

Dicamba Acid	Group	4	Herbicide
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2,4-D Acid	Group	4	Herbicide
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For control of a wide-spectrum of annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds and brush in Forest Management; Roadsides, Rights-of-way, Industrial Sites and similar Non-crop areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S):	% by wt.
Dicamba acid: 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid*	10.80%
2,4-D acid: Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid**	29.10%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	60.10%
TOTAL	100.00%

Equivalent to:

*Dicamba Acid, 1.0 lbs./gal (CAS # 1918-00-9)

**2,4-D Acid equivalent, 2.3 lbs./gal (CAS # 94-75-7) Isomer specific by AOAC Method 6.D01-5 (12th Ed.)

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING / AVISO**

**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 you in detail.)**

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER - Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

SEE INSIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE

EPA Reg. No. 5905-643
EPA Est. No. 42750-MO-001

AD 120221HAE-A
NET CONTENTS: _____



**MANUFACTURED FOR
HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC
225 SCHILLING BOULEVARD, SUITE 300
COLLIERVILLE, TN 38017**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING / AVISO

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

1. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
2. Shoes and socks.
3. Chemical resistant gloves (made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, or Viton \geq 14 mils) (except for applicators using groundboom equipment, pilots, and flaggers)
4. Chemical resistant apron when applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.
5. Protective eyewear (goggles or face shield)

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be re-used until it has been cleaned.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607 (e-f)], 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 170.607(f)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Users should 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

2,4-D is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

Do not apply 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 wash water or rinsate.

2,4-D has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Groundwater Contamination: Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

Endangered Species Concerns: The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm and endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near any oxidizing or reducing agents.

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. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

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

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants.
- Chemical resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, or 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 to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

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.

USE REQUIREMENTS FOR NONCROP AREAS: Do not enter treated areas until spray has dried. For early entry to treated areas, wear eye protection, chemical-resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks.

TURF USE REQUIREMENTS: Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

NOTE: For application to turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes, follow AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS on this label.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **ON DECK® ICON** is a Group 4 mode of action herbicide containing 2,4-D acid and dicamba acid. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **ON DECK® ICON** and other Group 4 mode of action herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of **ON DECK® ICON** or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank-mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural, biological and other management practices.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC representatives at (901) 761-0050.

Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.

Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Helena Agri-Enterprises retailer, representative or call 901-761-0050. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

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.

Fields with difficult to control weeds should 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.

Contact your local sales representative or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mechanisms of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredient in this product.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

ON DECK® ICON is a postemergence herbicide for controlling a wide spectrum of annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds and brush in certain noncrop areas; and for forest management.

Mode of Action

ON DECK® ICON contains two active ingredients uniquely formulated to be used alone or tank mixed with other listed products as well as liquid fertilizer solutions. **ON DECK® ICON** is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. **ON DECK® ICON** interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death.

For best results, thoroughly clean sprayer equipment (tank, lines and nozzles) immediately after use by flushing system with water and heavy duty detergent or other suitable tank cleaner.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply **ON DECK® ICON** at the rates and growth stages listed in Tables 1 and 2 as follows unless instructed differently by section on "**Non-Food/Feed Use (Land not Harvested, Grazed or Foraged)-Specific Information.**" Use either water or sprayable liquid fertilizer as a carrier for **ON DECK® ICON**. The most effective application rate and timing varies based on the target weed species (refer to Table I). In mixed populations of weeds the correct rate is determined by the weed species requiring the highest rate. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size and will prevent adequate control. For certain specified applications liquid fertilizer or oil may replace part or all of the water as diluent. If dry flowable (DF), wettable powder (WP) or flowable (F) tank mix products are to be used, these should generally be added to the spray tank first.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, limitations, and directions for use on all product labels involved in the tank mixture. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Apply product only when active weed growth is evident.

CHEMIGATION PROHIBITION

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Spray Coverage:

Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and prevent adequate spray coverage.

Sensitive Crop Precautions:

ON DECK® ICON may cause injury to desirable trees and plants. At high temperatures (about 85 degrees or higher), vapors from this product may cause injury to the aforementioned. These are most sensitive to **ON DECK® ICON** during their development or growing stage. Do not treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of **ON DECK® ICON** with the roots of desirable trees and shrubs.

