agricultural Chemical: **DO NOT** ship or store with food, feeds, drugs, or clothing.

Produced For:
Sharda USA LLC (S U)
7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-257
EPA Est. No. (AG) **72159-GA-001;** (MC) **89332-GA-001;** (SC) **39578-TX-001**
The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- 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 CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, or enclosed cabs, in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides, the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS (40 CFR 170.607(d-f)).

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.
- 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 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. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT apply directly to water. Take care to minimize the incidental overspray along the shoreline when applying to terrestrial plants at the water's edge or to water in areas where surface water is present. **DO NOT** apply directly 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 site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

Groundwater Advisory

Aminopyralid is 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. Users are advised not to apply aminopyralid where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability (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.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching both surface water and aquatic sediment via runoff for several months 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 aminopyralid from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Irrigation Water Statement

DO NOT contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. To avoid injury to crops or other desirable plants, **DO NOT** treat or allow spray drift or run-off to fall onto banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes. **DO NOT** apply to snow or frozen ground.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

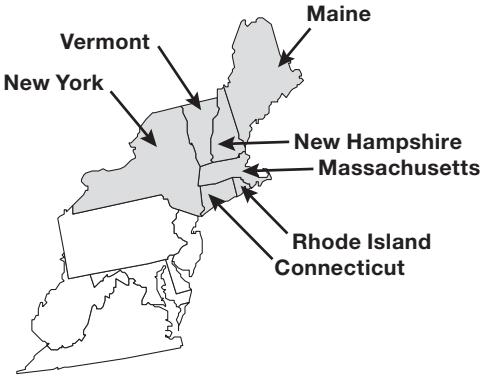
Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

This product is not intended for reformulation or repackaging into other end-use products.

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.

Not for Sale, Sale into, Distribution, and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.

Not for use on pastures in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. All other labeled uses are permitted in these states including grazed areas in and around these sites.



Gray = states where use in pasture is not permitted

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

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 barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- 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).

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: For applications on rangeland and permanent grass pastures (not harvested for hay) and non-cropland areas, **DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, feed, or fertilizer by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: If this product is exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the active ingredient may crystallize and settle out of solution. Under these conditions the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated well to dissolve any crystallized active ingredient prior to use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Open dumping is prohibited.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. 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.

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 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. 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 containers larger than 5 gallons:

Container Handling: 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. 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.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. 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.

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 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.

Resistance Management Guidelines

For resistance management, **AMPARO** is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **AMPARO** and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of **AMPARO** or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weed), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plant mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

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Use Precautions

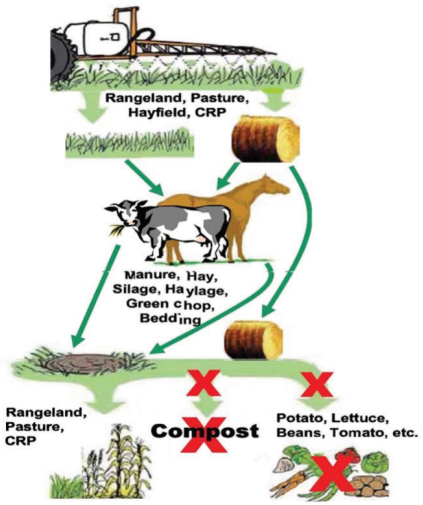
- Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of **AMPARO**. Injury to crops may result if treated soil and/or runoff water containing **AMPARO** is washed or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to **AMPARO** may injure or kill susceptible crops and other plants such as grapes, soybeans, tobacco, sensitive ornamentals.
- Grass revegetation:
  - o **AMPARO** can be used to control broadleaf plants in grass revegetation programs.
- Application before seeding grasses:
  - o **AMPARO** can be applied to control broadleaf weeds prior to grass planting. Grass seed germination and seedling development can be adversely affected by many factors such as seed viability and seedling vigor, soil condition (sub-optimal soil temperatures or soil water content), weather after planting, seedbed preparation and seed placement, disease, insects, or animals. **AMPARO** applications will help to reduce competition from weeds and improve the chance for successful grass stand establishment. Some grass species are more sensitive to **AMPARO**.
  - o Postemergence applications on grass: During the season of establishment, **AMPARO** should be applied only after perennial grasses are well established (have developed a good secondary root system and show good vigor). Most perennial grasses are tolerant to **AMPARO** at this stage of development. **AMPARO** may suppress certain established grasses such as smooth bromegrass (Bromus inermis), especially when plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Plants should recover from this transient suppression with the onset of environmental conditions favorable to grass growth and upon release from weed competition.
- **Seeding Broadleaf Plants (Forbs) and Wildflowers**
  AMPARO can be applied in the summer to control broadleaf weeds prior to forb planting. Forbs can be seeded 90 days after a summer application as a dormant fall planting or the following spring.
- **Field Bioassay Instructions:** In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, rainfall pattern, or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated one year after the last application of aminopyralid in that field. Observe the test crop for symptoms of herbicidal activity such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), epinasty, necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms **DO NOT** occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, **DO NOT** plant the field to the intended rotational crop; plant only to wheat, corn, forage grasses, native grasses, or grasses grown for hay.
- Cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds will reduce weed control. Wait 14 days after herbicide application to cut grass hay to allow herbicide to work.

Consult with a Sharda USA LLC representative if you DO NOT understand the Use Precautions and Use Restrictions.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- Carefully read the section ***Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use***.
- It is mandatory to follow the ***Use Precautions*** and ***Use Restrictions*** section of this label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Hay can only be used on the farm or ranch where product is applied.
- Consult with a Sharda USA LLC representative if you **DO NOT** understand the Use Precautions and Use Restrictions.
- Warning: **DO NOT** move treated plant materials or manure from animals who have grazed on treated plant materials to sites where manure may be collected or sensitive crops are grown.

Forage and Manure Management



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Restrictions for All Uses

- **Off-site Compost and Animal Feeding/Bedding:** This product is persistent and may be present in treated plant materials for months to years after application.
  - o **DO NOT** use, sell or transport treated plant materials or manure from animals that have grazed on treated plant materials off-site for compost distribution or for use as animal bedding/feed for 18 months after application. Treated plant materials can be recycled onsite or left in the field to decompose.
  - o Manure from animals that have grazed or eaten forage or hay harvested from treated areas within the previous three days may only be applied to the fields where the following crops will be grown: pasture grasses, grass grown from seed, wheat and corn.
  - o Animals that have been fed aminopyralid-treated forage must be fed forage free of aminopyralid for at least 3 days before movement to an area where manure may be collected, or sensitive crops are grown.
  - o For more information on how to manage aminopyralid treated materials and to prevent aminopyralid from contaminating compost please visit https//www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/registration-review-pyridine-and-pyrimidine-herbicides.
- For applications to pasture:
  - o The applicator must document that they have notified property owners/operators, or customers, in writing, of the compost and animal bedding/feed prohibitions within 14 days of the application. Applicators must keep the records of notification for two years. This record must include date of application, the name of the applicator, the EPA registration number of the product applied, the area(s) treated, and a copy of the written notification provided to the property owner/operator. Notification may be made via email, mail, paper handout, or by any other written communication method. Records must be made available to State Pesticide Regulatory Official(s), and to EPA upon request. If this information is already being retained, duplicate records are not needed.
  - o It is recommended that applicators also transmit at the time of notification relevant educational materials for managing treated plant matter, as available. Additional educational materials for aminopyralid will be posted at: https//www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/registration-review-pyridine-and-pyrimidine-herbicides.
  - o Applications to pasture by property owners/operators on their own property are exempt from this notification and record keeping requirement.
  - o Applications to pasture on public land (i.e., lands managed directly by state, tribal, or local authorities) are exempt from this notification requirement.
- **DO NOT** use grasses treated with **AMPARO** in the preceding 18 months for seed production.
- **Maximum Application Rate:** On all labeled use sites except field corn and wheat, **DO NOT** broadcast apply more than 7 fl. oz. of **AMPARO** (0.11 lb. aminopyralid acid equivalent) per acre per year. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 14 fl. oz. of **AMPARO** (0.22 lb. a.e.) per acre per year; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 7 fl. oz. of **AMPARO** (0.11 lb. a.e.) per acre per year as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications. If products containing the same active ingredient(s) are tank mixed, **DO NOT** exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient rate per acre per application and per year. See **Corn and Wheat Use Directions** for application rate restrictions.
- **Obtain Required Permits:** Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product around public waters. State or local public agencies may require permits.
- **Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants: DO NOT** aerially apply **AMPARO** within 50 feet of a border downwind (in the direction of wind movement), or allow spray drift to come in contact with any broadleaf crop or other desirable broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, alfalfa, cotton, dry beans, flowers, grapes, lettuce, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes or other broadleaf or vegetable crop, fruit trees, ornamental plants, or soil where sensitive crops are growing or will be planted. Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible crops.
- **Chemigation: DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. DO NOT** treat inside banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- **DO NOT** apply this product to lawns, turf, ornamental plantings, urban walkways, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.
- Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of **AMPARO**. **DO NOT** apply **AMPARO** within the root zone of desirable trees unless such injury can be tolerated. Use special caution near roses and leguminous trees such as locusts, redbud, mimosa, and caragana.
- **DO NOT** treat frozen soil where runoff could damage sensitive plants.
- This product is persistent and may be present in treated plant materials for months to years after application.
- **DO NOT** sell or transport treated plant materials or manure from animals that have grazed on treated plant materials off-site for compost distribution or for use as animal bedding/feed for 18 months after application. Treated plant materials can be recycled onsite or left in the field to decompose.
- Manure from animals that have grazed or eaten forage or hay harvested from treated areas within the previous three days may only be applied to the fields where the following crops will be grown: pasture grasses, grass grown for seed, wheat and corn.
- Animals that have been fed aminopyralid-treated forage must be fed forage free of aminopyralid for at least 3 days before movement to an area where manure may be collected, or sensitive crops are grown.
- **Grazing Poisonous Plants:** Herbicide application may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.
- **Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use:**
  - o **DO NOT** plant a broadleaf crop (including soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, vegetables, field beans, peanuts, and potatoes) in fields or areas treated with aminopyralid or manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from aminopyralid-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
  - o **DO NOT** plant a broadleaf crop in fields or areas treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have consumed aminopyralid-treated forage or hay until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
  - o To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of aminopyralid in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

