

**RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE****DUE TO GROUND AND SURFACE WATER CONCERNS**

For retail sale to and use only by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision, and only for those uses covered by the certified applicator's certification.

This product is a restricted use herbicide due to ground and surface water concerns. Users must read and follow all precautionary statements and instructions for use in order to minimize potential for atrazine to reach ground and surface water.

# Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ

## Herbicide

GROUP	5	15	HERBICIDE
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**For use in corn (field, pop, seed, and sweet) and sorghum (grain)**

**Active Ingredients:**

dimethenamid-P\* (S)-(2-chloro-N-[(1-methyl-2-methoxy)ethyl]-N-(2,4-dimethyl-thien-3-yl)-acetamide) .....18.2%

atrazine\* (2-chloro-4-ethylamino-6-isopropyl-amino-s-triazine) .....35.3%

**Other Ingredients\*\*:** .....46.5%

**Total:** .....100.0%

\* Contains 1.7 pounds of dimethenamid-P and 3.3 pounds of atrazine per gallon.

\*\* Contains petroleum distillates.

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

### CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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

For additional Precautionary Statements see inside booklet.

**FIRST AID**

If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> give any liquid to the person.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes.</li> <li>Call a poison control center for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>

**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 for emergency medical treatment information: 1-877-424-7452.

**Note to Physician:** Contains petroleum distillates; vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

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**NET CONTENTS**

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## Precautionary Statements

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for **Category A** on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥14 mils, or viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant apron, when mixing/loading, cleaning up spills, or cleaning equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate

See **Engineering Controls** for additional requirements.

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

### Engineering Controls

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

**IMPORTANT:** When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system or enclosed cab or enclosed cockpit is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for applicators and other handlers and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

Mixers and loaders for aerial applications **at a rate greater than 3 lbs atrazine ai/A** must use a closed system that meets the requirements for dermal protection listed in the WPS for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)], and must:

- Wear personal protective equipment required in the PPE section of this label for mixers and loaders
- Wear protective eyewear, if the system operates under pressure
- Be provided and have immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown: coveralls, chemical-resistant footwear, and chemical resistant gloves

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit in a manner that is consistent with the WPS for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)]. Pilots must wear the PPE required on this label for applicators; however, they need not wear chemical-resistant gloves when using an enclosed cockpit.

Flaggers supporting aerial applications must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition on the WPS for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)] for dermal protection.

### User Safety Recommendations

#### Users should:

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

**DO NOT** discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. **DO NOT** discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

### Ground and Surface Water Advisory

Dimethenamid-P has properties that may result in groundwater contamination. Application in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and groundwater is near the surface could result in groundwater contamination. Following application and during rainfall events that cause runoff, this chemical may reach surface water bodies including streams, rivers, and reservoirs.

**Commit® ATZ herbicide** contains the active ingredient atrazine. Atrazine can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can enter groundwater which may be used as drinking water. Atrazine has been found in groundwater. Users are advised not to apply atrazine to sand and loamy soils where the water table (groundwater) is close to the surface and where these soils are very permeable; i.e. well drained. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

- This product must not be mixed, loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sinkholes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained.
- The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be sufficient capacity to contain a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad.
- Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above-specified minimum containment capacities **DO NOT** apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide to the mixing/loading sites.
- Additional state-imposed requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational area containment must be observed.
- Product must not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes, and reservoirs.
- Product must not be applied within 66 feet of the points where field surface water runoff enters perennial or intermittent streams and rivers or within 200 feet of natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs.
- If this product is applied to highly erodible land, the 66-foot buffer or set-back from runoff entry points must be planted to crop, or seeded with grass or other suitable crop.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent 1) back-siphoning into wells, 2) spills, or 3) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixes, or rinsates.

Check valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment to prevent back-siphoning into wells or bulk storage tanks. Refer to **Storage and Disposal** regarding proper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixes, and rinsates.

This pesticide is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Runoff and drift from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater.