Drift Reduction Information:

The following information may be helpful in reducing possible spray drift from ground or aerial applications. Avoid making applications when spray particle may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. Do not spray near sensitive plants if the wind is gusty or in excess of 5 mph and moving in the direction of nearby sensitive crops or if a temperature inversion exists. Always determine the direction and distance of possible spray drift prior to application. Leave an adequate buffer zone between area to be treated and sensitive plants. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift out of the target area than fine sprays. Properly maintain and calibrate all spray equipment. The use of agriculturally accepted drift retardants are acceptable and advised. Avoid applications within the vicinity of susceptible plants when at all possible. Do not apply in greenhouses.

AERIAL APPLICATION METHODS AND EQUIPMENT

Water Volume: Use 3-10 gallons of water per acre. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Make applications at the lowest stage height to reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind. The applicator must follow the most restrictive use precautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in the this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

Droplet Size

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a coarse or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a medium or more fine spray, apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

2,4-D esters may volatilize during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures. Do not apply during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures

Susceptible Plants

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

Other State and Local Requirements

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

Equipment

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

For aerial equipment, the boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

When applications are made in a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Table 1. Application Rate and Timing – Annual Weeds

For use in non-food/feed crops only: the addition of liquid fertilizer (28-0-0, 32-0-0) solutions at ½ the GPA spray solution has shown to give increased efficacy.

Weeds Controlled (including ALS – and triazine-resistant)	Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	1/3 pints	2/3 pints	1 pints	1 1/8 pints	1 2/3 pints	2 pints
Amaranth, Palmer						actively growing
, Powell						actively growing
, Spiny						actively growing
Beebalm, Spotted	-	-	-	pre-bloom	post-bloom	-
Black Medic						
Broomweed	1-3"	3" branching	-	branching	-	after branching
Buckwheat, Wild	-	1-6"	-	-	-	-
Buffalobur	-	-	-	1-6"	-	Flowering
Burdock	-	pre-flower	-	-	-	-
Buttercup	-	pre-flower	-	early bloom	late bloom	-
Carpetweed						actively

						growing
Chickweed, Common	-	Seedling	1-3"	-	-	-
Cockle, Cow	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
Cocklebur, Common	-	1-6"	6-12"	12-18"	-	-
Coreopsis, Plains	1-4"	1-6"	-	-	-	-
Croton, Woolly	-	4-12"	12-30"	-	-	-
Dogfennel	-	-	-	10-15"	-	-
Evening Primrose	-	< 2"	-	2-6"	-	-
Flax	-	< 2"	-	-	-	-
Fleabane, Annual	-	1-4"	4-8"	8"	-	-
Flixweed	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
Henbit	-	-	preflower	-	flower	-
Knotweed Spp.	-	< 3" runners	-	> 3" runners	-	actively growing
Kochia	-	1-6"	6-10"	10-20"	-	actively growing
Lambsquarters, Common	-	1-6"	6-10"	10-20"	-	actively growing
Mallow, Common	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
Marestail (Horseweed)						actively growing
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	-	pre-flower	-	-	-	-
, Tall	-	pre-flower	-	post-flower	-	-
Mustards, Annual		Rosette		early bolt	-	-
, Tansy	-	< 3"			-	-
Pennycress, Field	-	-	-	rosette	-	-
Pepperweed, Virginia	-	-	1-3"	3-6"	after branching	-
Pigweed, Prostrate	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
, Redroot	-	< 3"	3-10"	-	-	-
Pigweed, Smooth	-	< 3"	-	-	-	-
, Tumble	-	< 3"	-	mature	-	-
Pineapple Weed						actively growing
Poorjoe	-	prior to flower	-	-	-	actively growing
Puncturevine						actively growing
Purslane, Common		< 3"	3-8"		-	-
Ragweed, Common				>10"	-	
Western,	1-3"	3-6"	6-10"	actively	-	-

Lanceleaf				growing		
Rocket, London						actively growing
, Yellow						actively growing
Sedge ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shepherdspurse	-	Rosette	-	-	-	-
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	-	< 4"	-	-	4-12"	-
Sneezeweed, Bitter	-	1-4"	prior to flower	flower	-	-
Sowthistle	-	Rosette	-	bolting	-	-
Sunflower	-	1-3"	3-6"	6-24"	-	-
Thistle, Russian	-	-	-	rosette	-	-
Velvetleaf	-	< 6"	6-20"	> 20"	-	-

¹ For use in non-food/feed crop only. Adding crop oil concentrate has shown to improve performance on actively growing annual sedge.