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o For more information on how to manage aminopyralid treated materials and to prevent aminopyralid from contaminating compost please visit https://www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/registration-review-pyridine-and-pyrimidine-herbicides.

- **Crop Rotation: DO NOT** rotate to any crop from rangeland, permanent pasture, or CRP acres within one year following treatment. Cereals and corn can be planted one year after treatment. Broadleaf crops are sensitive to aminopyralid residues in the soil and prediction of crop safety by field bioassay (see instructions below) is the BEST way to determine planting options. Broadleaf crops such as canola, flax, and alfalfa can require at least 2 to 3 years depending on the crop and environmental conditions. More sensitive crops such as soybeans, tobacco, peanuts, potatoes, and peas may require a longer plant-back interval and should not be planted until a field bioassay shows that the level of aminopyralid present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop. See **Corn and Wheat Use Directions** for crop rotational intervals after applications to these crops.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select a nozzle and pressure combination that delivers a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11 - 15 miles per hour, applicators must use 3/4 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- For applications on pastures and rangeland, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 4 ft. above the ground. For all other uses, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 3 ft. above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select a nozzle and pressure combination that delivers a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Sprayer Applications: Applicators are required to select a nozzle and pressure combination that delivers a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) for all applications.

- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 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

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.

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.

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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.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

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.

Sprayer Clean-Out Instructions

It is recommended to use separate spray equipment on highly sensitive crops such as tobacco, soybeans, potatoes, peanuts, and tomatoes.

DO NOT use spray equipment used to apply **AMPARO** for other applications to land planted to, or to be planted to, broadleaf plants unless it has been determined that all residues of this herbicide have been removed by thorough cleaning of equipment.

Equipment used to apply **AMPARO** should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals as follows:

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use. Dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. Rinse a second time, adding 1 quart of household ammonia or tank cleaning agent for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand 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. Spray nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.

DO NOT apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Use of mist blower equipment can reduce control achieved with the herbicide and increase spray drift potential.

USE INFORMATION

Apply the specified rate of **AMPARO** as a coarse low-pressure spray. **DO NOT** apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage or intended application site. Increase the spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. To enhance foliage wetting and coverage, a non-ionic agricultural surfactant or other adjuvant may be added to the spray mixture as specified by the adjuvant label.

AMPARO may be applied by ground or aerial application equipment on any registered use site specified on this label.

Ground Broadcast Application: Higher spray volumes (greater than 10 gallons per acre) generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

Aerial Broadcast Application: DO NOT apply less than 2 gallons per acre total spray volume. Five gallons per acre or greater will generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

High-Volume Foliar Application: High volume foliar treatments may be applied at rates equivalent to a maximum of 7 fl. oz. per acre per year. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems.

For basal bark and cut stubble and all types of cut surface applications, see woody plant section.

Low-Volume Foliar Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants, use **AMPARO** alone or in tank mixes with other herbicides in water. The spray concentration of **AMPARO** tank mixes and total spray volume per acre should be adjusted according to the size and density of target woody plants and type of spray equipment used. With low-volume application, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars.

For best results, an adjuvant should be added to all spray mixtures. Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck-mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Spot Application: Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb. acid equivalent (14 fl. oz. of **AMPARO**) per acre per year; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 0.11 lb. acid equivalent (7 fl. oz.) per acre of **AMPARO** per year as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications. Spray volume should be sufficient to thoroughly and uniformly wet the weed foliage, but not to the point of runoff. Repeat treatments may be made, but the total amount of **AMPARO** applied must not exceed 7 fl. oz. per acre per year. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer with a known volume per acre. **Table 1** shows **AMPARO** amount to mix for various sprayer outputs in gallons per acre (GPA).

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Table 1: Amount of **AMPARO** (in mL) to mix in 1 gallon of water

Gallons per acre	AMPARO amount (in mL) to mix to achieve target application rates		
GPA	**5 fl. oz./a**	**7 fl. oz./a**	**14 fl. oz./a**
20	7.5	10.5	21.0
30	5.0	7.0	14.0
40	3.8	5.3	10.5
50	3.0	4.2	8.4
60	2.5	3.5	7.0
70	2.1	3.0	6.0
80	1.9	2.6	5.3
90	1.7	2.3	4.7
100	1.5	2.1	4.2
Use a syringe to measure cc.			

Note: **Table 1** above shows mixes for various sprayer outputs in gallons per acre (GPA).

Conversions:

1 tsp = 5 mL 30 mL = 1 fluid ounce 1 cc = 1 mL
3 tsp = 1 Tbsp 2 Tbsp = 1 fluid ounce

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Mixing with Water: To prepare the spray, add about half the required amount of water in the spray tank. Then, with agitation, add the specified amount of **AMPARO** and other herbicides (if tank mixing). Finally, with continued agitation, add the rest of the water and additives such as adjuvants, surfactants, or drift control and deposition aids.

Addition of Surfactants or Adjuvants on All Labeled Use Sites: The addition of a high quality non-ionic surfactant (of at least 80% active principal) or adjuvant at 0.25 to 0.5% volume per volume (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray) is recommended to enhance herbicide activity under adverse environmental conditions (such as, high temperature, low relative humidity, drought conditions, dusty plant surfaces) or when weeds are heavily pubescent or more mature.

Tank Mixing with Other Herbicides: AMPARO may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated, (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product(s), and (3) that the tank mix combination is physically compatible (see **Tank Mix Compatibility Testing** below). When tank mixing, use only in accordance with the restrictions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.

- 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.
- **DO NOT** exceed specified application rates. If products containing the same active ingredient are mixed, **DO NOT** exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient use rates.
- For direct injection or other spray equipment where the product formulations will be mixed in undiluted form, special care should be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility.
- Always perform a compatibility test (jar test) to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar test prior to mixing in a spray tank to ensure compatibility of **AMPARO** and other pesticides or carriers. Use a clear glass jar with lid and mix ingredients in the same order and proportions as will be used in the spray tank. The mixture is compatible if the materials mix readily when the jar is inverted several times. The mixture should remain stable after standing for 30 minutes or, if separation occurs, should readily remix if agitated. An incompatible mixture is indicated by separation into distinct layers that **DO NOT** readily remix when agitated, and/or the presence of flakes, precipitates, gels, or heavy oily film in the jar. Use of an appropriate compatibility aid may resolve mix incompatibility. If the mixture is incompatible **DO NOT** use that tank mix partner in tank mixtures.

Invert Emulsion Spray Mixtures

AMPARO can be applied in an invert emulsion using oil and an appropriate inverting agent. Follow label directions of the inverting agent.

