

District T&O Herbicide

Controls weeds in rights-of-way, sod farms, farmstead turf, and turf.

Active Ingredient:		WT. BY %
Dicamba DGA Salt; Diglycolamine salt of 3,6-dichloro-g-anisic acid*	58.1%	
Other Ingredients:	41.9%	
Total:	100.0%	

*Contains 39.4% dicamba acid (4 pounds acid equivalent (a.e.) per gallon or 480 grams per liter).

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly with water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBERS	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center, doctor, or going for treatment. For 24-hour medical emergency assistance (human or animal), call 1-800-222-1222 . For chemical emergency assistance (spill, leak, fire, or accident), call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 .	

See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC 

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-35

EPA Est. No. **AG** 72159-GA-001; **MA** 83411-MN-001; **MC** 89332-GA-001;
OS 62171-MS-004; **SC** 39578-TX-001; **TX** 07401-TX-001

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.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, Loaders, Applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, nitrile rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, neoprene rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) $\geq$ 14 mils, and Viton $\geq$ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining personal protective equipment, PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Pilots must use cockpits in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply this product directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Apply this product only as directed in this label.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Ground and Surface Water Restrictions

To prevent point source contamination: Do not mix or load this product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This 50-foot buffer does not apply to properly capped or plugged wells. It does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below.

If mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations are performed within 50 feet under approved conditions, such operations must only be conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used, and have the capacity to contain all product spills, container leaks, equipment leaks, equipment wash water, and rainwater that may fall onto the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. State regulatory authorities may have additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment. All State regulations must be followed.

When using this product, take steps to prevent back siphoning into wells, spills, and improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate. Mixing equipment must have appropriate check valves and anti-siphoning devices.

To prevent movement through soil or surface runoff: Do not apply this product under conditions that favor runoff. Do not apply this product to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for groundwater contamination. Groundwater can occur in areas where soils are permeable, coarse, and groundwater is near the surface. Do not apply this product to sandy soils with less than 3% organic matter and where groundwater depth is shallow. Application rate specifications must be followed to minimize the likelihood of groundwater contamination.

To prevent movement by water erosion of treated soil: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply this product by flood or furrow irrigation. Treated areas must receive a minimum 1/2 inch of rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

Endangered Species

It is a violation of Federal law to apply this product in a manner that harms or kills any endangered species or adversely impacts their habitat.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions, and conditions of sale and warranty must be followed unless otherwise directed by federally approved supplemental labeling. This label must be in the user's possession during application.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **24 hours**.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, nitrile rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, neoprene rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) $\geq$ 14 mils, and Viton $\geq$ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow people or pets to enter treated areas until sprays have dried. 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 treatment area during application.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

District T&O Herbicide is a water-soluble formulation intended for control and suppression of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds, as well as woody brush and vines. **District T&O Herbicide** can be used to control weeds in rights-of-way, sod farms, farmstead turf, and turf.

District T&O Herbicide is absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocating throughout the plant, and accumulates in actively growing areas of the plant.

District T&O Herbicide interferes with the plant's auxins (growth hormones), killing listed broadleaf weeds.

Table A. District T&O Herbicide controls the following annual weeds:

<i>Alkanet</i>	<i>Daisy (English)</i>	<i>Mustard (Black, Blue, Tansy, Treacle,</i>	<i>Senna (Coffee)</i>
<i>Amaranth (Palmer, Powell, Spiny)</i>	<i>Dragonhead (American)</i>	<i>Tumble, Wild, Yellowtops)</i>	<i>Sesbania (Hemp)</i>
<i>Aster (Slender)</i>	<i>Eveningprimrose (Cutleaf)</i>	<i>Nightshade (Black, Cutleaf)</i>	<i>Shepherd's Purse</i>
<i>Bedstraw (Catchweed)</i>	<i>Falseflax (Smallseed)</i>	<i>Pennycress, Field (Fanweed, Frenchweed,</i>	<i>Sicklepod</i>
<i>Beggarweed (Florida)</i>	<i>Fleabane (Annual)</i>	<i>Stinkweed)</i>	<i>Sida (Prickly, Teaweed)</i>
<i>Broomweed (Common)</i>	<i>Flixweed</i>	<i>Pepperweed (Virginia,</i>	<i>Smartweed (Green, Pennsylvania)</i>
<i>Buckwheat (Tartary, Wild, Buffalo)</i>	<i>Fumitory</i>	<i>Peppergrass)</i>	<i>Sneezeweed (Bitter)</i>
<i>Burclover (California)</i>	<i>Goosefoot (Nettleleaf)</i>	<i>Pigweed (Prostrate, Redroot,</i>	<i>Sowthistle, (Annual, Spiny)</i>
<i>Burcucumber</i>	<i>Hempnettle</i>	<i>Carelessweed, Rough, Smooth, Tumble)</i>	<i>Spanish Needles</i>
<i>Buttercup (Corn, Creeping, Roughseed,</i>	<i>Henbit</i>	<i>Pineappleweed</i>	<i>Spikeweed (Common)</i>
<i>Western Field)</i>	<i>Jacobs Ladder</i>	<i>Poorjoe</i>	<i>Spurge (Prostrate, Leafy)</i>
<i>Carpetweed</i>	<i>Jimsonweed</i>	<i>Poppy (Red-horned)</i>	<i>Spurry (Corn)</i>
<i>Catchfly (Night-flowering)</i>	<i>Knawel (German Moss)</i>	<i>Puncturevine</i>	<i>Starbur (Bristly)</i>
<i>Chamomile (Corn)</i>	<i>Knottedweed (Prostrate)</i>	<i>Purslane (Common)</i>	<i>Starwort (Little)</i>
<i>Chervil (Bur)</i>	<i>Kochia</i>	<i>Pusley (Florida)</i>	<i>Sumpweed (Rough)</i>
<i>Chickweed (Common)</i>	<i>Ladysthumb</i>	<i>Radish (wild)</i>	<i>Sunflower (Common, Wild, Volunteer)</i>
<i>Clover</i>	<i>Lambsquarters (Common)</i>	<i>Ragweed (Common, Giant, Buffalo)</i>	<i>Thistle (Russian)</i>
<i>Cockle (Corn, Cow, White)</i>	<i>Lettuce (Miners, Prickly)</i>	<i>Lance-Leaf)</i>	<i>Velvetleaf</i>
<i>Cocklebur (Common)</i>	<i>Mallow (Common, Venice)</i>	<i>Rocket (London, Yellow)</i>	<i>Waterhemp</i>
<i>Copperleaf, Hophornbeam</i>	<i>Marestail (Horseweed)</i>	<i>Rubberweed (Bitter, Bittersweet)</i>	<i>Waterprimrose (Winged)</i>
<i>Cornflower (Bachelor Button)</i>	<i>Mayweed</i>	<i>Salsify</i>	<i>Wormwood</i>
<i>Croton (Tropic, Woolly)</i>	<i>Morningglory (Ivyleaf, tall)</i>		

