

Carnivore[®] Herbicide

For selective postemergence control of perennial and annual broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in wheat, barley, or oats not under-seeded with a legume, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Fallowland

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

MCPA-EHE: 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester*	27.30%
Octanoic acid ester of bromoxynil (3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzotrile)**	25.48%
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)	
Acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester ***	10.08%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	<u>37.14%</u>
TOTAL	100.00%

Contains petroleum distillates

Equivalent to:

* MCPA acid	17.5%, 1.67 lb/gal
**Bromoxynil	17.5%, 1.67 lb/gal
***Fluroxypyr acid	7.0%, 0.67 lb/gal

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

FIRST AID

If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In case of health emergency, call toll-free 1-877-424-7452.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

See booklet for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USE, WARRANTY DISCLAIMER AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY. .

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NET CONTENTS ____ GALS.



**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below.

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, or viton for cleaning equipment and mixing/loading
- Chemical-resistant apron for cleaning equipment and mixing/loading
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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

To reduce exposure to residues, wash the spray rig, tractor, and all other equipment used to handle or apply this product with water daily or before using the equipment for any other purpose.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates and aquatic plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours.

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

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, or viton, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. When applied to on-farm non-cropland, keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product provides selective postemergence control of perennial and annual broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in wheat, barley, or oats not under-seeded with a legume, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Fallowland.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Carnivore Herbicide is both a Group 4 and a Group 6 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Group 4 and/or Group 6 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 4 and/or Group 6 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 4 and/or Group 6 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 Carnivore Herbicide or other Group 4 and/or Group 6 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of Carnivore Herbicide or other target site of action Group 4 and/or Group 6 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank-mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or Winfield Solutions, LLC representative for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Do not allow spray drift to come in contact with or apply this product directly to susceptible broadleaf plants or broadleaf crops, including but not limited to the following: alfalfa, canola, cotton, edible beans, grapes, lentils, lettuce, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco or tomatoes.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 2.4 pints of this product per acre per growing season.
- When applying this product, do not contaminate water used for domestic purposes or irrigation ditches.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system (i.e., chemigation).
- Unless *otherwise noted*, if replanting is required, within 120 days after application, plant only crops listed on this label or federally approved supplemental labeling.

- Aerial application is prohibited within 300 feet of residential areas (e.g., homes, schools, playgrounds, shopping areas, hospitals, etc.).

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray drift, even very small quantities of the spray that may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops whether dormant or actively growing. When applying this product, use low-pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of uniform droplet size with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a considerable distance from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

Ground Applications

To minimize spray drift, apply this product in a total spray volume of 8 to 20 gallons per acre (GPA) using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's recommendations for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Spot treatments should be applied only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

Aerial Application

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

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

Spray Drift Management

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

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of the length of the wingspan or 90% of rotor width.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

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

Importance of Droplet Size

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

Controlling Droplet Size

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

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

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

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

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

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

Application: Do not make applications at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with the increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

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

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

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

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

LOADING AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

2.5 Gallon Containers

Take special care when mixing and loading this product. Place hands on the container in such a way as to avoid possible drip or splash.

30 Gallon and Bulk Containers

If you will handle a total of 60 gallons or more of this product per day, you must use a mechanical transfer system for all mixing and loading operations. If this product is packed in a 30 gallon drum, you must use a mechanical transfer system which terminates in a drop-free hard coupling which may be used only with a spray or mix tank which has been fitted with a compatible coupling. If you do not presently own or have access to a mechanical transfer system with this type of coupling, contact your dealer for information on how to obtain such a system or to modify your present system. When using a mechanical transfer system, do not remove or disconnect the pump or probe from the container until the container has been emptied and rinsed. The pump or probe system must be used to rinse the empty container and to transfer the

rinsate directly to the mixing or spray tank.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

This product may be applied in tank mixtures with additive products such as surfactants, adjuvants and drift control agents, and with most commonly used grass herbicides, at specified rates, as long as tank mixing is not prohibited by the label(s) of the tank mix partner and the tank mix partner products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated. Observe all restrictions and precautions that appear on the labels of those products. If compatibility with another product is not known, perform a small-scale (jar) test to determine compatibility (see instructions below). When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Winfield Solutions, LLC recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant.