Mixing with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions: AMPARO is usually compatible with liquid fertilizer solutions. It is anticipated that **AMPARO** will not require a compatibility agent for mixing with fertilizers; however, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to mixing. Jar tests are particularly important when a new batch of fertilizer or pesticide is used, when water sources change, or when tank mixture ingredients or concentrations are changed. Compatibility may be determined by mixing the spray components in the desired order and proportions in a clear glass jar before large scale mixing of spray components in the spray tank.

Note: The lower the temperature of the liquid fertilizer, the greater the likelihood of mixing problems. Use of a compatibility aid may be required if **AMPARO** is mixed with a 2,4-D-containing product and liquid fertilizer. **Mixing AMPARO and 2,4-D in N-P or N-P-K liquid fertilizer solutions is more difficult than mixing with straight nitrogen fertilizer and should not be attempted without first conducting a successful compatibility jar test.** Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to be comparable with jar test agitation. Apply the spray mixture the same day it is prepared while maintaining continuous agitation. Rinse the spray tank thoroughly after use.

Note: Foliar-applied liquid fertilizers themselves can cause yellowing of the foliage of forage grasses and other vegetation.

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USE RATES AND TIMING

AMPARO may be applied as a broadcast spray by ground or aerial equipment or as a spot application to control weeds including, but not limited to, those listed on this label. When a rate range is given, use the higher rate to control weeds at advanced growth stages or when under less-than-favorable growing conditions. For optimum uptake and translocation of **AMPARO**, avoid mowing, haying, shredding, burning, or soil disturbance in treated areas for at least 14 days following application.

AMPARO provides post emergence control and preemergence control of emerging seedlings of susceptible weeds and re-growth of certain perennial weeds following application. Preventing establishment of weeds will depend upon application rate, season of application, and environmental conditions after application.

AMPARO can provide long-term control of susceptible weeds. The length of control is dependent upon the application rate, condition and growth stage of target weeds, environmental conditions at and following application, and the density and vigor of competing desirable vegetation. Long-term weed control is most effective where grass vegetation is allowed to recover from overgrazing, drought, etc., and compete with weeds.

AMPARO can be an important component of integrated vegetation management programs designed to renovate or restore desired plant communities. To maximize and extend the benefits of weed control provided by **AMPARO**, it is important that other vegetation management practices, including proper grazing management, biological control agents, replanting, fertilization, prescribed fire, etc., be used in appropriate sequences and combinations to further alleviate the adverse effects of weeds on desirable plant species and to promote development of desired plant communities. Agricultural and natural resources specialists with federal and state government agencies can provide guidance on best management practices and development of integrated vegetation management programs.

PLANTS CONTROLLED

The following weeds and woody plants will be controlled with the rates of **AMPARO** indicated below in **Table 2**. For best results, most weeds and woody plants should be treated when they are actively growing and under conditions favorable for growth. Use a higher rate in the rate range when growing conditions are less than favorable or when weed foliage is tall and dense, or when optimal longer term residual control is desired. **AMPARO** also provides preemergence control of germinating seeds or seedlings of susceptible weeds following application.

Table 2: Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled
Note: Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to specific use directions for a particular weed species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl. oz./acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
amaranth, spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*	4 to 7	annual	Amaranthaceae
bedstraw	*Galium* spp.	4 to 7	perennial	Rubiaceae
beggarticks	*Bidens* spp.	4 to 7	annual	Asteracea
broomweed, annual	*Amphiachyris dracunculoides*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
burdock, common	*Arctium minus*	4 to 7	biennial	Asteraceae
buttercup, hairy	*Ranunculus sardous*	4 to 7	annual	Ranunculaceae
buttercup, tall	*Ranunculus acris*	4 to 7	perennial	Ranunculaceae
buttercup spp.	*Ranunculus* spp.	4 to 7	various	Ranunculaceae
camelthorn	*Alhagi pseudalhagi*	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
cat's ear, common	*Hypochaeris radicata*	5 to 7	perennial	Asteracea
cat's ear	*Hypochaeris* spp.	5 to 7	perennial	Asteracea
chamomile, scentless	*Matricaria inodora*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
chicory	*Cichorium intybus*	4 to 6	perennial	Asteraceae
chickweed	*Stellaria media*	7	annual	Caryophyllaceae
cinquefoil, sulfur(1)	*Potentilla recta*	4 to 7	perennial	Rosaceae
cocklebur	*Xanthium strumarium*	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
clover	*Trifolium* spp.	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
crazyweed	*Oxytropisp*	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
croton, tropic	*Croton glandulosus*	3 to 5	annual	Euphorbiaceae
crownvetch	*Securigera varia*	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
cudweed, purple	*Gamochaeta purpurea*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
daisy, oxeye(1)	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	4 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
dock, curly	*Rumex crispus*	4 to 7	perennial	Polygonaceae
evening primrose, cutleaf	*Oenothera laciniata*	4 to 7	annual	Onagraceae

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Table 2: Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled *(continued)*
Note: Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to specific use directions for a particular weed species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl. oz./acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
fiddleneck	*Amsinckia* spp.	4 to 7	annual	Boraginaceae
fireweed	*Epilobium angustifolium*	5 to 7	perennial	Onagraceae
fleabane, flax-leaf	*Conyza bonariensis*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
fleabane, hairy	*Conyza bonariensis*	5 to 7	annual/biennial	Asteraceae
hawkweed, orange(2)	*Hieracium aurantiacum*	4 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
hawkweed, yellow(2)	*Hieracium caespitosum*	4 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
henbane, black	*Hyoscyamus niger*	5 to 7	annual/biennial	Solanaceae
henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	5 to 7	annual/biennial	Lamiaceae
hogweed, giant	*Heracleum mantegazzianum*	7	perennial	Apiaceae
horsenettle, Carolina	*Solanum carolinense*	4 to 7	perennial	Solanaceae
horseweed (marestail)	*Conyza canadensis*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
ironweed, tall	*Vernonia gigantea*	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
ironweed, western	*Vernonia baldwinii*	7	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, diffuse(3)	*Centaurea diffusa*	5 to 7	biennial/perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, meadow	*Centaurea debeauxii*	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, Russian(4)	*Acroptilon repens*	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, spotted(3)	*Centaurea stoebe*	5 to 7	biennial/perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, squarrose	*Centaurea virgata*	5 to 7	biennial/perennial	Asteraceae
knapweeds	*Centaurea* spp.	5 to 7	biennial/perennial	Asteraceae
knotweeds, Japanese, bohemian(11)	*Reynoutria japonica*	7 to 14	perennial	Polygonaceae
kudzu	*Pueraria montana*	7	perennial	Fabaceae
lady's thumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	3 to 5	annual	Polygonaceae
lambsquarters	*Chenopodium album*	5 to 7	annual	Chenopodiaceae
lespedeza, annual	*Lespedeza striata*	5 to 7	annual	Fabaceae
licorice, wild	*Glycyrrhiza lepidota*	7	perennial	Fabaceae
locoweed	*Astragalus* spp.	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
locust, black	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
locust, honey	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
loosestrife, purple(12)	*Lythrum salicaria*	7 to 14	perennial	Lythraceae
mayweed, scentless	*Tripleurospermum perforate*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
mayweed, stinking	*Anthemis cotula*	7	annual	Asteraceae
medic, black	*Medicago lupulina*	4 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
mimosa	*Albizia julibrissin*	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
mullein(5)	*Verbascum* spp.	7	biennial	Scrophulariaceae
mustard, tansy (preemergence)*	*Descurainia* spp.	7	annual/biennial	Brassicaceae
mustard, black (preemergence)*	*Brassica nigra*	7	annual	Brassicaceae
nightshade, silverleaf	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*	4 to 7	perennial	Solanaceae
oxtongue, bristly	*Picris echioides*	5 to 7	biennial	Asteraceae
pea, Swainson	*Sphaerophysa salsula*	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae

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Table 2: Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled *(continued)*
Note: Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to specific use directions for a particular weed species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl. oz./acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
povertyweed	*Iva axillaris*	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
puncturevine*	*Tribulus terrestris*	7	annual	Zygophyllaceae
ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
ragweed, western	*Ambrosia psilostachya*	4 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
ragwort, tansy	*Senecio jacobaea*	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
redbud	*Cercis Canadensis*	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
rush skeletonweed	*Chondrilla juncea*	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
sicklepod	*Cassia obtusifolia*	7	perennial	Fabaceae
smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	3 to 5	annual	Polygonaceae
sneezeweed, bitter	*Helenium amarum*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
soda apple, tropical[6]	*Solanum viarum*	5 to 7	perennial	Solanaceae
sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceae*	7	annual	Asteraceae
sowthistle, perennial	*Sonchus arvensis*	3 to 5	perennial	Asteraceae
spanishneedles	*Bidens bipinnata*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
St. Johnswort, common	*Hypericum perforatum*	5 to 7	perennial	Clusiaceae
stiltgrass, Japanese	*Microstegium vimineum*	5 to 7	annual	Poaceae
starthistle, Malta[7]	*Centaurea melitensis*	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
starthistle, purple[7]	*Centaurea calcitrapa*	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
starthistle, yellow[7]	*Centaurea solstitialis*	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
sweetclover, white	*Melilotus albus*	5 to 7	biennial	Fabaceae
sweetclover, yellow	*Melilotus officinalis*	5 to 7	biennial	Fabaceae
tarweed, hayfield*	*Hemizonia congesta*	7	annual	Asteracea
tarweed, narrow or yellowflower*	*Holocarpha virgata*	7	annual	Asteracea
teasel	*Dipsacus* spp.	4 to 7	biennial	Dipsacaceae
thistle, artichoke	*Cynara cardunculus*	5 to 7	perennial	Asteracea
thistle, blessed milk	*Silybum marianum*	4 to 7	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, bull[8]	*Cirsium vulgare*	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Canada[9]	*Cirsium arvense*	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
thistle, woolly distaff	*Carthamus lanatus*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
thistle, Italian	*Carduus pycnocephalus*	7	annual	Asteraceae
thistle, musk[8]	*Carduus nutans*	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, plumeless[8]	*Carduus acanthoides*	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Scotch	*Onopordum acanthium*	5 to 7	biennial	Asteracea
thistle, Russian (preemergence)	*Salsola* spp.	7	annual	Chenopodiaceae
tree of heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	7	perennial	Simaroubaceae
trefoil, birdsfoot*	*Lotus corniculatus*	5 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae
vetch	*Vicia* spp.	3 to 7	perennial	Fabaceae

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Table 2: Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled *(continued)*
Note: Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to specific use directions for a particular weed species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl. oz./acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
willoweed, panicle	*Epilobium brachycarpum*	5 to 7	annual	Onagraceae
wisteria	*Wisteria brachybotris*	7	woody perennial	Fabaceae
wormwood, absinth[10]	*Artemisia absinthium*	6 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
yarrow, common	*Achillea millefolium*	7	perennial	Asteraceae

***Not Registered for Use by California**

[1] **Sulfur cinquefoil or oxeye daisy:** Apply **AMPARO** at 4 to 6 fl. oz. per acre to plants in the pre-bud stage of development.

[2] **Orange or yellow hawkweeds:** Apply **AMPARO** at 4 to 7 fl. oz. per acre to plants in the bolting stage of development.

[3] **Diffuse, spotted, and squarrose knapweeds:** Apply **AMPARO** at 5 to 7 fl. oz. per acre when plants are actively growing with the optimum time of application occurring from rosette to the bolting stages of development or in the fall. Plants will be controlled by mid-summer and fall applications even though plants may not show any changes in form or stature the year of application.

[4] **Russian knapweed:** Apply **AMPARO** at 5 to 7 fl. oz. per acre to plants in the spring and summer at early bud to flowering stages and to dormant plants in the fall.

[5] **Mullein:** Apply to the rosette stage.

[6] **Tropical soda apple:** Apply **AMPARO** at 5 to 7 fl. oz. per acre at any growth stage, but application by flowering will reduce seed production potential.

[7] **Malta, purple, and yellow starthistle:** Apply **AMPARO** at 3 to 5 fl. oz. per acre to plants at the rosette through bolting growth stages.

[8] **Bull, musk, and plumeless thistles:** Apply **AMPARO** at 3 to 5 fl. oz. per acre in the spring and early summer to rosette or bolting plants or in the fall to seedlings and rosettes. Apply at 4 to 5 fl. oz. when plants are at the late bolt through early flowering growth stages. 2,4-D at 1 lb. a.e. per acre should be tank-mixed with **AMPARO** starting at the late bud stages.

[9] **Canada thistle:** Apply **AMPARO** at 5 to 7 fl. oz. per acre in the spring after all plants have fully emerged (some may be budding) until the oldest plants are in full flower stage. Use the higher rate when applying to the flower stage. Applications are also effective in the fall before a killing frost. Use higher rates for older/dense stands or for longer residual control.

[10] **Absinth wormwood:** Apply 6 to 7 fl. oz. per acre before wormwood is 12 inches tall. When applying by air on CRP, coverage is important and a minimum of 3 GPA is specified. Remove old duff and litter by fire or mowing for best results.

[11] **Invasive knotweeds:** Japanese, Bohemian, giant knotweeds: Optimum suppression of invasive knotweeds with **AMPARO** herbicide is obtained when applications are made to plants that are at least 3 to 4 feet tall. Results of field trials conducted in the western U.S. indicate that high volume applications (100 gpa or greater) of **AMPARO** at 7 fl. oz. per acre or a spot treatment rate up to 14 fl. oz. per acre (see restrictions under **Spot Application**) applied in summer will provide good control of invasive knotweeds. In the upper Midwest, mowing in summer followed by fall application of **AMPARO** (prior to frost) provided the best control. Infestations of invasive knotweed that are mowed should be allowed to regrow to at least 3 feet in height prior to herbicide treatment. Monitoring and follow-up herbicide treatments on regrowth will be necessary to control resprouts and achieve long-term control.

[12] **Purple loosestrife:** For optimum control apply **AMPARO** at 7 fl. oz. per acre plus 1 pint to 1 quart of 2,4-D amine or 1 to 2 quarts of Garlon 3A. Spot treatments may also be made by applying **AMPARO** at 14 fl. oz. (see restrictions under **Spot Application**) with or without the addition of 2,4-D or Garlon 3A.

[13] **Fiddleneck:** For optimum control apply **AMPARO** at 4 to 7 fl. oz. per acre when the plants are young and before flowering. Use higher rates if the plants are older and larger. In California optimal application timing is November through March.

FOR CONTROL OR SUPPRESSION OF MEDUSAHEAD RYE AND OTHER WINTER ANNUAL GRASSES

AMPARO applied broadcast at 7 to 14 fl. oz. per acre can suppress or control many winter annual grasses including medusahead rye (Taeniatherum caput-medusae) and downy brome (Bromus tectorum, also called cheatgrass). The key to optimum results is the timing of application. Applications should be made in late summer prior to rains and seed germination in order to provide the best possibility of suppression or control. In general, annual grass control or suppression will be poor if any of the winter annual grass seeds have germinated prior to application even if they have not yet emerged through the soil surface. Tank mixes with Accord XRT II at 12 fl. oz. per acre, where a non-selective herbicide can be used or where desired grasses are dormant and will not be harmed, will aid in controlling any winter annual grasses that germinated prior to application. Spot treatment restrictions (see spot treatment section) apply for rates above 7 fl. oz. per acre for broadcast applications.

Control of Terrestrial Weeds Near and Up to the Water's Edge

AMPARO can be used to treat terrestrial weeds that extend up to the water's edge. **DO NOT** apply directly to water. This product must not be used to treat vegetation standing in the water. When controlling terrestrial weed species near and up to the water's edge, take precautions to minimize incidental overspray to the adjacent water. Consult local public water control authorities before applying this product near public waters. Permits may be required to treat such areas. Apply the specified rate (listed in **Table 2**) of **AMPARO** as a coarse low-pressure spray as ground broadcast or spot applications. **DO NOT** apply aerially for control of weeds growing at or near the water's edge. Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage. Increase the spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. It is also permissible to treat target weeds within dry non-irrigation ditches and seasonally dry transitional areas between upland and lowland sites (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools) but only at times when those sites are dry and are forecasted or managed by water control systems to remain dry for at least 2 weeks following application.

Use Rate Restrictions:

DO NOT broadcast apply more than 7 fl. oz. of **AMPARO** per acre per year. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 14 fl. oz. of **AMPARO** (0.22 lb. a.e.) per acre per year; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 7 fl. oz. of **AMPARO** (0.11 lb. a.e.)

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per acre per year as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications. If products containing the same active ingredient(s) are tank mixed, **DO NOT** exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient rate per acre per application and per year. See **Corn and Wheat Use Directions** for application rate restrictions.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL

AMPARO may be applied to control woody plants by any application method listed on the label on any site listed.

AMPARO may be applied alone or in tank-mix combinations with labeled rates of other herbicides provided:

(1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated, and

(2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the registered tank mixed products. Use as directed in the **Directions for Use** section of the tank-mix partner. Follow **Mixing Instructions**.