Table B. District T&O Herbicide controls the following biennial weeds:

<i>Burdock (Common)</i>	<i>Geranium (Carolina)</i>	<i>Plantain (Bracted)</i>	<i>Sweetclover</i>
<i>Carrot (Wild, Queen Anne's Lace)</i>	<i>Gromwell</i>	<i>Ragwort (Tansy)</i>	<i>Teasel</i>
<i>Cockle (White)</i>	<i>Knapweed (Diffuse, Spotted)</i>	<i>Starthistle (Yellow)</i>	<i>Thistle (Bull, Milk, Musk, Plumeless)</i>
<i>Eveningprimrose (Common)</i>	<i>Mallow (Dwarf)</i>		

Table C. District T&O Herbicide controls the following perennial weeds:

Artichoke (Jerusalem)	Goldenrod (Canada, Missouri)	Onion (Wild)	Sundrop
Aster (Spiny, Whiteheath)	Goldenweed (Common)	Plantain (Buckhorn)	Thistle (Canada, Scotch)
Bedstraw (Smooth)	Hawkweed	Plantain (Broadleaf)	Toadflax (Dalmatian)
Bindweed (Field, Hedge)	Horsenettle (Carolina)	Pokeweed	Tropical Soda Apple
Blueweed (Texas)	Ironweed	Ragweed (Western)	Trumpet creeper (Buckvine)
Buttercup (Tall)	Knapweed (Black, Diffuse, Spotted)	Redvine	Vetch
Campion (Bladder)	Milkweed (Common, Honeysuckle, Western Whorled)	Sericea Lespedeza	Waterhemlock (Spotted)
Chickweed (Field, Mouseear)	Nettle (Stinging)	Smartweed (Swamp)	Waterprimrose (Creeping)
Dogbane (Hemp)	Nightshade (Silverleaf, White horse-nettle)	Snakeweed (Broom)	Wormwood (Common, Louisiana)
Fern (Bracken)		Spurge (Leafy)	Yankee-weed
Garlic (Wild)			

Table D. Lower rates of District T&O Herbicide can be used to control the following perennial weeds:

Alfalfa	Clover (Hop)	Henbane (Black)	Sowthistle, Perennial
Bursage, Wollyleaf (Bur Ragweed, Povertyweed)	Dandelion	Knapweed (Russian)	Yarrow (Common)
Chicory	Dock (Broadleaf, Bitterdock, Curly)	Sorrell, Red (Sheep Sorrel)	Woodsorrel (Creeping, Yellow)
	Dogfennel (Cypressweed)		

Table E. District T&O Herbicide controls the following woody species:

Alder	Elm	Locust (Black)	Sassafras
Ash	Grape	Maple	Serviceberry
Aspen	Hemlock	Mesquite	Spicebush
Basswood	Hickory	Oak	Spruce
Beech	Honeylocust	Oak (Poison)	Sumac
Birch	Hornbeam	Olive (Russian)	Sycamore
Cherry	Huckleberry	Persimmon (Eastern)	Tarbrush
Chinquapin	Huisache	Pine	Willow
Cottonwood	Ivy (Poison)	Poplar	Witchhazel
Cucumbertree	Kudzu	Rabbitbrush	

Table F. District T&O Herbicide suppresses the growth of the following woody species:

Blackberry	Dewberry	Redcedar (Eastern)	Sweetgum
Blackgum	Dogwood	Rose (McCartney, Multiflora)	Yaupon
Cedar	Hawthorn (Thornapple)	Sagebrush (Fringed)	Yucca
Creosotebush	Plum (Sand, Wild Plum)		

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

District T&O Herbicide contains dicamba and is classified in the benzoic acid chemical class as a Group 4 herbicide, synthetic auxin.

Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **District T&O Herbicide** and other Group 4 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 4 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 4 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **District T&O Herbicide** or other Group 4 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider the below best practices for resistance management:

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible, incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult-to-control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- To the extent possible, do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult-to-control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.
- Monitor treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Scout field(s) before and after application.
- Report lack of performance to Sharda USA LLC or sales representative.

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 plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Contact your local sales representative, extension agent, or certified crop advisors to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of action for each target weed.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly with strong detergent or commercial spray cleaner (using manufacturer's directions). Triple rinse equipment before and after application of this product.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply **District T&O Herbicide** using aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray application to actively growing weeds. Use water or sprayable fertilizer for a carrier.