Table 2. Application Rate and Timing – Biennial and Perennial Weeds.

The addition of liquid fertilizer (28-0-0, 32-0-0) at ½ the GPA of the spray solution has proven to give increase suppression or control on certain species of weeds.

Weeds Controlled	Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	1/3 pints	2/3 pints	1 pints	1 1/8 pints	1 2/3 pints	2 – 3 1/4 pints
Bindweed, Field	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Bittercress	-	2-3"	-	-	-	-
Black Locust						actively growing
Buckeye species	-	-	-	-	full leaf	-
Bullnettle ¹	-	-	-	flower	-	-
Carrot, Wild						actively growing
Chickweed, Field						actively growing
, Mouseear						actively growing
Chicory	-	-	-	-	early bolting	-
Clover, Bur	-	-	Pre-flower	-	-	-
Clover						actively growing
Dandelion, Common	-	rosette	-	bolting	-	-
Dewberry, Southern	-	-	-	-	-	spring or fall
Dock, Curly	-	-	prior to bolting	-	after bolting	-
Elderberry ¹	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Goldenrod, Missouri	-	-	-	3-15"	flower	-
Groundsel, Texas	-	rosette	post-bolting	-	-	-
Honeysuckle,	-	-	-	-	spring or fall	-

Hairy						
Horsenettle, Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	flower or berry
Ironweed						actively growing
Ivy, Poison	-	-	-	after bloom	-	-
Knapweed, Black ¹	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
, Russian ¹	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
, Spotted	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Kudzu						actively growing
Marshelder	-	-	-	<12"	12"/prebloom	
Mesquite ²	-	-	-	-	-	45-90 days after budbreak
Milkweed, Antelopehorn ¹	-	-	-	pre-flower	-	Flower
Nettle, Stinging						actively growing
Nightshade, Silverleaf	-	-	-	full flower	-	-
,Black	-	-	-	full flower	-	actively growing
Persimmon, Eastern ²	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Plantain, Broadleaf						actively growing
, Buckhorn						actively growing
Poison Oak						actively growing
Prickly, Lettuce	-	-	-	rosette	-	actively growing
Rabbitbrush ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ragwort, Tansy	-	-	-	rosette	-	actively growing
Redvine ¹	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Russian Olive						actively growing
Sagebrush, Fringed ¹	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Smartweed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorrel, Red	-	-	Rosette	bolting	flower	actively growing
Sowthistle ¹	-	-	-	-	-	actively growing
Spurge, Leafy ¹	-	-	-	-	-	full leaf
Tallow Tree, Chinese ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teasel						actively growing
Thistle, Bull	-	-	Rosette	bolting	-	actively

						growing
, Canada ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
, Musk	-	-	-	rosette/bolting	-	-
, Plumeless	-	-	Rosette	bolting	-	-
Toadflax, Dalmatian						actively growing
Vetch, Hairy	-	1-4"	4-8"	8" full flower	-	-
Willow						actively growing
Yankee weed	-	-	-	10-18"	-	Rosette
Yarrow, Common						actively growing
Yellow Starthistle	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yucca						actively growing

¹ Specified rate will provide top growth suppression only.

² For improved root kill or woody species such as mesquite and eastern persimmon spray 2 pints of per acre **ON DECK® ICON** each year for 3 consecutive years.

³ Under dense populations, a second application may be needed the following growing season.

For increased control of weeds such as blackberry and dewberry, **ON DECK® ICON** may be tank mixed with metsulfuron-methyl, if labeled for the use site.

Ground Application (Banding)

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

When applying **ON DECK® ICON** by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Banding herbicide rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate volume per acre} = \text{Banding water volume per acre}$$

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Water volume: Use 10-25 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzle design to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

Spot or Small Area Application

ON DECK® ICON may be applied to individual clumps or small areas 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. For knapsack or other small capacity sprayers, prepare a solution of **ON DECK® ICON** in water according to Table 3 (assuming that the spot treatment rate equates to 40 gallons per acre on the broadcast basis.) Adding a surfactant (0.5% by volume) can help improve control.