### Tile-outletted Terraced Fields Containing Standpipes

One of the following restrictions must be used in applying atrazine to tile-outletted terraced fields containing standpipes:

- **DO NOT** apply within 66 feet of standpipes in tile-outletted terraced fields.
- Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted terraced field and immediately incorporate it to a depth of 2 to 3 inches in the entire field.
- Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted terraced field under a no-till practice only when high crop residue management practice is practiced. High crop residue management is described as a crop management practice where little or no crop residue is removed from the field during and after crop harvest.

### Endangered Species Concerns

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

## 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.

ANY USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN AN AREA WHERE USE IS PROHIBITED IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW.

Before using this product, you must consult the Atrazine Watershed Information Center (AWIC) to determine whether the use of this product is prohibited in your watershed. AWIC can be accessed through [www.atrazine-watershed.info](http://www.atrazine-watershed.info) or 1-866-365-3014. If use of this product is prohibited in your watershed, you may return this product to your point of purchase or contact Winfield Solutions, LLC for a refund.

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** are to be followed. This label 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 **12 hours**.

**Exception:** If the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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 any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks

Protective eyewear

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**Pesticide Storage. DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flame. Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

Groundwater contamination may be reduced by diking and flooring of permanent liquid bulk storage sites with an impermeable material.

**Pesticide Disposal.** Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

#### CONTAINER DISPOSAL

**Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container.** Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) 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.

**Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) 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 mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

**Refillable Container.** Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

**Triple rinse as follows:** To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

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

#### **In Case of Spill**

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call: CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

#### **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 reuse. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

### **General Information**

**Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ herbicide** is a selective pre-emergence herbicide for controlling most annual grasses, many annual broadleaf weeds and sedges in field corn, popcorn, seed corn, sweet corn, and grain sorghum (refer to **Table 1. Weeds Controlled**).

#### **Weeds Controlled**

Some weed species have triazine-resistant biotypes that will not be controlled adequately by this product. If resistant biotypes are suspected, use an alternate program or use non-triazine products such as **Clarity<sup>®</sup> herbicide** or **Framework<sup>®</sup> herbicide** in combination or sequentially with **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ**.

<b>Table 1. Weeds Controlled</b>	
<b>Annual Grasses</b>	<b>Annual Broadleaves</b>
Barnyardgrass	Amaranth, Palmer
Crabgrass, large Crabgrass, smooth	Amaranth Powell
	Buckwheat, wild
	Chamomile, mayweed
Cupgrass, Southwestern Cupgrass, woolly <sup>1</sup>	Carpetweed
	Cocklebur, common <sup>2</sup>
Foxtail, giant Foxtail, green Foxtail, yellow	Eclipta <sup>1</sup>
	Jimsonweed
	Kochia
Goosegrass	Lambsquarters, common
Johnsongrass (seedling) <sup>1</sup>	Morningglory
Millet, wild proso <sup>1</sup>	Mustard, wild
Oats, wild	Nightshade <sup>2</sup> , black Nightshade <sup>2</sup> , Eastern black Nightshade <sup>2</sup> , hairy
Panicum, fall	
Panicum, Texas <sup>1</sup>	
Red rice	Pigweed, prostrate Pigweed, redroot Pigweed, smooth Pigweed, tumble
Sandbur <sup>1</sup>	
Shattercane <sup>1</sup>	
Signalgrass, broadleaf <sup>1</sup>	
Witchgrass	Purslane, common
<b>Sedge</b>	Pusley, Florida
Flatsedge, rice	Ragweed, common Ragweed, giant <sup>2</sup>
Nutsedge, yellow <sup>2</sup>	
	Smartweed
	Spurge, nodding
	Spurge, spotted
	Velvetleaf <sup>2</sup>
	Waterhemp, common Waterhemp, tall
<sup>1</sup> Partial control or suppression. To complement control, use <b>Commit® ATZ</b> in tank mixes or sequential applications with other herbicides that provide additional control of these weed species. <sup>2</sup> For best control of these species, use the highest rate specified by soil type. If dry conditions exist near application or excessive rainfall occurs early in season, a postemergence herbicide or cultivation may be required to help control these weeds.	