Application Restrictions

- Do not apply **District T&O Herbicide** when wind conditions are gusty or when wind speed exceeds 15 mph as uneven spray coverage is likely to occur.
- Do not allow **District T&O Herbicide** to contact desirable plants and shrubs as injury is likely to occur.
- Do not cultivate within 7 days after application.

District T&O Herbicide can injure desirable plants and trees, especially beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when it contacts roots, stems, or foliage. These plants are most susceptible to injury during their growth and development stages.

Drift Restrictions

- Use coarse sprays with a volume median diameter of 400 microns or more. Select nozzles that produce minimum spray particles (less than 200 microns).
- Do not exceed spray pressure of 20 PSI.
- Ground/Broadcast applications: Do not exceed spray volume of 20 gallons per acre unless required by the manufacturer of drift-reduction nozzles.
- Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives can be used with **District T&O Herbicide**.

Aerial Application Instructions

Water Volume: Use 1 - 10 gallons of water per acre (2 - 20 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre for pre-harvest uses). Use higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Apply with nozzles designed to produce minimal spray particles. Make aerial applications at the lowest safe height to reduce spray evaporation and drift. The applicator is responsible for using the most restrictive measures to prevent drift, including those found in this label, and restrictions mandated by State and local regulatory ordinances.

Aerial application is prohibited if spray particles can drift into sensitive crops or plants that are actively growing or when temperature inversions are prevalent.

Ground Application (Banding)

Determine the required ratio of herbicide/water volume needed using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width In Inches}}{\text{Row Width In Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate per Acre} = \text{Banding Herbicide Rate per Acre}$$
$$\frac{\text{Band Width In Inches}}{\text{Row Width In Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Volume per Acre} = \text{Banding Water Volume per Acre}$$

Table G. Application Rates for Control/Suppression of Weeds by Type and Growth Stage

Weed Stage	Rate (Fl. Oz.) per Acre
Annuals: Small, actively growing Established weed growth	8 - 16 (0.25 - 0.50 lb. a.e.) 16 - 24 (0.5 - 0.75 lb. a.e.)
NOTE: Rates below 8 fl. oz. per acre may provide control/suppression, but best results occur when applied with other herbicides that are effective on the same species and biotype.	
Biennials: Rosette diameter 1-3" Rosette diameter 3" or more Bolting	8 - 16 (0.25 - 0.5 lb. a.e.) 16 - 32 (0.5 - 1 lb. a.e.) 32 (1 lb. a.e.)
Perennials: Top growth suppression Top growth control/root suppression Perennials listed in Table D Other perennials	8 - 16 (0.25 - 0.5 lb. a.e.) 16 - 32 (0.5 - 1 lb. a.e.) 32 (1 lb. a.e.) 32 (1 lb. a.e.)
NOTE: Do not apply more than 32 fl. oz. per acre by broadcast spray in a single application. Use the higher rate range when vegetation is dense and perennial weeds have well established roots. Rates higher than 32 fl. oz. per acre are for spot treatment only. Do not exceed 64 fluid ounces per acre per year.	
Woody Brush & Vines: Top growth suppression Top growth control Stem and stem suppression*	16 - 32 (0.5 - 1 lb. a.e.) 32 (1 lb. a.e.) 32 (1 lb. a.e.)
*Do not apply more than 32 fl. oz. per acre by broadcast spray in a single application. Use the higher rate range when vegetation is dense and perennial weeds have well established roots. Rates higher than 32 fl. oz. (1.00 lb. a.e.) per acre are for spot treatment only. Do not exceed 64 fluid ounces (2 lbs. a.e.) per acre per year.	

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use 3 - 50 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Apply with nozzles designed to produce minimal spray particles. Position nozzles as close to the weeds as possible for good weed coverage.

Ground Application (Wipers)

Apply **District T&O Herbicide** through wiper application equipment to control or suppress actively growing broadleaf weeds, brush, and vines. Apply 1 part **District T&O Herbicide** to 1 part water. Do not apply more than 1 lb. dicamba acid equivalent (1 quart **District T&O Herbicide**) per acre per application. Do not contact desirable vegetation during application. Wiper application can be made to crops (including pastures) and non-cropland areas, but do not apply **District T&O Herbicide** by wiper application on cotton, sorghum, or soybean.

Additives

To improve post-emergence weed control, especially in dry growing conditions, apply **District T&O Herbicide** with agriculturally approved surfactants, sprayable fertilizers (urea ammonium nitrate, or ammonium sulfate), or crop oil concentrate.

Nitrogen Source

Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN): Apply 2 - 4 quarts of UAN per acre (28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution). Do not apply UAN with brass or aluminum nozzles.

Ammonium sulfate (AMS): 2.5 lbs. AMS per acre can be substituted for UAN. To avoid nozzle plugging, use high-quality AMS (spray grade). UAN and AMS are most effective sources of nitrogen; other sources of nitrogen have not proven as effective. Do not apply AMS in less than 10 gallons per acre due to problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been proven effective in local experience.

Nonionic Surfactant

Apply 1 pint of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. Higher spray surfactant rate may be required on certain weeds.

Oil Concentrate

Crop oil concentrates must be petroleum or vegetable oil based and must:

- Be nonphytotoxic,
- Contain only EPA exempt ingredients,
- Provide good mixing quality in the jar test, and
- Be proven effective in local experience.

Vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers for good mixing quality, but the exact composition of suitable products will vary. Highly refined vegetable oils are more effective than unrefined vegetable oils. See **Compatibility Test for Mix Components** for additional information.

Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates can be used in the following applications: pre-plant, pre-emergence, pre-harvest, pastures, and non-cropland. Do not use crop oil concentrates for post-emergence in-crop applications unless specific instructions are listed in the crop-specific section of this label.

Additive	Rate per Acre
Nonionic Surfactant	1 - 2 pints per 100 gallons
AMS	2.5 lbs.
UAN	2 - 4 qts.
Crop Oil Concentrate (see manufacturer's label for rate specifications)	1 quart

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Always perform a compatibility test before mixing components.