Do not make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatments.

Application equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

Table 3. – Knapsack Sprayer Dilution Instructions

Sprayer Capacity (gallons of water)	Amount of ON DECK® ICON to add to the spray tank
1 gallon	2/3 fluid ounce*
3 gallons	2 fluid ounces
5 gallons	3 fluid ounces

* 1 fluid ounce = 2 tablespoons

ADDITIVES

To improve burndown of emerged weeds, surfactants and/or low use rates of liquid fertilizers (28-0-0; 32-0-0), or crop oil concentrate may be used with **ON DECK® ICON** or **ON DECK® ICON** tank mixes applied after the weeds have emerged.

Oil Concentrate

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- be non-phytotoxic
- provide good mixing quality in the jar test, and
- be successful in local experience

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable oil and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see Compatibility Test for Mix Components.

Nitrogen Source

Sprayable liquid fertilizers: Use ½ GPA of sprayable liquid fertilizers (28-0-0; 32-0-0) per acre. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying fertilizers.

Non-ionic Surfactant

The standard label rates are 2-4 pints of an 80% active non-ionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. (Rate will vary with the size and condition of weeds to be controlled. Use lowest rate per 100 gallons when weeds are small and actively growing. As weeds increase in size and or become hardened off, the rate of non-ionic surfactant will have to be increased to give optimum coverage and control.)

Table 4. Additive Rate Per Acre.

Additive¹	Rate Additive Per Acre
Non-ionic Surfactant	2-4 pints per 100 gallons ²
Sprayable Liquid Fertilizers (28-0-0; 32-0-0)	½ GPA of spray solution
Crop Oil Concentrate	1 quart

¹ See manufacturer's label for specific rates.

² Use lowest rate per 100 gallons when weeds are small and actively growing. As weeds increase in size and or become hardened off, the rate of non-ionic surfactant will have to be increased to give optimum coverage and control.

TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Tank Mix Partners/Components

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.

The following products may be tank mixed with **ON DECK® ICON** according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels.

2,4-D ¹	diflufenzopyr	picloram
alachlor	diuron	pronamide
ametryn	fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	prosulfuron
asulam	glyphosate	quinclorac
atrazine	halosulfuron-methyl	terbacil
bentazon	metribuzin	thifensulfuron-methyl
carfentrazone-ethyl	metsulfuron-methyl	triasulfuron
clopyralid	MCPA	tribenuron-methyl
chlorsulfuron	paraquat	

*When tank mixing with products that contain either 2,4-D or dicamba, do not exceed the annual per acre application rate for each active ingredient.

Read and follow the applicable Restrictions and Limitations and Directions for Use on all products involved in tank mixing. Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **ON DECK® ICON** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Therefore always determine compatibility before tank mixing this product with any other pesticide.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

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

Add components in the sequence indicated in the Mixing Order using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of specified label rate per acre.

Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is still incompatible, do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order: If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added. Maintain constant agitation during application.

1. Water. Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half full of clean water.
2. Agitation. Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. Products in PVA bags. Place any product contained in water-soluble bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. Water-dispersible products (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, and suspo-emulsions)
5. Water-soluble products (such as **ON DECK® ICON**).
6. Emulsifiable concentrates (such as oil concentrate, when applicable).
7. Water-soluble additives (such as liquid fertilizers (28-0-0; 32-0-0), when applicable).*
8. Remaining quantity of water.

* If sprayable fluid fertilizer is used as the carrier.

Always perform the Compatibility Test before mixing into the spray tank. Also, when using a sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier, any product contained in PVA bags must first be completely dissolved in water before the contents can be added to the fertilizer mix.

PRECAUTIONS

- Arid (dry) conditions: it is extremely important that the addition of a suitable Nonionic Surfactant, Oil, or sprayable fertilizer be used when applying **ON DECK® ICON**. Higher rates of **ON DECK® ICON** may be needed to control susceptible weeds in this environment.
- Rainfast Period: Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce effectiveness of **ON DECK® ICON**.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Forest Site Preparation

Budbreak Spray: For control of alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants before planting forest seedlings, apply up to 2 quarts per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as an oil spray (see "**Mixing Instructions**") after alder buds break, but before foliage is 1/4 full size. A water spray including 2 to 4 quarts per acre of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil, or crop oil concentrate may also be used.