**Mode of Action**

**Commit® ATZ Lite** contains two active ingredients:

dimethenamid-P, as an inhibitor of cell division, **Group 15**; and atrazine, an inhibitor of photosynthesis at photo system II Site A, **Group 5**. **Commit® ATZ** typically controls weeds before or soon after they emerge from the soil.

## Herbicide Resistance

Naturally occurring biotypes of certain pests with resistance to the atrazine component in **Commit® ATZ** are known to exist. Selection of resistant biotypes, through repeated use of atrazine or related triazine herbicides (same mode of action), may result in reduced levels of control. If poor performance cannot be attributed to adverse weather conditions or improper application methods, a resistant biotype may be present. In such a case, additional treatments with this herbicide or related products are not recommended. Consult your local extension specialist or agricultural advisor for assistance in managing resistant weed biotypes.

## Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions; then triple rinse the equipment before and after applying this product.

## Application Instructions

Apply **Commit® ATZ** preplant surface, preplant incorporated, preemergence, or early postemergence to corn or sorghum. **Commit® ATZ** will provide most effective weed control when applied (by ground or aerial equipment) and subsequently incorporated into soil by rainfall, sprinkler irrigation, or mechanical tillage prior to weed seedling emergence from soil. Apply **Commit® ATZ** with either water or fluid fertilizer as the spray carrier, or impregnated onto and applied with dry bulk fertilizer. Sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier is not recommended for use after crop emergence unless the typical fertilizer burn symptoms on the crop are acceptable. Refer to **Additives** section for more information.

## Application Rate

Use rates for **Commit® ATZ** when used alone, in tank mix, or in sequential applications are given in **Table 2** (refer to **General Tank Mixing Information** and **Crop-specific Information** sections for more details). Use rates of this product vary by soil texture and organic matter. Soil texture groupings used in this label are coarse (sand, loamy sand, sandy loam), medium (silt, silt loam, loam, sandy clay loam), and fine (sandy clay, silty clay, silty clay loam, clay loam, and clay).

When use rates are expressed in ranges, use the lower rates for more coarsely textured soils lower in organic matter; use the higher rates for more finely textured soils that are higher in organic matter. Reduced rates may be used where partial control or reduced length of soil residual control is required (refer to **Table 2**).

Table 2. <b>Commit® ATZ</b> herbicide Application Rates per Acre <sup>1,2</sup>		
Soil Texture	Organic Matter Content	
	Less than 3%	3% or more <sup>3</sup>
Coarse	2.5 to 3.0 pints	3.0 to 4.0 pints
Medium or Fine	3.0 to 4.0 pints	4.0 to 4.6 pints

<sup>1</sup> The rates listed are intended for full-season control of targeted weeds. Reduced rates (1.5 to 3.0 pints of **Commit® ATZ** per acre) may be used where partial control or reduced length of soil residual control is required, such as postemergence applications, or preemergence applications where cultivation or sequentially applied herbicides will be used for added control of the same targeted weed species. Use 1.5 to 2.0, 2.0 to 2.5, and 2.5 to 3.0 pints of **Commit® ATZ** per acre on coarse, medium, and fine soil, respectively

<sup>2</sup> For all early preplant applications, use 3.8 to 4.6 pints of **Commit® ATZ** per acre. **DO NOT** exceed 3.8 pints per acre on highly erodible soils with less than 30% plant residue cover prior to crop emergence.

<sup>3</sup> On all soils with 8 to 20% organic matter, use 3.8 to 4.6 pints of **Commit® ATZ** per acre. **Commit® ATZ** is not for use on soils with more than 20% organic matter.