Add **AMPARO** to tank mixes for improved brush control on species such as alder, aspen, blackberry, boxelder, cherry, coyote brush, conifers, cottonwood, elm, maple, poplar, oak, brooms (Scotch, Spanish, French, Portuguese), gorse, hackberry, Russian and Autumn olive, and salt-cedar.

Low or High Volume Foliar Applications:

For broad spectrum brush control using a foliar application, **AMPARO** may be added to tank mixes with the following products or other products labeled for use on the intended site:

Tank Mix Product	EPA Reg. No.	Active Ingredient(s)
Accord XRT II	62719-556	Glyphosate, dimethylamine salt
Arsenal Powerline Herbicide	241-431	Imazapyr, isopropylamine salt
DMA 4 Herbicide	62719-3	2,4-D, dimethylamine salt
Garlon 4 Ultra	62719-527	Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester
Remedy Ultra	62719-552	Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester
Tordon 101 Mixture	62719-5	2,4-D triisopropanolamine salt; Picloram triisopropanolamine salt
Tordon 22K	62719-6	Picloram-potassium
Tordon K	62719-17	Picloram-potassium
Transline	62719-259	Clopyralid, monoethanolamine salt
Garlon XRT	62719-553	Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester
Garlon 3A	62719-37	Triclopyr, triethylamine salt
Rodeo	62719-324	Glyphosate-isopropylammonium

Low Volume Basal Bark Applications:

To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, apply herbicide mix (see below for rates) with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground in a manner that thoroughly wets the lower stems but not to the point of runoff. The use of a Spraying Systems Y2 nozzle or similar nozzle is recommended, which will narrow the spray pattern to target individual stems. Herbicide concentration should vary with tree diameter, bark thickness, volume used per acre, and susceptibility of species treated. Apply anytime, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line or when stem surfaces are saturated with water.

AMPARO may be used as a low volume basal treatment alone, for sensitive woody species in the Fabaceae family (legumes), or in combination with other products such as Garlon 4 Ultra, Garlon XRT, or Remedy Ultra for broader control of other sensitive woody species. Applications should not exceed the maximum use rate per acre for the site.

Mix **AMPARO** at 0.5 to 5% v/v alone or with Garlon 4 Ultra or Garlon XRT in a commercially available basal diluent (or other oils or basal diluents as recommended by the manufacturer). The basal oil should be compatible with a water soluble herbicides such as **AMPARO**. See **Table 3** to calculate the amount of **AMPARO** that can be applied per acre at the various volumes and rates. Make a stable tank mixture for basal bark application by first combining each product with a compatibility agent prior to final mixing in the desired ratio. If using a tank mix, mix the oil-based products such as Garlon 4 Ultra thoroughly with basal oil and add any other oil-based products before adding the water-based products. If the mixture stands for more than 30 minutes, reagitation may be required.

Oil and water based mixtures can separate over time. Long-term storage is not recommended without vigorous agitation prior to use or without a recommended compatibility agent.

Use caution when treating areas adjacent to susceptible and desirable species to avoid root uptake and possible injury when using **AMPARO** or other soil active herbicides.

Low Volume Stem Bark Band Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants (see **Table 2**) with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 0.5 to 5 gallons of **AMPARO** in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Apply the spray in a 6-inch to 10-inch wideband that completely encircles the stem. Spray in a manner that completely wets the bark, but not to the point of runoff. The treatment band may be positioned at any height up to the first major branch. For best results apply the band as low as possible. Spray mixture concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species to be treated. Applications may be made anytime, including winter months.

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Table 3:

% of AMPARO in Basal Mix	Fluid ounces of AMPARO by GPA (gallons per acre)						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.0	1.3	2.6	3.8	5.1	6.4	7.7	9.0
1.5	1.9	3.8	5.8	7.7	9.6	11.5	13.4
2.0	2.6	5.1	7.7	10.2	12.8		
2.5	3.2	6.4	9.6	12.8			
3.0	3.8	7.7	11.5				
3.5	4.5	9.0	13.4				
4.0	5.1	10.2					
5.0	6.4	12.8					

Within spot treatment labeled rate
In excess of spot treatment labeled rate

NOTE: Avoid treating high density of stems adjacent to desirable trees with roots in the treatment zone. See **Table 4** for guidance on estimated volume per acre by treated stem density. Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of **AMPARO**. Applications of **AMPARO** within the root zone of desirable trees should not be made unless injury can be tolerated. Severe injury or plant death can occur if used near roses or leguminous trees such as locusts, redbud, mimosa, and caragana.

Table 4:

Estimated gallons of spray solution per acre for basal bark applications on various stem densities per acre		
Number of Stems per Acre	**Volume Range (gallons per acre)**	**Target Spacing (feet between brush/trees)**
250	1.0 to 1.7	8.4
500	2.0 to 3.3	5.9
750	3.0 to 5.0	4.9
1000	4.0 to 6.6	4.2
1250	5.0 to 8.3	3.8
1500	5.9 to 9.9	3.4

Chemical Side Trimming*

*Not Registered for Use by California

AMPARO may be tank mixed with Garlon 3A, Rodeo, Garlon 4 Ultra, Accord XRT II, or other labeled herbicides for effective chemical limb trimming applications. These applications are designed to control only the portion of the plant, which is treated, and calibrated equipment is essential. Mix **AMPARO** at 0.1 to 0.5% v/v plus the recommended rate of the tank mix partner(s) plus surfactant or mix **AMPARO** at 7 fl. oz. per acre with the other tank mix partner(s) at the recommended rates. Use lower rates of **AMPARO** where higher gallons per acre of spray solution are used but not to exceed the 7 fl. oz. per acre maximum labeled rate. Direct the spray solution to cover only the portion of the plant to be controlled. Avoid spraying the crown of the tree to allow for side trimming and not complete control of the tree. For conifers in particular, to avoid more injury than intended, it is advisable to apply on less than 1/3 of the tree canopy. Avoid treating under or around desirable tree species such as legumes like locust and mimosa, Douglas-fir, conifers, or other sensitive trees unless injury or death of the tree can be tolerated.

CUT STUBBLE APPLICATIONS*

*Not Registered for Use by California

To prevent re-sprouting of susceptible woody species or germination of susceptible broadleaf plants after mowing or hand cutting on any site listed on label, use **AMPARO** at 7 fl. oz. per acre in a tank mix with Tordon K or Tordon 22K at 1 to 2 quarts per acre, Garlon 4 Ultra at 4 to 6 quarts per acre, Garlon 3A at 6 to 8 quarts per acre, 16 fl. oz. per acre of a 2 lbs. a.i. per gallon imazapyr product or equivalent, or with other herbicides labeled for the site. Best results may be obtained with good coverage of the remaining cut stems and when applications are made before or during periods of active root growth. Recommended spray volume is 10 to 50 gallons per acre. Applications should not be made when the soil is frozen or covered by snow or standing water. It is recommended that applications be made soon after cutting, before sprouting of woody species has occurred.

Cut Surface

Apply **AMPARO** in the cut surface applications listed below for control of susceptible tree species such as legumes like albizia, mimosa, locust, etc. Mixtures of **AMPARO** and Garlon 3A or Garlon 4 Ultra may be effective on species other than legumes such as elm, maple, oak and conifers.

Cut surface applications may be used successfully at any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species - for example, maples in the spring.

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Cut-Stump Treatment

Apply **AMPARO** as a 10% dilution v/v in water, by spraying or painting all the exposed cambium layer on the freshly cut surface. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

With Tree Injector Method

Apply by injecting 0.03 fl. oz. (1 mL) of 10% v/v **AMPARO** in water through the bark at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers of the injector wound. The injections should completely surround the tree at any convenient height. Note: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is injected directly into plants.

With Hack and Squirt Method

Make cuts around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a hatchet or similar equipment so that the cuts overlap slightly and make a continuous circle around the trunk. Spray 0.03 fl. oz. (1 mL) of 10% v/v **AMPARO** in water into the pocket created between the bark and the inner stem/trunk by each cut.

With Frill or Girdle Method

Make a single girdle through the bark completely around the tree at a convenient height. The frill should allow for the herbicide to remain next to the inner stem and absorb into the plant. Wet the cut surface with 10% v/v **AMPARO** in water.