Foliage Spray: To control alder and susceptible woody plants before planting forest seedlings, apply up to 4 pints per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. If desired, apply as a water spray including up to 1 quart of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil, or crop oil concentrate per gallon of water (see "Mixing Instructions"). For best results, apply after alder foliage has reached full size.

Conifer Release: Some Conifers are more susceptible to **ON DECK® ICON** than others. To control alder, susceptible broadleaf weeds, and susceptible woody plants in young conifer stands, apply up to 2 pints per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply this spring foliage treatment as a water spray when 3/4 of the brush foliage has full size leaves and before new conifer growth reaches 2 inches in length. Such stages usually occur between early May and mid-June, but base application timing on growth stages of brush and conifers. Application may cause leader deformation and other conifer injury, but trees should overcome it during the next growing season.

To control tanoak, madrone, ceanothus, canyon live oak, and manzanita, and to release Douglas fir, hemlock, Sitka spruce or grand fir, apply up to 3 pints per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply this spring foliage treatment as a water spray including, if desired, up to 1 quart of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil, or crop oil concentrate per gallon of water (see "**Mixing Instructions**"). Make application before new growth on Douglas fir is 2 inches long. To release ponderosa pine from the same species, treat before new pine growth begins in the spring. Addition of oil or oil concentrate may cause unacceptable injury to pines. For dormant applications in late winter or early spring for control of susceptible woody species such as alder, willow, poplars, cherry, vine maple, ceanothus, tanoak, madrone, and manzanita, apply up to 3 pints per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture (with diesel oil, etc.) per acre. Apply this dormant treatment in diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil, or other suitable diluent such as water plus crop oil concentrate (see "Mixing Instructions"). Do not use in plantations where pine and larch are among the desired crop species.

To control hazel dodder (*cuscuta coryli*) in the Lake states, apply up to 2 pints per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray when new shoot growth of hazel is complete (usually mid-July).

After conifer species such as white pine, ponderosa pine, jack pine, red pine, black spruce, white spruce, red spruce, and balsam fir cease growth and harden off and brush is still actively growing in late summer, apply up to 3 pints per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons water spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray to control certain competing hardwoods such as alder, aspen, birch, hazel and willow. However, if possible injury cannot be tolerated, do not use since this treatment may cause conifer injury.

Forest Roadsides: To control susceptible broadleaf weeds and woody plants on forest roadsides, apply 1 to 3 pints per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons water spray mixture per acre. Apply as a water spray and, if necessary to ensure penetration of foliage, include up to 3 quarts per acre of diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil, or crop oil concentrate (see "Mixing Instructions").

FOREST MANAGEMENT RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.
- Maximum: 1 application per year.
- Do not apply more than 1 gallon of product per acre per year

ON DECK® ICON contains 0.125 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application.

ON DECK® ICON contains 0.29 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

ROADSIDES; MEDIANS; HIGHWAY, RAILROAD, UTILITY AND PIPELINE RIGHTS-OF-WAY; VACANT LOTS; AROUND UTILITY INSTALLATIONS, TRANSFORMERS, PUMP HOUSES, AND BUILDINGS; STORAGE AREAS; FENCES; GUARDRAILS; LUMBER YARDS; INDUSTRIAL SITES; AIRPORTS; TANK FARMS; AND SIMILAR NONCROP AREAS

For control of listed broadleaf weeds and small woody plants, apply 2/3 to 2 pints per acre diluted in 10 gallons of water. Use the high rate for woody plants. Applications may be as broadcast sprays, small area sprays or spot treatments. For small areas or spot spraying, use 2 fluid ounces per gallon of water and spray weeds to runoff. Regardless of the method of application, use adequate spray volume for full coverage of weeds. Application timing is in the early spring when sufficient weeds have emerged, and when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds exceed size limits described in weed tables. Summer applications to older, drought-stressed weeds are less effective. However, listed weeds are more susceptible again in the fall when cooler, wetter conditions support active growth before a killing frost. For fall treatment of mature weeds or perennial weed regrowth, use up to 1.0 pints per acre diluted in 10 gallons of water. Several seasons of spring plus fall treatments may be necessary to control certain listed perennials. Use of oil sprays or the addition of spray adjuvants improves weed control, but also increases the risk of damage to desirable ground covers.