## Application Timing

**Preplant Surface Applications.** For use in minimum tillage or no-tillage production systems, apply **Commit® ATZ** alone or in tank mixes up to 45 days before planting. When making early preplant applications (15 to 45 days prior to planting), use the highest rate specified for the specific soil texture. Early preplant applications are not for use on coarse-textured soils or in areas where average annual rainfall (or rainfall + irrigation) typically exceeds 40 inches. Early preplant applications may be applied as part of a split application program where the second application is made after planting (use 2/3 of **Commit® ATZ** rate early followed by 1/3 of rate after planting). Use a split application when the initial application is made more than 30 days prior to planting. Tank mixes with postemergence herbicides such as **Clarity® herbicide**, glyphosate, **Gramoxone Inteon™ herbicide**, or **Touchdown® herbicide** must be used when weeds are more than 1.5 inches tall at the time of application.

**Preplant Incorporated Applications.** Apply **Commit® ATZ** and incorporate into the upper (1 to 2 inches) soil surface up to 2 weeks before planting. Use a harrow, rolling cultivator, finishing disk, or other implement capable of giving uniform shallow incorporation. Avoid deeper incorporation or reduced weed control may result.

**Preemergence Surface Applications.** Broadcast treatment uniformly to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence. Rainfall, sprinkler irrigation, or shallow mechanical incorporation after application is required to move this product into the upper soil surface where weed seeds germinate. If adequate rainfall or irrigation does not occur and weed seedling emergence begins, a shallow cultivation or rotary hoeing will improve performance.

**Early Postemergence Applications.** Apply **Commit® ATZ** early postemergence to corn or sorghum up to 12 inches tall. Apply **Commit® ATZ** before weeds are greater than 1.5 inches tall or in a tank mix with products that control emerged weeds.

**Split Applications.** **Commit® ATZ** may be used in split application programs where applications are made as part of the methods described above. If applications are less than 2 weeks apart, the total **Commit® ATZ** rate used must not exceed the maximum rate given for each specific soil type. If applications are 2 weeks or more apart, a total **Commit® ATZ** use rate of up to 4.6 pints per acre per year may be used on any soil type.

## Managing Off-target Movement

### Spray Drift

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Spray drift from applying this product may result in damage to sensitive plants adjacent to the treatment area. Only apply this product when the potential for drift to these and other adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species or non-target crops) is minimal. **DO NOT** apply when the following conditions exist that increase the likelihood of spray drift from intended targets: high or gusty winds, high temperatures, low humidity, temperature inversions.

To minimize spray drift, the applicator should be familiar with and take into account the following drift reduction advisory information. Additional information may be available from state enforcement agencies or the Cooperative Extension on the application of this product.

### Information on Droplet Size

The best drift management strategy and most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large 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 INVERSIONS**).

### 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.** **DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. 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 parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. 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 the largest droplets and the lowest drift. **DO NOT** use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray.

### APPLICATION HEIGHT

Making applications at the lowest possible height (aircraft, ground-driven spray boom) that is safe and practical 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 upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the application equipment (e.g. aircraft, ground) upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

### WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray 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 INVERSIONS

Applications should not occur during temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud that can move in unpredictable directions due to the light, variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light-to-no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

### WIND EROSION

Avoid treating powdery, dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

### Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

**Water Volume.** Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

### Managing Spray Drift from Aerial Applications

Applicators must follow these requirements to avoid off target drift movement:

1. **Boom length.** The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. **Nozzle orientation.** Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
3. **Application height.** Without compromising aircraft safety, applications should be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the crop canopy or tallest plants.

Applicators must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this label as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

### Ground Application (Banding)

When applying **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ herbicide** by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

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

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

### Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)

**Water Volume.** Use 5 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Adequate spray volume must be used to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid drift of spray particles to non-target areas.