For use in Hawaii only:

Incision Point Application (IPA) also known as Tree Injection or Hack and Squirt

For control of susceptible tree species such as albizia and other legumes and susceptible tree species, make cuts around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a machete, hatchet, or similar equipment so that the cuts are about 6 inches apart between centers. Inject 0.017 to 0.03 fl. oz. (0.5 to 1 mL) of undiluted **AMPARO** into the pocket created between the bark and the inner stem/trunk by each cut as soon as possible after cutting. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

Preemergent Weed Control

Typically, **AMPARO** is used as a post emergent herbicide but it has preemergent activity on susceptible weeds. Use **AMPARO** as a preemergence spray prior to weed seed germination. Control will depend upon species susceptibility, application timing, and environmental conditions such as precipitation following application. When applied at rates lower than 7 fl. oz. per acre, **AMPARO** can provide short-term control of some susceptible weeds, but when applied at 7 fl. oz. (broadcast) or 14 fl. oz. (spot treatment), weed control is extended.

Best results for use as a preemergent application for total vegetation control are obtained if **AMPARO** at 7 fl. oz. per acre is tank mixed with other herbicides to broaden the weed spectrum and to control grasses. If grasses and broadleaf weeds tolerant to **AMPARO** are present at the time of application or will germinate on the site, then tank mixtures with other herbicides such as the products listed below, or flumioxazin, diuron, or other herbicides labeled for total vegetation control applications.

Tank Mix Product	EPA Reg. No.	Active Ingredient(s)
Accord XRT II	62719-556	Glyphosate, dimethylamine salt
Rodeo	62719-324	Glyphosate-isopropylammonium
Dimension 2EW	62719-542	Dithiopyr
Dimension EC	62719-426	Dithiopyr
Oust X Herbicide	432-1552	Sulfometuron
Esplanade 200 SC	432-1516	Indaziflam
Esplanade City	432-1528	Diquat dibromide; Glyphosate-isopropylammonium; Indaziflam
Esplanade F	432-1517	Indaziflam
Esplanade Sure	432-1604	Indaziflam; Rimsulfuron

SPOT TREATMENTS FOR AREAS SUCH AS SUBJECT POLES, SUBSTATIONS, AND OTHER SMALL AREAS

Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 14 fl. oz. of **AMPARO** (0.22 lb. a.e.) per acre per year to small spots for clearing around utility subject poles to help prevent fire damage, on small substations, and other spot areas. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer.

WHEAT, INCLUDING DURUM* (NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME)

*Not Registered for Use by California

AMPARO controls annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum) not underseeded with a legume.

Application Timing and Weeds Controlled

Timing to Crop: Apply as a broadcast treatment to actively growing wheat from the 3-leaf crop growth stage up to early jointing stage (Zadoks scale 30). **DO NOT** use if cereal crop is underseeded with a legume.

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Timing to Weeds: Apply when weeds are actively growing and at specified growth stages. For best results on perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply when the majority of the basal leaves have emerged from the soil up to bud stage. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled. Unfavorable growing conditions such as drought or temperatures near freezing prior to, at, or following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth.

Spot Application: To prevent over-application, spot treatments must be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. For spot application, apply the specified rate in a spray volume of 0.5 gallons or more per 1000 sq. ft.

Table 5: Weeds Controlled or Suppressed
Note: Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes below.

Weeds Controlled	Weeds Suppressed†	Application Rate
buckwheat, wild(2) chamomile dock, curly	bindweed, field knotweed ladysthumb(1)	**broadcast:** 0.57 fl. oz. per acre
grape species horseweed (marestail) lentils, volunteer lettuce, prickly mayweed (dogfennel) peas, volunteer sowthistle, annual sunflower(1) wormwood, biennial	lambsquarters mustard species pennycress, field pigweed species smartweed, green(1) sowthistle, perennial(3) thistle, Canada(3) thistle, Russian	**spot treatment:** 0.013 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. (0.4 mL per 1000 sq. ft.)

† Suppression is considered to be a reduction in weed competition (reduced weed population or vigor) in treated compared to untreated areas. Tank mixing with a labeled herbicide may be required to achieve consistent control of these weeds.

(1) For best results, apply up to the 2 to 4 leaf stage of growth.

(2) For best control, apply in the 1 to 3 leaf stage of growth, before vining.

(3) For best results, apply from rosette to bud (pre-flower) stage of growth.

Perennial Weeds: AMPARO will control top growth and inhibit regrowth of perennial weeds during the season of application (season-long control). **AMPARO** may cause a reduction in perennial weed shoot growth in the season following application, but effects may be inconsistent due to variability in size and vigor of perennial root systems and growing conditions.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.57 fl. oz. (0.0089 lb. a.e.) of **AMPARO** per acre per growing season.
- Preharvest Interval: **DO NOT** apply within 50 days of harvesting of grain and straw.

Tank Mixtures (Wheat, Including Durum)

To broaden the spectrum of weed control or to improve control of certain weeds, **AMPARO** may be tank mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for postemergence application in wheat (**Table 6**). See tank mixing precautions under **Mixing Instructions**. When tank mixing, **DO NOT** exceed specified application rates and use only in accordance with the restrictions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.

Table 6: Tank Mixtures for Wheat, Including Durum
The following products may be tank mixed with **AMPARO** for improved control of listed weeds:

Tank Mix Product	EPA Reg. No.	Active Ingredient(s)	Broadcast Rate	Additional Weeds Controlled
Starane® Ultra	62719-577	Fluroxypyr-meptyl	0.3 pint per acre	kochia, bedstraw (cleavers), chickweed, volunteer flax
Harmony SG herbicide	279-9595	Thifensulfuron	5/10 oz. per acre	lambsquarters, mustard, pigweed, Russian thistle
Express herbicide	279-9594	Tribenuron-methyl	3/16 to 1/2 oz. per acre	mustard, Canada thistle, Russian thistle
Ally XP herbicide	279-9575	Metsulfuron	1/10 oz. per acre	lambsquarters, mustard, pigweed, Russian thistle

Products containing the following active ingredients may be tank mixed with **AMPARO** for improved control of listed weeds:

- 2,4-D ester or amine (3.8 lb./gal. a.e.) at 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre to control lambsquarters, mustard, pigweed, Canada thistle, Russian thistle.
- MCPA ester or amine (3.8 lb./gal. a.e.) at 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre to control lambsquarters, mustard.

Crop Rotation Intervals

Residues of this product in treated plants, including the treated crop or weeds, which have not completely decayed may affect succeeding susceptible crops.

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Table 7: Crop Rotation Intervals
Note: Numbers in parenthesis (-) refer to footnotes following tables.

Rotation Crops	Rotation Interval [1] in Months
wheat (including durum)	0
barley, grasses, field corn, grain sorghum, millet, oats, rye, triticale, sweet corn	4
safflower, canola (rapeseed), flax, mustard, popcorn	9
alfalfa, dry bean, soybean, safflower, sunflower, sugarbeet, potato	18
chickpea, field pea, lentil	24
crops not listed	24[2]

[1] The above listed crop rotational intervals are based on average annual precipitation, regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of specified crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, **AMPARO** is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent upon several interrelated factors including soil moisture, temperature, and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2.0%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of crop residues, supplemental fall irrigation, and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

[2] Perform a field bioassay prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. **DO NOT** rotate to unlisted crops prior to 24 months following application without a field bioassay. **Field Bioassay Instructions:** In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated one year after the last application of aminopyralid in that field. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms **DO NOT** occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, **DO NOT** plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in **Table 7** above for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

FOR POSTEMERGENCE BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN FIELD CORN AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR ENSILAGE*

*Not Registered for Use by California

Application Timing and Weeds Controlled

Timing to Crop: Apply as a broadcast treatment to actively growing corn before it reaches 20 inches in height or V6 growth stage (whichever occurs first).

Timing to Weeds: Apply when weeds are actively growing and at specified growth stages. For best results on perennial weeds, apply when the majority of the basal leaves have emerged from the soil up to bud stage. Unfavorable growing conditions such as drought or temperatures near freezing prior to, at, or following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth.

Spot Application: To prevent over-application, spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. For spot application, apply the specified rate in a spray volume of 0.5 gallons or more per 1000 sq. ft.

Note: Numbers within parentheses (-) refer to footnotes below.

Weeds Controlled	Weeds Suppressed†	Application Rate
buckwheat, wild[2] cocklebur lentils, volunteer lettuce, prickly peas, volunteer sowthistle, annual sunflower[1] wormwood, biennial	dock, curly knotweed ladysthumb[1] lambsquarters smartweed, green[1] sowthistle, perennial[3] thistle, Canada[3]	**broadcast:** 0.57 to 1.7 fl. oz. per acre **spot treatment:** 0.014 to 0.04 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. (0.4 to 1.2 mL per 1000 sq. ft.)

† Suppression is considered to be a reduction in weed competition (reduced weed population or vigor) intreated compared to untreated areas. Tank mixing with a labeled herbicide may be required to achieve consistent control of these weeds.