Precautions:

Plant Response: Bent grass, other warm season or southern grasses, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes may be killed or injured.

NONCROP USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.
- Do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage, or after heading begins, if grass production is desired.
- Do not reseed for at least 30 days following last application.
- Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established.

ON DECK® ICON contains 0.125 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application.

ON DECK® ICON contains 0.29 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

SOD FARMS

For best results, do not mow turf 1 to 2 days before or after application. Delay turf watering until the day after application. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established and has been mowed several times. A period of about 30 days after application is usually a sufficient interval before reseeding. Seeding a small area and observing response is recommended before large scale seeding.

COOL SEASON GRASSES:

To control listed emerged broadleaf weeds in cool season turfgrasses such as tall fescue, bluegrass, or perennial ryegrass, apply 1.0-4.0 pints per acre. Apply when weeds are small and actively growing under good moisture conditions.

Use sufficient spray solution for thorough and uniform coverage, and no less than 2 gallons per acre.

COOL SEASON GRASS RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not use on creeping grasses such as bentgrass except as a spot treatment.
- Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous ground covers. Legumes may be damaged or killed.
- Reseeding: Delay reseeding at least 30 days following application. With spring application, reseed in the fall and with fall application, reseed in the spring.
- Do not use on carpetgrass, bentgrass, or Dichondra turf, or where desirable clovers are present.

WARM SEASON GRASSES:

To control many broadleaf weeds in warm season turfgrasses such as common bermudagrass, hybrid bermudagrass, bahiagrass, zoysiagrass, buffalograss, centipedegrass, seashore paspalum, or kikuyugrass, apply up to 1.5 pints per acre. Apply when weeds are small and actively growing under moist conditions.

To control many broadleaf weeds in common St. Augustine, apply up to 1.5 pints per acre. Apply when weeds are small and actively growing under moist conditions.

St. Augustine Precautions:

- If dry conditions exist, irrigate 8 hours before and 8 hours after application.
- Over application of this product can cause turf injury (discoloration, turf thinning, stunting and even turf death).
- To avoid turf injury, use only on turfgrass that is reasonably free of stress from diseases, insects, excess heat or cold, drought or excess rainfall/irrigation, shaded areas, low soil pH, nematodes, improper mowing or improper applications of fertilizer and pesticides. Injury can occur if this product is applied under any of these or other stress conditions. Under any of these stress conditions, any turf damage caused by the use of this product is beyond the control of Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC and all risk is assumed by the buyer and/or user.
- If any discoloration is objectionable or any level of phytotoxicity, then do not add surfactant or adjuvants to **ON DECK® ICON**.

WARM SEASON PRECAUTIONS:

- Do not use tank mixture combinations; unless your experience indicates that the tank mixture will not result in turf injury.

WARM SEASON RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply **ON DECK® ICON** to 'Floritam', 'Bitterblue' and other improved varieties of St. Augustinegrass.
- Do not mow 2 days before and until 2 days after the application of this product.
- Do not broadcast or spot apply **ON DECK® ICON** to St. Augustinegrass during spring green-up, which is the transition period between dormancy and active growth.
- Do not broadcast or spot apply **ON DECK® ICON** to St. Augustinegrass during the fall to winter transition or if temperatures are expected to drop below 40°F within ten (10) days of application
- Do not broadcast apply **ON DECK® ICON** when ambient temperatures are below 50°F or above 85°F; some injury may be expected with spot treatments when air temperatures exceed 85°F.

SOD FARM RESTRICTIONS (Warm and Cool Season Use):

- Do not make more than 2 applications per year (excluding spot treatments).
- Do not apply more than 4 pints (0.5 lb a.e dicamba and 1.15 lb a.e. 2,4-D) product per acre per application on cool season grass varieties..
- Do not apply more than 1.5 pints (0.19 lb a.e dicamba and 0.43 lb a.e. 2,4-D) product per acre per application on warm season grass varieties.
- Minimum spray interval between broadcast applications is 21 days.