**Application Equipment.** Use nozzle screens no finer than 50 mesh.

### Ground Application (Dry Bulk Fertilizer)

**Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** may be impregnated or coated onto dry bulk granular fertilizer carriers for preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence applications. Impregnation of bulk fertilizer is restricted to commercial facilities. On-farm bulk fertilizer impregnation is prohibited. No more than 500 tons of dry bulk fertilizer can be impregnated per day. No single facility may impregnate fertilizer with this product for more than 30 days per calendar year. The commercial facility impregnating the dry bulk fertilizer must inform, in writing, the user (applicator) of the dry bulk fertilizer that:

- Applicators must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks.
- The restricted-entry interval is **12 hours**.

Impregnation or coating may be conducted by either the in-plant bulk system or the on-board system. **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ herbicide** may also be applied in herbicide tank mixes where the tank mix companion product is also registered for these application systems. Individuals or agents selling **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** in these application systems are responsible for following all state and local regulations regarding fertilizer and herbicide blending. The addition of a drying agent may be necessary if the fertilizer and herbicide blend is too wet for uniform application due to high humidity, high urea concentration, or low fertilizer use rate. Slowly add the drying agent to the blend until a flowable mixture is obtained. **DO NOT** use drying agents with onboard impregnation systems. Under some conditions, fertilizer impregnated with **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** may clog air tubes or deflector plates on pneumatic application systems. Mineral oil may be added to **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** before blending with fertilizer to reduce plugging. **DO NOT** use drying agents when mineral oil is used. To avoid separation of **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** and mineral oil mixes in cold temperatures, either keep mixture heated or agitated prior to blending with fertilizer. Mineral oil may be used at in-plant blending stations or on-board injection systems.

Apply 200 to 750 pounds of fertilizer and herbicide blend per acre. Application must be made uniformly to the soil to prevent possible crop injury and offer satisfactory weed control. Impregnated fertilizer spread at half rate and overlapped to obtain a full rate will offer a more uniform distribution. For granular fertilizer application, to protect small birds and mammals, soil incorporation of the granules is required. A shallow (1 to 2 inches) incorporation is desirable for improved weed control. Deeper incorporation may result in unsatisfactory weed control.

### Formula to determine the herbicide rate when using dry bulk fertilizer applications:

$$\frac{\text{Pints or pounds of herbicide per acre}}{\text{Pounds of fertilizer per acre}} \times 2000 = \text{Pints or pounds of herbicide per ton of fertilizer}$$

### Incompatible Mixtures

**DO NOT** impregnate **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** or **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** mixes on ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate fertilizers or fertilizer blends. Impregnate single superphosphate (0-20-0) and triple superphosphate (0-46-0) only with **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** alone.

## Additives

Spray adjuvants have little or no influence on performance of **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** when applications are made prior to weed emergence. To improve burndown of emerged weeds, surfactants, or low-rate fertilizer [28%, 30%, or 32% urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) or ammonium sulfate (AMS)], or crop oil concentrate may be used with **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** alone or in tank mixes applied preplant, preemergence, or early postemergence to the crop. Consult your local Winfield Solutions, LLC representative for recommendations for your area.

### Nitrogen Source

- **Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN):** Use 1 to 2 gallons of UAN (commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution) per 100 gallons spray solution. **DO NOT** use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.
- **Ammonium sulfate (AMS):** AMS at 8 to 17 pounds per 100 gallons spray solution may be substituted for UAN. Use high-quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging of nozzles. Other sources of nitrogen are not as effective as those mentioned. Winfield Solutions, LLC does not recommend applying AMS if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.
- **Ammonium thiosulfate (ATS):** **DO NOT** tank mix ammonium thiosulfate fertilizers with **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** or **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** tank mixtures.

### Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label rate is 1 to 2 quarts of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution.

### Oil Concentrate

Crop oil concentrates are allowed after crop emergence only when **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** is used alone or in tank mixes with atrazine. See the manufacturer's label for specific rate instructions. A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet **all** of the following criteria:

- Nonphytotoxic
- Contain only EPA-exempt ingredients
- Provide good mixing quality in the jar test
- Successful in local experience

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable 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**.