For 20 gallons spray volume per acre, use 3.3 cups (800 mL) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust accordingly. Use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components as listed in **Mixing Order** using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of specified label rate per acre.

Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between components.

Once all components have been added to the jar, let the jar sit for 15 minutes. Check the solution for uniformity and stability. There should be no free oil on the surface, no fine particles at the bottom of the jar, and the mixture should not be thick in texture. If the mixture is not compatible, repeat the jar test, and add a compatibility agent. If the mixture is compatible with the addition of the compatibility agent, use the compatibility agent as directed on the product label. If the mixture is still not compatible, do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

- 1) Water - Fill clean sprayer tank 3/4 full of clean water; agitate.
- 2) Agitation - Maintain agitation throughout mixing and application.
- 3) Inductor - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
- 4) Products in PVA bags - Place products packaged in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Allow all water-soluble PVA bags to fully dissolve and product is thoroughly mixed before proceeding.
- 5) Water-Dispersible products - Add dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates or suspo-emulsions.
- 6) Water-soluble products (such as **District T&O Herbicide**).
- 7) Emulsifiable Concentrates such as oil concentrates.
- 8) Water-soluble additives - such as AMS or UAN
- 9) Remaining quantity of water.
- 10) Maintain constant agitation.

Tank Mix Information

District T&O Herbicide can be applied with any of the products listed according to tank mix instructions in this label and on 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. See crop-specific section of this label for more information.

District T&O Herbicide can be used in tank mixtures with foliar applied insecticides, except chlorpyrifos-containing products.

Mixtures of **District T&O Herbicide** with other pesticides, fungicides, herbicides, insecticides or miticides, additives, or fertilizers may result in physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury. **District T&O Herbicide** can be tank mixed with products containing the following active ingredients:

Active Ingredients			
2,4-D	Dicamba	Imazapyr	Propachlor
Acetochlor	Dimethenamid	Imazethapyr	Prosulfuron
Alachlor	Dimethenamid-P	MCPA	Pyridate
Ametryn	Diuron	Metribuzin	Quinclorac
Asulam	EPTC	Metsulfuron-Methyl	Simazine
Atrazine	Fenoxyprop-ethyl	Nicosulfuron	s-Metolachlor/Metolachlor
Bentazon	Fenoxaprop	Paraquat	Sulfosate
Bromoxynil	Flufenacet	Pendimethalin	Thifensulfuron
Butylate	Flumetsulam	Picloram	Tribenuron-Methyl
Chlorsulfuron	Glufosinate	Primisulfuron-Methyl	Triasulfuron
Clopyralid	Glyphosate	Prometryn	Triclopyr
Cyanazine	Halosulfuron	Pronamide	

CUT SURFACE TREE TREATMENTS

District T&O Herbicide can prevent cut tree sprouts and control unwanted trees when applied as a cut surface treatment. Use in a tank mix with 2,4-D can result in more rapid foliar effects.

Rate and Application

Mix 1 part **District T&O Herbicide** with 1 to 3 parts water. Use a more concentrated **District T&O Herbicide** solution when treating species that are difficult to control.

Stump Treatments: Spray or paint freshly cut stump surface with **District T&O Herbicide** solution. Be sure to thoroughly wet the area adjacent to the bark.

Frill or Girdle Treatments: Use an axe to girdle tree trunk with a series of overlapping cuts or one continuous cut. Spray or paint the cut surface with **District T&O Herbicide** solution.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS TO CONTROL DORMANT MULTIFLORA ROSE

Apply **District T&O Herbicide** when plants are dormant as an undiluted spot treatment directly to the soil or as a Lo-Oil basal bark treatment using an oil-water emulsion solution.

Spot Treatment

Apply **District T&O Herbicide** directly to the soil as close as possible to the root crown, but within 6" - 8" of the crown. If applied on a sloping terrain, apply **District T&O Herbicide** to the uphill side of the crown. Do not apply **District T&O Herbicide** if snow or water prevent application of **District T&O Herbicide** directly to the soil. Application rates depend on canopy diameter of the multiflora rose.

Canopy Diameter	Application Rate
5 feet	0.25 fl. oz.
10 feet	1.0 fl. oz.
15 feet	2.35 fl. oz.

Lo-Oil Basal Bark Application

Apply **District T&O Herbicide** to the basal stem region from the ground to a height of 12" - 18". Spray to the point of runoff, ensuring thorough coverage of the root crown. Apply to dormant plants for best results.

Do not apply **District T&O Herbicide** after bud break or during periods of active growth. Do not apply if snow or water prevent application of **District T&O Herbicide** to the ground line.

To prepare 2 gallons of Lo-Oil spray solution, combine 1.5 gallons of water, 1 ounce emulsifier, and 16 fl. oz. of **District T&O Herbicide**, then add 2.5 pints of No. 2 diesel fuel. Adjust the amounts proportionately to the amount of spray solution desired.

Do not exceed 8 gallons of spray solution mix applied per acre per year.

Pasture Tank Mixes

District T&O Herbicide may be applied in tank mix with one or more of the following herbicides:

2,4-D	Metsulfuron	Triasulfuron
Clopyralid	Paraquat Dichloride	Triclopyr
Glyphosate	Picloram-potassium	

TURF - FOR USE IN FARMSTEAD (NON-CROPLAND) AND SOD FARMS

Not registered for use on residential turf.