ON DECK® ICON contains 0.125 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application or a total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year..

ON DECK® ICON contains 0.29 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

ORNAMENTAL AND RECREATIONAL TURFGRASSES, LAWNS, GOLF COURSES (Fairways, Aprons, Tees, and Roughs), PARKS AND CEMETERIES

Refer to "Turf Use Requirements" in the "Non-Agricultural Use Requirements" section. For best results, do not mow turf 1 to 2 days before or after application. Delay turf watering for at least 1 hour after application. Product in contact with desirable trees, shrubs, flowers or vegetables since plant injury may result. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established and has been mowed several times. A period of about 30 days after application is usually a sufficient interval before reseeding grasses (or other plants). Seeding a small area and observing response is recommended before large scale seeding.

COOL SEASON GRASSES:

To control listed emerged broadleaf weeds in cool season turfgrasses such as tall fescue, bluegrass, or perennial ryegrass, apply 2.0-3.0 pints per acre (0.75 to 1.0 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet). Application timing for broadcast treatment is in the early spring when small weeds have emerged and are actively growing under good moisture conditions. For very weedy turf, a follow-up broadcast or spot application may be needed from 2 to 4 weeks later. Summer applications are typically spot treatments of individual weeds that have emerged after a spring broadcast treatment. In the fall when cooler, wetter conditions favor active weed growth, broadcast application may be appropriate for very weedy turf, such as an area that had no spring broadcast treatment.

WARM SEASON GRASSES:

To control listed broadleaf weeds in warm season turfgrasses such as common bermudagrass, hybrid bermudagrass, bahiagrass, zoysiagrass, buffalograss, centipedegrass, seashore paspalum, or kikuyugrass, apply up to 1.5 pints per acre. Apply when weeds are small and actively growing under moist conditions.

Do not use where desirable clovers are present.

To control listed broadleaf weeds in common St. Augustine, apply up to 1.5 pints per acre. Apply when weeds are small and actively growing under moist conditions.

St. Augustine Precautions:

- If dry conditions exist, irrigate 8 hours before and 8 hours after application.
- Over application of this product can cause turf injury (discoloration, turf thinning, stunting and even turf death).
- Do not use tank mixture combinations; unless your experience indicates that the tank mixture will not result in turf injury.
- To avoid turf injury, use only on turfgrass that is reasonably free of stress from diseases, insects, excess heat or cold, drought or excess rainfall/irrigation, shaded areas, low soil pH, nematodes, improper mowing or improper applications of fertilizer and pesticides. Injury can occur if this product is applied under any of these or other stress conditions. Under any of these stress conditions, any turf damage caused by the use of this product is beyond the control of Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC and to the extent consistent with applicable law all risk is assumed by the buyer and/or user.

St. Augustine RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply **ON DECK® ICON** to 'Floratom', 'Bitterblue' and other improved varieties of St. Augustinegrass.
- Do not mow 2 days before and until 2 days after the application of this product.
- Do not broadcast or spot apply **ON DECK® ICON** to St. Augustinegrass during spring green-up, which is the transition period between dormancy and active growth.
- Do not broadcast or spot apply **ON DECK® ICON** to St. Augustinegrass during the fall to winter transition or if temperatures are expected to drop below 40°F within ten (10) days of application
- Do not broadcast apply **ON DECK® ICON** when ambient temperatures are below 50°F or above 85°F; some injury may be expected with spot treatments when air temperatures exceed 85°F.

ORNAMENTAL TURFGRASS RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 4 pints (0.5 lb a.e dicamba and 1.15 lb a.e. 2,4-D) product per acre per application on cool season grass varieties.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 pints (0.19 lb a.e dicamba and 0.43 lb a.e. 2,4-D) product per acre per application on warm season grass varieties.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year on cool and warm season grasses.
- Minimum spray interval between broadcast applications is 30 days.

ON DECK® ICON contains 0.125 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application or a total of 2.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year..

ON DECK® ICON contains 0.29 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 4.0 pounds of a.e. per acre per year.