Additive	Rate
Nonionic Surfactant	1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons
AMS	8 to 17 pounds per 100 gallons
UAN Solution	1 to 2 gallons per 100 gallons
Crop Oil Concentrate	1 quart per acre*
*See manufacturer's label for specific rates.	

## General Tank Mixing Information

**Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ herbicide** may be tank mixed with one or more herbicide products according to the crop-specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels. Refer to **Crop-specific Information** to determine which tank mix products can be applied to specific crops.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Winfield Solutions, LLC does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on Winfield Solutions, LLC labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than Winfield Solutions, LLC-recommended tank mixes.

### 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 rates 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, or fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, or 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 then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, **DO NOT** mix the ingredients in the same tank.

### Mixing Order

1. **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank  $\frac{3}{4}$  full of clean water.
2. **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Inductor.** If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
4. **Products in PVA bags.** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA 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.
5. **Water-dispersible products** (such as **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ**, dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
6. **Water-soluble products.**
7. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (oil concentrate when applicable).
8. **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable).
9. **Remaining quantity of water.**

Maintain constant agitation during application.

### Restrictions and Limitations

- **Restricted Use Pesticide.** This product is a restricted use herbicide due to groundwater and surface water concerns. Users must read and follow all precautionary statements and instructions for use to minimize potential for atrazine to reach groundwater and surface water.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of **irrigation** system.
- **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- **Maximum Seasonal Use Rate**  
**DO NOT** apply more than a **total of 4.6 pints of Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** per acre per season. **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** contains 3.3 pounds of the active ingredient atrazine per gallon (0.41 pound ai per pint). When tank mixing or sequentially applying atrazine or products containing atrazine to corn or sorghum, the total pounds of atrazine applied (lbs ai/A) must not exceed the specific seasonal rate limits from preemergence, or postemergence, or preemergence + postemergence sequential applications, as follows:
  - ▶ **Prior to crop emergence**  
**DO NOT** exceed 1.6 pounds of atrazine ai per acre on highly erodible soils (as defined by the Natural Resource Conservation Service) with less than 30% plant residue cover. **DO NOT** exceed 2.0 pounds of atrazine ai per acre on other soils.
  - ▶ **After crop emergence**  
**DO NOT** exceed 2.0 pounds of atrazine ai per acre on any soil.
  - ▶ **Prior to and after crop emergence (sequential applications) or when tank mixing**  
**DO NOT** exceed a total of 2.5 pounds of atrazine ai per acre on any soil per year.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI).** Refer to **Crop-specific Information** for crop-specific preharvest intervals and feeding and grazing restrictions.
- **Restricted-entry Interval (REI): 12 hours**
- **Crop Rotation Restrictions**
  - ▶ If the crop treated with **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** is lost to adverse weather or for other reasons; the area treated may be replanted to corn and grain sorghum immediately. If the original **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** treatment was broadcast, **DO NOT** make a second application of **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** if the combined rate exceeds the maximum rate per season. If the original application was banded and the second crop is planted in the row middles, a second band application may be applied.
  - ▶ Corn, cotton, peanuts, sorghum, or soybeans may be planted the year following treatment. Injury may occur to soybeans planted on soils having a calcareous surface layer.
  - ▶ **DO NOT** plant sugar beets, tobacco, vegetables (including dry beans), spring-seeded small grains, or small seeded legumes and grasses the year following application, or injury may occur.

- **Stress. DO NOT** apply to crops under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, because injury may result.
- **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau or Suffolk counties in New York state.

### Crop-specific Information

#### Corn (field, pop, seed, and sweet)

Apply **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** preplant surface, preplant incorporated, preemergence, or early postemergence to corn up to 12 inches tall. Corn in this label refers to field corn (grown for grain, silage, or seed), sweet corn (not including sweet corn grown for seed), and popcorn. Before applying **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** to seed corn, sweet corn, or popcorn, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** selectivity on your inbred line or hybrid to help avoid potential injury to sensitive hybrids.