[1] For best results, apply up to the 2 to 4 leaf stage of growth.

[2] For best control, apply in the 1 to 3 leaf stage of growth, before vining.

[3] For best results, apply from rosette to bud (pre-flower) stage of growth.

Tank Mixing

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the untended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, limitations, and directions for use on all product labels involved in the tank mixture. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each in the tank mixture. **AMPARO** may be tank mixed or followed by other overlay or postemergence treatments registered for use on corn to broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled.

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This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product; and (3) the tank mix combination is compatible as determined by a jar test described in the **Tank Mix Compatibility Testing** section below.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- **DO NOT** exceed specified application rates. **DO NOT** tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.
- 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 equipment has been adequately cleaned. (See instructions for **Sprayer Clean-Out**.)

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is specified prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of **AMPARO** and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 30 minutes. If the mixture balls-up or forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank-mix combination should not be used.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply **AMPARO** to sweet corn or popcorn.
- **Maximum Application Rate: DO NOT** exceed a total application rate of 1.7 fluid oz. per acre of **AMPARO** in a single crop year. **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year. **DO NOT** apply greater than 0.57 fl. oz. of **AMPARO** per acre (0.0089 lb. a.e. per acre) in a single application, an interval of at least 3 days is required between applications. Otherwise, corn injury and reduction of yield may result. **DO NOT** apply by air.
- **Preharvest Interval:** If field corn is grown for forage or ensilage, application must occur before corn reaches 20 inches in height or V6 growth stage (whichever occurs first) and an interval of at least 8 days is required between application and harvest.

Application Precautions

Uneven application of **AMPARO** can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. Over application may result in crop injury or rotational crop damage from soil residue.

Crop Rotation Intervals

Residues of this product in treated plants, including the treated crop or weeds, which have not completely decayed may affect succeeding susceptible crops.

Note: Numbers within parentheses (-) refer to footnotes following table.

Rotation Crops	Rotation Interval[(1)] in Months
wheat (including durum)	0
barley, grasses, field corn, grain sorghum, millet, oats, rye, triticale, sweet corn	4
safflower, canola (rapeseed), flax, mustard, popcorn	9
alfalfa, dry bean, soybean, safflower, sunflower, sugarbeet, potato	18
chickpea, field pea, lentil	24
crops not listed	24[(2)]

[(1)] The above listed crop rotational intervals are based on average annual precipitation, regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of specified crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, **AMPARO** is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent upon several interrelated factors including soil moisture, temperature, and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2.0%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of crop residues, supplemental fall irrigation, and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

[(2)] A field bioassay is specified prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. **DO NOT** rotate to unlisted crops prior to 24 months following application without a field bioassay.

- **DO NOT apply when weather conditions favor drift to non-target sites.** Spray drift of **AMPARO** to emerged soybeans or soil to which soybeans will be planted during the same growing season may cause soybean injury.
- **Read and follow these Advisories to minimize drift to non-target areas.**
  - Minimize drift by using sufficient spray volume to ensure adequate coverage with large-droplet size sprays.
  - Use low pressure application equipment capable of producing a large-droplet spray. **DO NOT** use nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray. Droplet size has been shown to be the single most important factor affecting drift from ground applications.
  - While increasing droplet size does reduce the potential for spray drift, larger droplets **DO NOT** eliminate drift if environmental or application conditions are inappropriate for application.
  - Use larger capacity nozzles to increase flow rate rather than increasing spray pressure.
  - Keep height of ground-driven spray booms as low as possible above the target to minimize exposure to evaporation and wind while still providing good coverage. Applications made late in the growing season with excessive boom heights drastically increase the potential for spray drift.

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- **DO NOT** apply when wind is gusting or wind speed exceeds 15 mph as uneven spray coverage and drift may result. Avoid application to border rows adjacent to susceptible crops such as soybeans, field peas, or sunflowers under windy conditions unless one of the following drift management steps is taken:
  - application is made only when the wind direction is such that the susceptible crop is up-wind from the treatment area (wind blowing from the susceptible crop toward the treated crop); or
  - the applicator leaves an adequate buffer zone between the treated crop and the susceptible crop, and coarse or low drift nozzle configurations are used.
- A drift control or deposition agent may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift due to wind when making applications adjacent to susceptible crops but may not be effective after prolonged pumping of the spray mix.
- On calm days with little or no wind, check for temperature inversions before making herbicide applications. Temperature inversions occur under calm conditions with little or no wind and air temperature increases with increasing height above the ground. Inversion conditions may be indicated by a layer of fog or mist near the ground and, under clear conditions, may be detected by use of a smoke column. A temperature inversion is indicated when smoke does not rise in a column, but layers at some level above the ground. **DO NOT** apply herbicides if temperature inversion conditions exist in the treatment area.

Sprayer Cleanup

To avoid injury to, or exposure of, non-target crops, thoroughly clean and drain spray equipment used to apply **AMPARO** after use. Cleaning should occur as soon as possible after application of **AMPARO**. Spray equipment should be cleaned after use with **AMPARO** by the following procedure:

(1) Drain any remaining **AMPARO** from the spray tank and dispose of according to label disposal instructions.
(2) Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water for 10 minutes. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom, and nozzles and drain the tank. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.
(3) Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. For optimum cleaning, a tank cleaner such as liquid ammonia (1 gallon per 100 gallons of water) or other commercial tank cleaner is required in the second rinse if the spray equipment will be used on crops other than field corn. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom, and nozzles and drain the tank. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.
(4) Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately.
(5) If the spray equipment will be used on crops other than field corn, repeat steps 1 and 2 again and thoroughly wash the spray mixture from the outside of spray tank and the boom.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF USE

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Sharda USA LLC MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

INHERENT RISKS OF USE

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

LIMITATION OF REMEDIES

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Sharda USA LLC's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent permitted by law, Sharda USA LLC shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Sharda USA LLC is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Sharda USA LLC be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Sharda USA LLC or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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DECLARACIONES PREVENTIVAS

RIESGOS PARA LOS SERES HUMANOS Y ANIMALES DOMÉSTICOS

PRECAUCIÓN. Evite el contacto con los ojos, la piel o la ropa.

Equipo de Protección Personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés)

Los aplicadores y otros manipuladores deberán usar:

- Camisa de manga larga y pantalones largos
- Zapatos y calcetines

Siga las instrucciones del fabricante para la limpieza y el mantenimiento del equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés). En caso de no existir dichas instrucciones de lavado, utilice detergente y agua caliente. Mantenga y lave el PPE por separado del resto de la ropa.

CONTROLES DE INGENIERÍA

Cuando los manipuladores de este producto utilizan sistemas cerrados o cabinas cerradas de conformidad con los requisitos estipulados en el Estándar para la Protección de los Trabajadores (WPS, según siglas en inglés) relativos a los pesticidas agrícolas, es posible reducir o modificar los requisitos relativos al equipo protector personal del manipulador, según lo especificado en el WPS. (40 CFR 170.607(d-f)).

PRIMEROS AUXILIOS

Si entra en contacto con los ojos: Mantenga los ojos abiertos y enjuáguelos lenta y cuidadosamente con agua, durante 15 a 20 minutos. Si utiliza lentes de contacto, retírelos después de los primeros 5 minutos, luego continúe enjuagando los ojos. Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento.

Cuando llame a un centro de control de envenenamiento, o a un médico, o intente obtener tratamiento, tenga a la mano el envase o la etiqueta del producto. Para información de emergencia sobre este producto, llame al centro de control de envenenamientos a **1-800-222-1222**.

RIESGOS AMBIENTALES

NO aplique directamente al agua. Tenga cuidado de minimizar la deriva accidental a lo largo de la orilla al realizar aplicaciones sobre plantas terrestres situadas al borde del agua, o sobre el agua en zonas donde haya presencia de aguas superficiales. **NO** aplique directamente en zonas intermareales por debajo de la marca media de pleamar. **NO** contamine el agua al desechar las aguas de lavado o las aguas de enjuague del equipo.

Aviso Sobre Organismos No Objetivo

Este producto es tóxico para las plantas y puede afectar negativamente al forraje y al hábitat de organismos no objetivo, incluidos los polinizadores, en zonas adyacentes al lugar tratado. Proteja el forraje y el hábitat de los organismos no objetivo siguiendo las instrucciones de la etiqueta destinadas a minimizar la deriva de la aspersión.