For use in general farmstead (non-cropland) and sod farms, apply 3 - 32 fl. oz. (0.09 - 1 lb. a.e.) of **District T&O Herbicide** per acre to control or suppress growth of broadleaf weeds (annual, biennial, and noted (**Table D**) perennial) commonly found in turf. **District T&O Herbicide** suppresses woody brush and vine species and perennial broadleaf weeds (see weeds listed in **Tables A-F**). See **Table G** for specified application rates based on targeted weed or brush species and growth stage. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Apply 30 - 200 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre (3 - 17 quarts of water per 1,000 square feet). Application rate depends on the density of vegetation and the equipment used.

Turf Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 32 fl. oz. (1 lb. a.e.) per acre of **District T&O Herbicide** per growing season.
- Do not apply to newly seeded grass until after the 2nd mowing.
- Do not apply more than 16 fl. oz. (0.5 lb. a.e.) of **District T&O Herbicide** to bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustinegrass as injury may occur.
- Do not apply more than 4 fl. oz. (0.13 lb. a.e.) of **District T&O Herbicide** per treated acre to coarse, sandy soils if roots of sensitive plants extend into treatment area.
- Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz. (0.25 lb. a.e.) of **District T&O Herbicide** per treated acre to fine textured soils if roots of sensitive plants extend into treatment area.
- Do not make repeat applications for 30 days and until applications of **District T&O Herbicide** have been activated in soil by rain or irrigation.

Tank Mix Treatments:

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.

Apply 3.2 - 8 fl. oz. (0.1 - 0.25 lb. a.e.) of **District T&O Herbicide** per acre in a tank mixed with one of the following products:

Tank Mix Partner	Application Use Rate
Bromoxynil	Refer to product label
MCPA	Refer to product label
MCP	Refer to product label
2,4-D	Refer to product label

RIGHTS-OF-WAY, UTILITY AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, AND FENCEROWS

Apply **District T&O Herbicide** on the following non-crop areas: rights-of-way (such as roadways, rest areas, utility, railroad, highway, pipeline, and rights-of-way that run through pasture and rangeland); utility facilities (such as substations, pipelines, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, fencerows, and non-irrigated ditch banks); brush control for forest site preparation or maintenance.

Rights-of-Way - **District T&O Herbicide** can be used to control many broadleaf weeds on rights-of-way. This use includes applications to roadside, roadway and highways; to areas along utilities such as cable and powerlines; railroad track and embankment; highways, highway medians, bridge abutments, pipelines, and rights-of-way that run through pasture and rangeland. Use controlled application techniques that minimize the risk of off-target movement.

Utility and Industrial Areas - **District T&O Herbicide** can be used to control many broadleaf weeds and brush in non-crop areas on or surrounding substations, pipelines, tank farms, pump stations, production facilities, and bare ground situations. It may also be used on parking and storage areas.

Fencerows - **District T&O Herbicide** can be used to control many broadleaf weeds and brush in fencerows.

Tank Mix Preparation and Application Information:

For use in Rights-Of-Way, Utility and Industrial Areas, and Fencerows, **District T&O Herbicide** can be applied using water, oil in water emulsions including invert systems, or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier. A compatibility test (see **Compatibility Test for Mix Components** section) should be made prior to tank mixing.

- To prepare oil in water emulsions, half-fill spray tank with water, then add the appropriate amount of emulsifier. With continuous agitation, slowly add the herbicide and then the herbicidal oil or a pre-mix of oil plus additional emulsifier to spray tank. Complete filling of spray tank with water. Maintain vigorous agitation during spray operation to prevent oil and water from forming separate layers.
- **District T&O Herbicide** may be applied broadcast using either ground or aerial application equipment. When using ground equipment, apply low or high volume sprays of between 3 - 600 gals. of diluted spray per treated acre. Volume of spray applied will depend on the height, density, and type of weeds or brush being treated and on the type of equipment being used. When using aerial equipment, apply 5 - 40 gals. of diluted spray per treated acre.
- **District T&O Herbicide** may be applied to individual clumps or small areas (spot treatment) of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems.
- Herbicide adjuvants or other spray additives (emulsifiers, spreader stickers, surfactants, wetting agents, drift control agents, or penetrants) may be used for wetting, penetration, or drift control. Spray additives must be agriculturally approved when used in pasture applications. If spray additives are used, read and follow all use recommendations and precautions on product label.

Weeds and Brush Controlled

District T&O Herbicide, when applied at specified rates, will give control of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds, and many woody brush and vine species commonly found in non-crop land areas. Noted perennial weeds (**Table D**) may be controlled with lower rates of either **District T&O Herbicide** or **District T&O Herbicide** plus tank mix combinations. See the below **Rates and Timings** table.

Rates and Timings:

Application rates and timings of **District T&O Herbicide** are given below. Use the higher specified rate ranges when treating dense or tall vegetative growth.

Weed Stage & Type	Amount of Product Per Acre in Pts. (lbs. a.e.)	Gals. of Spray Mixture Per Acre ²	Spray Concentration For Low Volume Application ⁴ (% Vol./Vol.)
Annual:			
Small, Actively growing	1/2 - 1 (1/4 - 1/2)	25 - 50	3
Established weed growth	1 - 1 1/2 (1/2 - 3/4)	50 - 75	3
Biennial¹ (Rosette diameter):			
Less than 3"	1/2 - 1 (1/4 - 1/2)	25 - 50	3 - 4
3" or more	1 - 2 (1/2 - 1)	50 - 100	3 - 4
Bolting	2 (1)	100 - 150	3 - 4
Perennial:			
Suppression or top growth control	1/2 - 1 (1/4 - 1/2)	50 - 100	4
Noted Perennials (Table D)	2 (1)	100 - 200	4
Other Perennials	2 (1)	200	5
Woody Brush and Vines³:			
Top Growth Stems	1/2 - 2 (1/4 - 1)	50 - 200	5
and Roots	2 (1)	200	5

1For best performance, make application when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage.

2Assuming typical application rate of 1 qt. of Sharda Dicamba DGA 4 per 100 gals.