Refer to **Application Instructions (Table 2.)** to determine **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** use rates by soil type and use pattern.

#### Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations

- Field corn forage may be grazed or fed to livestock 60 days or more after application of **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ**.
- Sweet corn forage may be grazed or fed to livestock 45 days or more after application of **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ**.

#### Corn Tank Mixes

**Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** may be tank mixed or applied sequentially in corn with one or more of the following herbicide products according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels. Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm that the respective tank mix products are registered for use on the specific corn types because not all corn products are registered for use on seed, pop, and sweet corn. Read and follow the applicable **Restrictions and Limitations** and **Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

<b>Accent<sup>®</sup></b>	<b>Eradicane<sup>®</sup></b>	<b>Commit<sup>®4</sup></b>
atrazine <sup>7</sup>	glyphosate <sup>5</sup>	<b>Princep<sup>®</sup></b>
<b>Balance Pro<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Gramoxone Inteon<sup>™</sup></b>	<b>Framework<sup>®</sup></b>
<b>Banvel<sup>®</sup></b>	<b>Hornet<sup>®</sup></b>	<b>Pursuit<sup>®3</sup></b>
<b>Basagran<sup>®</sup></b>	<b>Laddok<sup>®</sup> S-12<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Python<sup>®</sup></b>
<b>Basis<sup>®7</sup></b>	<b>Liberty<sup>®2</sup></b>	<b>Status<sup>®</sup></b>
<b>Beacon<sup>®</sup></b>	<b>Lightening<sup>®3</sup></b>	<b>Steadfast<sup>®2</sup></b>
<b>Callisto<sup>®</sup></b>	<b>Marksman<sup>®7</sup></b>	<b>Touchdown<sup>®</sup></b>
<b>Clarity<sup>®</sup></b>	<b>Option<sup>®</sup></b>	2,4-D <sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> To improve weed control of some species, particularly velvetleaf, tank mix 1.5 to 2.25 fl ozs of **Balance Pro** per acre with the specified rate of **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ**.

<sup>2</sup> Use only in **LibertyLink<sup>®</sup>** (glufosinate-tolerant) corn hybrids.

<sup>3</sup> Use only in **CLEARFIELD<sup>®</sup>** (imidazolinone-tolerant) corn hybrids.

<sup>4</sup> **DO NOT** exceed a total of 0.98 pound ai/A dimethenamid-P per crop season.

<sup>5</sup> Includes postemergence tank mixes on **Roundup Ready<sup>®</sup>** (glyphosate-tolerant) corn hybrids.

<sup>6</sup> For preplant or preemergence use only, 2,4-D is not recommended for use within 7 days prior to or 3 days after planting. For preemergence applications, make sure seed furrows are closed and corn seed is covered by a minimum of 1.5 inches of soil to reduce the chance of injury.

<sup>7</sup> The total pounds of atrazine applied from all sources must not exceed 2.5 pounds of active ingredient per acre per year.

### Roundup Ready Corn Programs

**Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** may be used preemergence and postemergence to **Roundup Ready** (glyphosate-tolerant) corn hybrids. Refer to the glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup<sup>®</sup>**) product label for specific weeds controlled postemergence.

**Sequential Program.** **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** may be applied preemergence at the **Roundup Ready Corn Program** rate\* of 2.5 pints per acre in a planned preemergence followed by the glyphosate postemergence sequential program.

For improved postemergence control of tough broadleaf weeds, apply **Status** as a tank mix partner with glyphosate. Use a minimum rate of 5 ounces per acre of **Status** for broadleaf weeds that are suspected or known to be tolerant or resistant to glyphosate.

**Postemergence Tank Mix Program.** **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** may be applied at a **Roundup Ready Corn Program** rate\* of 2.5 pints per acre in a postemergence tank mix with glyphosate to corn up to 12 inches tall. Labeled use rates for this tank mix are listed in **Table 4**. This tank mix with glyphosate should be applied when weeds are 2 to 4 inches in height and before the weed height and/or density become competitive with the crop.