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

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

Tank Mix Compatibility (Jar) Test

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

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed		
Bedstraw (cleavers)	Henbit	Poppy, horned
Bindweed, field [†]	Horsetail, field [†]	Potato, volunteer [†]
Bindweed, hedge	Horseweed (maretail)	Prickly lettuce
Buckwheat, spp.	Jimsonweed	Puncturevine
Canola, volunteer	Knawel	Purslane, common
Chamomile, corn	Knotweed	Radish, wild
Chickweed	Kochia ¹	Ragweed, common
Clover, white	Ladysthumb	Rocket spp.
Cocklebur	Lambsquarters	Sage, lanceleaf
Cockle, cow	Mallow, common [†]	Sesbania, hemp
Coffeeweed	Mallow, venice	Shepherd's purse
Devilsclaw [†]	Marshelder	Smartweed spp.
Fiddleneck	Mayweed	Sowthistle, annual
Flax, volunteer	Morning glory	Sunflower
Fumitory	Mustard spp. [†]	Tarweed
Grape spp.	Nightshade spp.	Thistle, Russian
Gromwell, corn	Pennycress, field [†]	Velvetleaf
Groundsel	Pepperweed	Waterhemp, tall
Hemp dogbane	Pigweed spp.	

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

- ¹⁾ Includes biotypes that are herbicide-resistant or tolerant.

Weeds germinating after spraying will not be controlled.

Management of Kochia Biotypes

Research indicates many biotypes of kochia may occur within a single field and while kochia biotypes can vary in their

susceptibility to this product, in general all biotypes will be suppressed or controlled at the labeled rate of 1 to 1-1/2 pints per acre. A shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field may occur if this product is applied at rates lower than recommended.

Best Practices for Resistance Management

Extensive populations of dicamba-tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). For optimal control of dicamba-tolerant kochia in these counties, apply this product at the rate of 1-1/2 pints per acre.

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

Application Timing

Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled so be sure to apply to actively growing weeds. Weed control may be reduced and the risk of crop injury (at all stages of growth) may increase if extreme growing conditions (such as drought or near-freezing temperatures) occur prior to, at, or following application. Control may be decreased if target plant foliage is wet at the time of application. Applications of this product are rainfast within 1 hour after application.

Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity

The herbicidal activity of this product is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum herbicidal activity requires active plant growth and temperatures between 55°F to 75°F. Reduced efficacy will occur when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Weed control and crop tolerance may be reduced if frost occurs before or shortly after application (3 days).

Spray Coverage

Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. For best results (and to minimize spray drift), apply in a spray volume of 8 gallons or more per acre by ground and 3 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre by air. Spray volume should be increased as weed density and vegetative canopy increase in order to obtain equivalent weed control; however, do not exceed 40 gallons per acre total spray volume. Rather than increasing boom pressure, decrease spraying speed or use larger nozzle tips to increase spray volume.

Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, be sure to follow the precautions under the heading, "Spray Drift Management".

Adjuvants

To improve weed control, a high-quality adjuvant labeled for use on growing crops may be used. An adjuvant can optimize herbicidal activity when applications are made at lower carrier volumes, under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought, or to small, heavily pubescent kochia. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Winfield Solutions, LLC recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant.

Spot Treatments

Only apply using a calibrated boom sprayer using the directions below:

Application rates in the table below are based on an area of 1,000 square feet.

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

For example: If the area to be treated is 3,500 square feet, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. $3,500 \div 1,000 + 3.5$).