Weeds listed in this label:

Common Name	Scientific Name
ANNUALS	
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
, Powell	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>
, Spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>
Beebalm, Spotted	<i>Monarda punctata</i>
Black Medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Broomweed, Common	<i>Gutierrezia dracunculoides</i>
Buckwheat, Wild	<i>Fallopia convovulus</i>
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
Burdock	<i>Arctium spp.</i>
Buttercup, Corn	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Cockle, Corn	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Coreopsis, Plains	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>
Croton, Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>
Devilsclaw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>
Dogfennel (Cypressweed)	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Flax	<i>Linum spp.</i>
Fleabane, Annual	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Knotweed, Prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lettuce, Prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Mallow, Common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Marestail (Horseweed)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomea hederacea</i>
Tall	<i>Ipomea purpurea</i>
Mustard, Annual	<i>Brassica spp.</i>
Tansy	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>
Pennycress, Field	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
Pigweed, Prostrate,	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Redroot,	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Smooth,	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Pineapple weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Ragweed, Common,	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Lance-leaf,	<i>Ambrosia bidentata</i>
Western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
, Yellow	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>
Sedge	<i>Cyperus compressus</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
Sneezeweed, Bitter	<i>Helenium amarum</i>
Sunflower, Common (wild)	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>

Thistle, Russian Woodsorrel, Common , Yellow	<i>Salsola iberica</i> <i>Oxalis acetosella</i> <i>Oxalis stricta</i>
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Common Name	Scientific Name
BIENNALS AND PERENNIALS	
Bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine spp.</i>
Buckeye	<i>Aesculus spp.</i>
Bull nettle	<i>Cnidoscopus stimulosus</i>
Carrot, Wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Chickweed, Field	<i>Cerastium arvense</i>
, Mouseear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Clover	<i>Trifolium spp</i>
Clover, Hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dock, Curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
Goldenrod, Missouri	<i>Solidago missouriensis</i>
Goldenweed, Common	<i>Iscoma coronopifolia</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Honeysuckle, Hairy	<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>
Horsenettle	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Ironweed	<i>Vernonia fasciculata</i>
Ivy, Poison	<i>Rhus radicans</i>
Knapweed, Black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Russian	<i>Rhaponticum repens</i>
Spotted	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>
Marshelder	<i>Iva annua</i>
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis spp</i>
Milkweed, Antelope-horns	<i>Asclepias asperula</i>
Nettle, Stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Nightshade, Silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Persimmon, Eastern	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Plantain, Broadleaf	<i>Plantago major</i>
, Buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus pulchellus</i>
Ragwort, Tansy	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>
Redvine	<i>Brunnichia ovata</i>
Sagebrush, Fringed	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>
Smartweed, Swamp	<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>
Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel)	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Sowthistle, Perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Spurge, Leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Starthistle, Yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Tallow Tree, Chinese	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Thistle, Bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Toadflax, Dalmatian	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>
Vetch	<i>Vicia spp.</i>
Yankee weed	<i>Eupatorium compositifolium</i>

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Do not store under conditions that might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store below temperature of 32°F or above 100°F. Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, and foodstuffs. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can affect package strength.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. 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 DISPOSAL: Non-refillable containers (1, 2.5, 30 & 55 gallon): Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

(Non-refillable <5 gallons): 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 ¼ 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 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.

(Non-refillable >5 gallons): Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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. 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.

Pressure rinse as follows (all sizes): 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 inside of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable container (250 gallon & bulk): 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 the container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent 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 rinsing process 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.

In Case of Spill: In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call ChemTrec 800-424-9300.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions or presence of other materials. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions for Use subject to the inherent risks referred to above. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THIS WARRANTY DOES NOT EXTEND TO, AND THE BUYER SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR, ANY AND ALL LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH RESULTS FROM THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN ANY MANNER WHICH IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL DIRECTIONS.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND MANUFACTURER'S OR SELLER'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, DAMAGES, OR INJURIES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER OR NOT BASED IN CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY IN TORT OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED, AT THE MANUFACTURER'S OPTION, TO REPLACEMENT OF OR THE REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE FOR THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH DAMAGES ARE CLAIMED. When Buyer suffers losses or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), Buyer must promptly notify Seller in writing of any claims to be eligible to receive either remedy stated above. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO CASE SHALL HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer accepts it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Warranty, which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC. No employee or agent of HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC or the Seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of this Warranty in any other manner.