3Tank mixes may be required for optimal control. See Table D.

4Low volume rates must not exceed 4 pts. of Sharda Dicamba DGA 4 maximum per acre per year (5% v/v = 10 gals. maximum solution per acre per year).

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 4 pts. (2 lbs. a.e.) of Sharda Dicamba DGA 4 per treated acre during a growing season.

Tank Mix Options:

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.

District T&O Herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides for additional weed control. Due to the differences that may occur between specific formulated products and specific use ingredients (e.g., water supplies), a compatibility test (see **Compatibility Test for Mix Components** section) is recommended prior to actual tank mixing. The following table lists example options, but does not limit tank mix options. Consult product labels for application rates for tank mix partners.

Herbicide	Application Use Rates
2,4-D	Refer to product label.
bromacil	
chlorsulfuron	
clopyralid	
diquat	
diuron	
DSMA	
fosamine ammonium	
glufosinate	
glyphosate	
hexazinone	
imazapyr	
imazethapyr	
metsulfuron methyl	
MSMA	
norflurazon	
pendimethalin	
prodiamine	
simazine	
sulfometuron methyl	
sulfosate	
tebuthiuron	
triclopyr	

FOREST SITE PREPARATION

District T&O Herbicide may be used for control of undesirable conifers as well as many broadleaf weeds, vines, brambles, hardwood brush, and trees in forest site preparation. **District T&O Herbicide** may be applied as broadcast foliar sprays from ground or aerial equipment. **District T&O Herbicide** is absorbed through the leaf surfaces quickly after spraying and will also be absorbed from the soil by the roots. Translocation through the leaves, stems, and roots provides control of undesirable young conifer and broadleaf species. Woody plants, brush, and trees may not display the full extent of herbicide efficacy until several months following treatment. **District T&O Herbicide** provides application flexibility for extended windows of application and tank mix options (see the **Mixing and Application Procedures** and **Tank Mix Options**).

Ground Applications:

Thoroughly mix and apply the specified amount of **District T&O Herbicide** (2 qts./A maximum) in a minimum of 15 gals. of water per acre. Spray solution should uniformly cover undesirable foliage for best results. A suitable nonionic surfactant should be added to the spray solution to enhance foliage wetting, spreading, and solution absorption. Drift control and foam reducing agents may be added at specified rates, if needed. Spray pattern indicator agents may also be added at specified rates, if desired. Do not spray under windy or gusty conditions. Maintain proper buffer zones to ensure drift does not reach off-target vegetation.

Aerial Applications:

Thoroughly mix the specified amount of **District T&O Herbicide** (2 qts./A maximum) in a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre and uniformly apply with properly calibrated aerial equipment. A suitable nonionic surfactant should be added to the spray solution to enhance wetting, spreading, and solution absorption. All precautions should be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift. Drift control and foam control agents may be added at specified rates, if needed.

Tank Mixtures:

- 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.
- For extended range of species control, tank mix **District T&O Herbicide** with other forest site preparation products such as imazethapyr, triclopyr, and glyphosate.

TURF AND LAWNS

Including Golf Course (Fairways, Aprons, Tees, and Rough), Parks, Recreational Areas, and Lawn Care application.

IMPORTANT: Observe all Precautions on this label. Read and follow **Mixing and Application Procedures**.

Established grass stands growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. To avoid injury to newly seeded grasses, application of **District T&O Herbicide** should be delayed until after the second mowing. Furthermore, application rates in excess of 1 pt. (1/2 lb. a.e.) per treated acre may cause noticeable stunting or discoloration of sensitive grass species such as bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustine grass. In areas where roots of sensitive plants extend, do not apply in excess of 1/4 pt. (1/8 lb. a.e.) of **District T&O Herbicide** per treated acre on coarse-textured (sandy-type) soils, or in excess of 1/2 pt. (1/4 lb. a.e.) per treated acre on fine-textured (clay-type) soils. Do not make repeat applications in these areas for 30 days and until previous applications of **District T&O Herbicide** have been activated in the soil by rain or irrigation.

District T&O Herbicide, when applied at specified rates, will give control of many annual, biennial, and noted perennial broadleaf weeds (**Table D & G**) commonly found in turf. **District T&O Herbicide** will also give growth suppression of many other listed perennial broadleaf weeds and woody brush and vine species.

Repeat treatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed 2 pts. (1 lb. a.e.) of **District T&O Herbicide** per treated acre during the growing season.

Mixing and Application Instructions:

Apply 30 - 200 gals. of diluted spray per treated acre (3 - 17 qts. of dilution/1,000 sq. ft.), depending on density or height of weeds treated and on the type of equipment used.

Rates and Timings:

Use the higher specified rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth.

District T&O Herbicide Broadcast Application Rates:

Weed Stage & Type	Pts. Per Treated Acre	Lbs. A.E. Per Treated Acre	Tsp. Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.
Annual: Small, Actively growing Established weed growth	1/2 - 1 1 - 1 1/2	1/4 - 1/2 1/2 - 3/4	1 - 2 1/4 2 1/4 - 3 1/4
Biennial* (Rosette diameter): Less than 3" 3" or more	1/2 - 1 1 - 2	1/4 - 1/2 1/2 - 1	1 - 2 1/4 2 1/4 - 4 1/2
Perennial, Woody Brush, and Vines	1 - 2	1/2 - 1	2 1/4 - 4 1/2

*For best performance, make application when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage. For best performance, apply when weeds are emerged and actively growing.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 2 pts. (1 lb. a.e.) of **District T&O Herbicide** per treated acre during a growing season.