Broadcast Rate Conversion Table for Spot Treatments	
Broadcast Rate (Pints per Acre)	Carnivore™ per Gallon (Fluid Ounces (ml))
1	0.37 (11)
1-1/2	0.55 (16.3)
2	0.74 (22)

Application Rates

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

Sprayer Cleanup

To avoid injury to desirable plants, before applying other chemicals with the equipment used to apply this product, all equipment must be thoroughly cleaned.

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

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS

Application Timing

To control listed broadleaf weeds, apply as a postemergence broadcast treatment to actively growing wheat, barley or oats from the 2-leaf stage up to and including flag leaf emergence (Zadoks scale 39). Because only weeds that have emerged at the time application will be controlled, be sure to apply when weeds are actively growing but before weeds are 8 inches tall or vining.

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

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

Broadcast Application Rates

For complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed, refer to the "Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section.

For seedlings of susceptible species <4 inches tall: Apply 1 pint per acre.

For seedlings of susceptible species 4 to 8 inches tall or vining: Apply 1-1/2 pints per acre.

For volunteer potatoes: Apply 1-1/2 pints per acre.

Note: Kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes) will be controlled using the 1 pint per acre rate. However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperature, a rate of 1-1/2 pints per acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. For more consistent control of small kochia, apply when the plants are at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 1-1/2 pints per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (refer to the "Management of Kochia Biotypes" in the "Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section above).

Spot Applications

Spot applications may be made using rates and spray volume equivalent to a broadcast application (refer to the "Spot Treatment" instructions in the "Application Information" section above).

Application Restrictions

- Do not harvest treated forage or allow livestock to graze treated areas within 45 days of application.
- Do not apply more than 2.4 pints (38.4 fluid ounces) of this product per acre per growing season.
- Do not apply within 40 days prior to harvesting grain and straw or within 14 days prior to cutting hay.
- The risk of crop injury at all stages of growth and poor weed control is increased if the application is

made and extreme growing conditions (such as drought or near freezing temperatures) occur prior to, at, and following the application. Reduced weed control may also occur during these conditions.

- Do not apply when crop canopy covers the weeds as poor control will result.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

Application Timing

Apply at a rate of 1 to 2 pints per acre, depending upon the susceptibility of the weed species. Apply to grasses from the 3-leaf stage. Unless otherwise specified below, apply when broadleaf weeds are up to the 8-leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first.

Kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes) will be controlled using the 1 pint per acre rate. However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperature, a rate of 1-1/2 pints per acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. For more consistent control of small kochia, apply when the plants are at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 1-1/2 pints per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (refer to the "Management of Kochia Biotypes" in the "Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section above).

Application Precautions

- If legumes are included in CRP area planting, severe injury may occur.

Application Restrictions

- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated grass to livestock.
- Crops listed on the Carnivore Herbicide label (wheat, barley, or oats not under-seeded with a legume) may be planted within 120 days of application. Do not plant other crops within 120 days of application.

FALLOWLAND

Application Timing

Apply at a rate of 1 to 2 pints per acre, depending upon the susceptibility of the weed species. Apply to grasses from the 3-leaf stage. Unless otherwise specified below, apply when broadleaf weeds are up to the 8-leaf stage, 4 inches in height or 2 inches in diameter, whichever comes first.

Kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes) will be controlled using the 1 pint per acre rate. However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperature, a rate of 1-1/2 pints per acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. For more consistent control of small kochia, apply when the plants are at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 1-1/2 pints per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (refer to the "Management of Kochia Biotypes" in the "Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section above).

Application Restrictions

- Do not make more than two applications per year, with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days.
- Do not apply more than 2.4 pints of this product per acre per growing season.
- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated plant material to livestock.
- Do not plant any crop until 90 days after application. Within 90 to 120 days after application, plant only crops listed on this label (wheat, barley, or oats not under-seeded with a legume). Do not plant other crops within 90 to 120 days of application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application

equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

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

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

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