\*The **Roundup Ready Corn Program** rate = **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** herbicide at 2.5 pts/A.

<b>Soil Textural Group</b>	<b>Broadcast Rate Per Acre</b>	
	<b>Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ herbicide</b>	<b>Glyphosate</b>
Coarse	2.0 to 2.5 pints	per labeled rate
Medium	2.5 to 3.0 pints	per labeled rate
Fine	2.5 to 3.5 pints	per labeled rate

### Sorghum (grain)

Apply **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** preplant, preplant incorporated, preemergence, or early postemergence to grain sorghum up to 12 inches tall.

All **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** applications must only be made to sorghum seed that has been properly treated by the seed company with an approved chloroacetamide herbicide safener or severe injury may occur.

For best performance, make preemergence surface applications within 5 days of the last preplant tillage. If grasses have emerged, **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** must be applied before they reach the 2-leaf stage or must be used in combination with an effective postemergence herbicide.

Under high soil moisture or cool conditions, **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** application may cause temporary stunting or leaf wrapping of sorghum. Sorghum will normally outgrow these symptoms in 10 to 14 days.

Refer to **Application Instructions (Table 2.)** to determine **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** use rates by soil type and use pattern.

#### Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** use **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** on sorghum planted in coarse-textured soil.
- **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** is not registered for use on sweet or forage sorghum.
- Sorghum forage may be grazed or fed to livestock 60 days or more after preemergence application of **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ**.
- Sorghum forage may be grazed or fed to livestock 45 days or more after postemergence application of **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ**.
- Grain and fodder may be harvested and fed 80 days or more after application of **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ**.

**Sorghum Tank Mixes**

**Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** may be tank mixed or applied sequentially in sorghum with one or more of the following herbicide products according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels. Read and follow the applicable **Restrictions and Limitations** and **Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

atrazine<sup>2</sup>

glyphosate

**Paramount<sup>®</sup>****Basagran<sup>®</sup>****Gramoxone Inteon<sup>™</sup>****Peak<sup>®</sup>****Clarity<sup>®1</sup>****Laddok<sup>®</sup> S-12<sup>2</sup>****Permit<sup>®</sup>****Fallow Master<sup>®</sup>****Landmaster<sup>®</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Tank mix applications preplant only.

<sup>2</sup> The total pounds of atrazine applied from all sources must not exceed 2.5 pounds of active ingredient per acre per year.

In addition to the tank mixes listed, **Commit<sup>®</sup> ATZ** can be used in sequential applications with other herbicides labeled for use in grain sorghum such as: **Buctril<sup>®</sup> herbicide**, **Marksman<sup>®1</sup> herbicide**, **Weedmaster<sup>®</sup> herbicide**, or 2,4-D.

<sup>1</sup> The total pounds of atrazine applied from all sources must not exceed 2.5 pounds of active ingredient per acre per year.

Pests Listed in This Label	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
Amaranth, Powell	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Chamomile, mayweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mullugo verticillata</i>
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Cupgrass, Southwestern	<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>
Cupgrass, woolly	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>
Flatsedge, rice	<i>Cyperus iria</i>
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria lutescens</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Johnsongrass (seedling)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Millet, wild proso	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Morningglory	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.
Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Oats, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Red rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisifolia</i>
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platphylla</i>
Smartweed	<i>Polygonum</i> spp.
Spurge, nodding	<i>Euphorbia nutans</i>
Spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Waterhemp, common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

## 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 must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of WINFIELD SOLUTIONS, LLC or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

WINFIELD SOLUTIONS, 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, WINFIELD SOLUTIONS, LLC MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.**

**TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND WINFIELD SOLUTIONS, LLC'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED TO REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT.**

**TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, WINFIELD SOLUTIONS, LLC AND THE SELLER DISCLAIM ANY LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, EXEMPLARY, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.**

WINFIELD SOLUTIONS, LLC and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept 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 WINFIELD SOLUTIONS, LLC.

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