Tank Mixtures Instructions:

- 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. Consult product labels for rate recommendations for tank mix partners.
- Tank mix treatments of **District T&O Herbicide** may be made with 2,4-D, MCPA, MCPP, triclopyr + clopyralid, or bromoxynil for control of additional weeds listed on the tank mix product label. Do not exceed rate of 0.2 - 0.5 pt. (0.1 - 0.25 lb. a.e.) when tank mixing with products listed on this label.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in locked area in original container only, with lid tightly closed. Store separately from other pesticides and fertilizers, food and feed to prevent contamination. Use care to avoid puncturing container during storage or transit. In case of a spill or leaking container, call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Rigid Non-refillable containers that are small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Rigid Non-refillable containers that are too large to shake (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable Containers

Refill this container with dicamba only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container prior to final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning the container before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents of the container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times.

When the container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use. Return the container to the place of purchase or to a designated location. Refill this container only with pesticide product. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Prior to refilling, carefully inspect the container for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking, obsolete, or is not going to be returned to the purchase place or designated location, triple rinse the empty container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with State and local regulations.

If material is released or spilled: Dike and contain the spill with sand, earth, or other inert material. Transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

INDEX OF WEEDS

ANNUALS	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Alkanet	<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>
Amaranth Palmer Powell Spiny	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> <i>Amaranthus powellii</i> <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>
Aster, Slender	<i>Aster subulatus</i>
Bedstraw, Catchweed	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>
Broomweed, Common	<i>Gutierrezia dracunculoides</i>
Buckwheat Tartary Wild	<i>Fagopyrum tataricum</i> <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
Burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Buttercup Corn Creeping Roughseed Western Field	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i> <i>Ranunculus repens</i> <i>Ranunculus muricatus</i> <i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Catchfly, Night flowering	<i>Silene noctiflora</i>
Chamomile, Corn	<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>
Chervil, Bur	<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Clovers	<i>Trifolium</i> spp.
Cockle Corn Cow White	<i>Argostemma githago</i> <i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i> <i>Melandrium album</i>
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>
Cornflower (Bachelor Button)	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>
Croton Tropic Woolly	<i>Croton glandulosus</i> <i>Croton capitatus</i>
Daisy, English	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Dragonhead, American	<i>Dracocephalum parviflorum</i>
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Falseflax, Smallseed	<i>Camelina microcarpa</i>
Fleabane, Annual	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia Sophia</i>
Fumitory	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>
Goosefoot, Nettleleaf	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>
Hempnettle	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Jacob's Ladder	<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Knawel (German Moss)	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>
Knotweed, Prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>

(continued)

ANNUALS (continued)	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lettuce Miners Prickly	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i> <i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Mallow Common Venice	<i>Malva neglecta</i> <i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Mayweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Morningglory Ivyleaf Tall	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
Mustard Black Blue Tansy Treacle Tumble Wild	<i>Brassica nigra</i> <i>Chorispora tenella</i> <i>Descurainia pinnata</i> <i>Erysimum repandum</i> <i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i> <i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Nightshade Black Cutleaf	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> <i>Solanum triflorum</i>
Pennycress, Field (Fanweed, Frenchweed, Stinkweed)	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Pepperweed, Virginia (Peppergrass)	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
Pigweed Prostrate Redroot (carelessweed) Smooth Tumble	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i> <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> <i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Radish, Wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Sesbania, Hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Shepherd's purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sicklepod	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Smartweed Green Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum scabrum</i>
Sneezeweed, Bitter	<i>Helenium amarum</i>
Sowthistle Annual Spiny	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> <i>Sonchus asper</i>
Spikeweed, Common	<i>Hemizonia pungens</i>
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
Spurry, Corn	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>
Starbur, Bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>
Starwort, Little	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>

(continued)

ANNUALS (continued)	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Sumpweed, Rough	<i>Iva ciliata</i>
Sunflower, Common (Wild)	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Waterhemp Common Tall	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i> <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>
Waterprimrose, Winged	<i>Ludwigia decurrens</i>
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia annua</i>
BIENNIALS	
Burdock, Common	<i>Arctium minus</i>
Carrot, Wild (Queen Anne's Lace)	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Cockle, White	<i>Melandrium album</i>
Eveningprimrose, Common	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Geranium, Caroline	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Gromwell	<i>Lithospermum</i> spp.
Knapweed Diffuse Spotted	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i> <i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
Mallow, Dwarf	<i>Malva borealis</i>
Plantain, Bracted	<i>Plantago aristata</i>
Ragwort, Tansy	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Starthistle, Yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Sweetclover	<i>Melilotus</i> spp.
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus sativus</i>
Thistle Bull Musk Plumeless	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> <i>Carduus nutans</i> <i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
PERENNIALS	
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Artichoke, Jerusalem	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Aster Spiny Whiteheath	<i>Aster spinosus</i> <i>Aster pilosus</i>
Bedstraw, Smooth	<i>Gallium mollugo</i>
Bindweed Field Hedge	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> <i>Calystegia sepium</i>
Blueweed, Texas	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>
Bursage, Woollyleaf (Bur, Ragweed, Povertyweed)	<i>Ambrosia grayi</i>
Buttercup, Tall	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Campion, Bladder	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>
Chickweed Field Mouseear	<i>Cerastium arvense</i> <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Clover, Hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>

(continued)