Advertencia Sobre Aguas Subterráneas

Se sabe que aminopyralid se filtra a través del suelo hacia las aguas subterráneas en determinadas condiciones como resultado del uso indicado en la etiqueta. Este producto químico puede filtrarse a las aguas subterráneas si se utiliza en zonas con suelos permeables, especialmente donde la capa freática es poco profunda. Se recomienda a los usuarios que no apliquen aminopyralid en suelos con permeabilidad rápida o muy rápida (como los suelos franco-arenosos o arenosos) y donde el nivel freático de un manto acuífero subyacente sea poco profundo, ni en suelos con hundimientos en el lecho de roca caliza, en superficies de terreno severamente fracturadas y con sustratos que permitan la filtración directa hacia un acuífero. Las agencias agrícolas locales pueden proporcionar más información sobre el tipo de suelo en su área y la ubicación del agua subterránea.

Advertencia Referente a Las Aguas Superficiales

Este producto puede afectar la calidad del agua superficial debido a la dispersión de las pulverizaciones y la escorrentía del agua de lluvia. Esto es especialmente cierto en suelos con mal drenaje y suelos con niveles freáticos poco profundos. Este producto está clasificado como de alto potencial de llegar tanto a las aguas superficiales como a los sedimentos acuáticos a través de la escorrentía durante varios meses o más después de su aplicación. Una franja de amortiguación vegetal nivelada y bien mantenida entre las áreas donde se aplica este producto y las fuentes de agua superficial, como estanques, arroyos y manantiales, reducirá la posible carga de aminopyralid y sus productos de transformación del agua de escorrentía. La escorrentía de este producto puede reducirse al evitar aplicaciones cuando se pronostique lluvia dentro de 48 horas.

Declaración Sobre el Agua de Riego

NO contamine el agua destinada a riego o fines domésticos. Para evitar daños a los cultivos u otras plantas deseables, **NO** trate ni permita que la deriva de la aspersión o la escorrentía del agua de lluvia caigan en las orillas o fondos de zanjas de riego, ya sea secas o con agua, u otros canales que transporten agua que pueda ser utilizada para riego o fines domésticos. **NO** aplique sobre nieve o suelo congelado.

El uso de este producto de forma contraria a lo indicado en su etiqueta constituye una infracción de la ley federal.

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ALMACENAMIENTO Y DESECHO

NO contamine el agua, los alimentos, los piensos ni los fertilizantes mediante su almacenamiento o eliminación.

Almacenamiento de pesticidas: Si este producto se expone a temperaturas bajo cero grados centígrados, el ingrediente activo puede cristalizarse y sedimentar. En estas condiciones, el producto debe calentarse a por lo menos 40°F y agitarse bien para disolver cualquier material cristalizado antes de su uso.

Desecho de pesticidas: Los residuos resultantes del uso de este producto deben eliminarse en el lugar de origen o en una instalación de eliminación de residuos autorizada. Los vertidos a cielo abierto están prohibidos.

Envases no rellenables 5 galones o menos:

Manipulación de envases: Envase no rellenable. **NO** reutilice ni rellene este envase. Ofrézcalo para reciclaje si está disponible o perfore y deseche en un vertedero sanitario, mediante incineración o, si las autoridades estatales y locales lo permiten, mediante quema. Enjuague tres veces o enjuague a presión el envase (o equivalente) inmediatamente después de vaciarlo.

Enjuague tres veces siguiendo estas indicaciones: vacíe los contenidos restantes en el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezcla, y drene por 10 segundos después de que el flujo empiece a gotear. Llene el envase hasta 1/4 de su capacidad con agua y tape de nuevo. Agite por 10 segundos. Vierta las aguas de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o tanque de mezcla, o almacene el enjuague para uso posterior o eliminación. Drene por 10 segundos después de que el flujo empiece a gotear. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. Enjuague a presión siguiendo estas indicaciones: vacíe los contenidos restantes en el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezcla, y drene por 10 segundos después de que el flujo empiece a gotear. Mantenga el envase boca abajo sobre el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezcla, o recolecte el enjuague para uso más tarde o la eliminación. Inserte la boquilla de enjuague a presión en el lado del envase y enjuague a aproximadamente 40 PSI por al menos 30 segundos. Drene por 10 segundos después de que el flujo empiece a gotear.

Envases rellenables más de 5 galones:

Manipulación de envases: Envase rellenable. Rellene este envase sólo con pesticida. **NO** reutilice este envase para ningún otro propósito.

La limpieza del envase antes de su eliminación final es la responsabilidad de la persona que se deshace del envase. La limpieza antes de rellenarlo es responsabilidad de la persona que lo rellena. Para limpiar el envase antes de su eliminación final, vacíe el contenido restante de este envase en el equipo de aplicación o en el tanque de mezcla. Llene el envase con un 10% de agua. Agite vigorosamente o haga recircular el agua con la bomba durante 2 minutos. Vierta o bombee el líquido de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en el sistema de recolección de aguas de enjuague. Repita este procedimiento de enjuague dos veces más.

Envases no rellenables más de 5 galones:

Manipulación de envases: Envase no rellenable. **NO** reutilice el envase. Ofrézcalo para reciclaje si está disponible o perfore y deseche en un vertedero sanitario, mediante incineración o, si las autoridades estatales y locales lo permiten, mediante quema.

Enjuague tres veces o enjuague a presión el envase (o equivalente) inmediatamente después de vaciarlo. Enjuague tres veces siguiendo estas indicaciones: vacíe los contenidos restantes en el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezcla, y drene por 10 segundos después de que el flujo empiece a gotear. Llene el envase hasta 1/4 de su capacidad con agua y tape de nuevo. Agite por 10 segundos. Vierta las aguas de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o tanque de mezcla, o almacene el enjuague para uso posterior o eliminación. Drene por 10 segundos después de que el flujo empiece a gotear. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. **Enjuague a presión siguiendo estas indicaciones:** vacíe los contenidos restantes en el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezcla, y drene por 10 segundos después de que el flujo empiece a gotear. Mantenga el envase boca abajo sobre el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezcla, o recolecte el enjuague para uso más tarde o la eliminación. Inserte la boquilla de enjuague a presión en el lado del envase y enjuague a aproximadamente 40 PSI por al menos 30 segundos. Drene por 10 segundos después de que el flujo empiece a gotear.

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OPEN HERE

AMINOPYRALID | GROUP 4 | HERBICIDE

AMPARO

SPECIALTY HERBICIDE

- **For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds including invasive and noxious weeds, certain annual grasses, and certain woody plants and vines on:**
  - **rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres;**
  - **non-crop areas for example, airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electric power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military sites, mining and drilling areas, oil and gas pads, non-irrigation ditch banks, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, storage areas, dry storm water retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses;**
  - **natural areas (open space) for example, campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trailheads and trails, recreation areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitat and management areas including seasonally dry flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools;**
  - **including grazed areas in and around these sites.**
- ***For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat (including spring wheat, winter wheat, and durum) and field corn.**

***Not Registered for Use by California**

Not for Sale, Sale into, Distribution, and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.

Active Ingredient	**% w/w**
Aminopyralid, Triisopropanolammonium salt:	
Triisopropanolammonium salt of 2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro.	40.6%
Other Ingredients	59.4%
Total	**100.0%**

Acid Equivalent: aminopyralid (2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-) - 21.1% - 2 lbs./gal.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

Agricultural Chemical: **DO NOT** ship or store with food, feeds, drugs, or clothing.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS - HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS - CAUTION. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

First Aid - 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. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS - DO NOT apply directly to water. Take care to minimize the incidental overspray along the shoreline when applying to terrestrial plants at the water's edge or to water in areas where surface water is present. **DO NOT** apply directly 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 site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift. **Groundwater Advisory** - Aminopyralid is 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. Users are advised not to apply aminopyralid where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability (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. **Surface Water Advisory** - This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching both surface water and aquatic sediment via runoff for several months 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 aminopyralid from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours. **Irrigation Water Statement - DO NOT** contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. To avoid injury to crops or other desirable plants, **DO NOT** treat or allow spray drift or run-off to fall onto banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes. **DO NOT** apply to snow or frozen ground.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, feed, or fertilizer by storage or disposal. **Pesticide Storage:** If this product is exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the active ingredient may crystallize and settle out of solution. Under these conditions the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated well to dissolve any crystallized active ingredient prior to use. **Pesticide Disposal:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Open dumping is prohibited. **Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less: Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. 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. 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 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. 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 containers larger than 5 gallons: Container Handling:** 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. 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. **Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. 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. 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 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.

Produced For: Sharda USA LLC, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707

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The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: **2.5 Gals.*** ☐ **265 Gals.**

*Unless alternate checked