PERENNIALS (continued)	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Dock Broadleaf (Bitterdock) Curly	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> <i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dogbane, Hemp	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>
Dogfennel (Cypressweed)	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
Fern, Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Garlic, Wild	<i>Allium vineale</i>
Goldenrod Canada Missouri	<i>Solidago canadensis</i> <i>Solidago missouriensis</i>
Goldenweed, Common	<i>Isocoma coronopifolia</i>
Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium</i> spp.
Henbane, Black	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
Horsenettle, Carolina	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Ironweed	<i>Vernonia</i> spp.
Knapweed Black Russian	<i>Centaurea nigra</i> <i>Centaurea repens</i>
Milkweed Common Honeyvine Western Whorled	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i> <i>Ampelamus albidus</i> <i>Asclepias subverticillata</i>
Nettle, Stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Nightshade, Silverleaf (White Horsenettle)	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Onion, Wild	<i>Allium canadense</i>
Plantain Broadleaf Buckhorn	<i>Plantago major</i> <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>
Ragweed, Western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>
Redvine	<i>Brunnichia ovata</i>
Sericea Lespedeza	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>
Smartweed, Swamp	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>
Snakeweed, Broom	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>
Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel)	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Sowthistle, Perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Spurge, Leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Sundrops	<i>Oenothera perennis</i>
Thistle Canada Scotch	<i>Cirsium arvense</i> <i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
Toadflax, Dalmatian	<i>Linaria genistifolia</i>
Tropical Soda Apple	<i>Solanum vianum</i>
Trumpet creeper (Buckvine)	<i>Campsis radicans</i>
Vetch	<i>Vicia</i> spp.
Waterhemlock, Spotted	<i>Cicuta maculate</i>
Waterprimrose, Creeping	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
Woodsorrel Creeping Yellow	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> <i>Oxalis stricta</i>

(continued)

PERENNIALS (continued)	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
Absinth	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>
Louisiana	
Yankeeeweed	<i>Eupatorium compositifolium</i>
Yarrow, Common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
WOODY SPECIES	
Alder	<i>Alnus</i> spp.
Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.
Aspen	<i>Populus</i> spp.
Basswood	<i>Tilia Americana</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus</i> spp.
Birch	<i>Betula</i> spp.
Blackberry	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
Blackgum	<i>Nyssa</i> spp.
Cedar	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.
Cherry	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Chinquapin	<i>Chrysolepis chrysophylla</i>
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoids</i>
Creosotebush	<i>Larrea tridentate</i>
Cucumbertree	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>
Dewberry	<i>Rubus caesius</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Elm	<i>Ulmus</i> spp.
Grape	<i>Vitus</i> spp.
Hawthorn (Thornapple)	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.
Hemlock	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.
Hickory	<i>Carya</i> spp.
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i> spp.
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus</i> spp.
Huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>

(continued)

WOODY SPECIES (continued)	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Hulsache	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>
Ivy, Poison	<i>Rhus radicans</i>
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>
Locust, Black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Maple	<i>Acer</i> spp.
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis ruscifolia</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
Oak, Poison	<i>Rhus toxicodendron</i>
Olive, Russian	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Persimmon, Eastern	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus</i> spp.
Plum Sand (Wild Plum)	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i>
Poplar	<i>Populus</i> spp.
Rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus pulchellus</i>
Redcedar, Eastern	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Rose	
McCartney	<i>Rosa bracteata</i>
Multiflora	<i>Rosa multiflorum</i>
Sagebrush, Fringed	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i>
Spicebush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>
Spruce	<i>Picea</i> spp.
Sumac	<i>Rhus</i> spp.
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Tarbrush	<i>Flourensia cernua</i>
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.
Witchhazel	<i>Hamamelis macrophylla</i>
Yaupon	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Yucca	<i>Yucca</i> spp.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential, or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

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NOTES

District T&O Herbicide

Controls weeds in rights-of-way,
sod farms, farmstead turf, and turf.

Active Ingredient:	WT. BY %
Dicamba DGA Salt; Diglycolamine salt of 3,6-dichloro-g-anisic acid*	58.1%
Other Ingredients:	41.9%
Total:	100.0%

*Contains 39.4% dicamba acid (4 pounds acid equivalent (a.e.) per gallon or 480 grams per liter).

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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

FIRST AID - IF SWALLOWED: • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **IF IN EYES:** • Hold eye open and rinse slowly with water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBERS - Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center, doctor, or going for treatment. For 24-hour medical emergency assistance (human or animal), call 1-800-222-1222. For chemical emergency assistance (spill, leak, fire, or accident), call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.

See label booklet for complete
Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS - HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS - CAUTION. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS - Do not apply this product directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Apply this product only as directed in this label. This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. **Ground and Surface Water Restrictions - To prevent point source contamination:** Do not mix or load this product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This 50-foot buffer does not apply to properly capped or plugged wells. It does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as

described below. If mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations are performed within 50 feet under approved conditions, such operations must only be conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used, and have the capacity to contain all product spills, container leaks, equipment leaks, equipment wash water, and rainwater that may fall onto the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. State regulatory authorities may have additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment. All State regulations must be followed. When using this product, take steps to prevent back siphoning into wells, spills, and improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate. Mixing equipment must have appropriate check valves and anti-siphoning devices. **To prevent movement through soil or surface runoff:** Do not apply this product under conditions that favor runoff. Do not apply this product to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for groundwater contamination. Groundwater can occur in areas where soils are permeable, coarse, and groundwater is near the surface. Do not apply this product to sandy soils with less than 3% organic matter and where groundwater depth is shallow. Application rate specifications must be followed to minimize the likelihood of groundwater contamination. **To prevent movement by water erosion of treated soil:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply this product by flood or furrow irrigation. Treated areas must receive a minimum 1/2 inch of rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields. **Endangered Species** - It is a violation of Federal law to apply this product in a manner that harms or kills any endangered species or adversely impacts their habitat.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE - It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in locked area in original container only, with lid tightly closed. Store separately from other pesticides and fertilizers, food and feed to prevent contamination. Use care to avoid puncturing container during storage or transit. In case of a spill or leaking container, call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Rigid Non-refillable containers that are small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons).

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

EPA Reg. No. 83529-35

EPA Est. No. **AG** 72159-GA-001; **MA** 83411-MN-001; **MC** 89332-GA-001; **OS** 62171-MS-004; **SC** 39578-TX-001; **TX** 07401-TX-001

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.