ATTENTION:
This specimen label is provided for general information only.

• This pesticide product may not yet be available or approved for sale or use in your area.
• It is your responsibility to follow all Federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding the use of pesticides.
• Before using any pesticide, be sure the intended use is approved in your state or locality.
• Your state or locality may require additional precautions and instructions for use of this product that are not included here.
• Monsanto does not guarantee the completeness or accuracy of this specimen label. The information found in this label may differ from the information found on the product label. You must have the EPA approved labeling with you at the time of use and must read and follow all label directions.
• You should not base any use of a similar product on the precautions, instructions for use or other information you find here.
• Always follow the precautions and instructions for use on the label of the pesticide you are using.

Warrant Ultra

Warrant Ultra is a herbicide for weed control in Soybeans and Cotton. Carefully follow detailed instructions in the label booklet.

Complete Directions for Use

Read the entire label before using this product. Use only according to label instructions. Read "LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY" statement, which appears in the label booklet, before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

This is an END-USE PRODUCT. Monsanto does not intend and has not registered it for reformulation or repackaging.

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

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

EPA Reg. No. 524-620
Packed For:
Monsanto Company
800 N. Lindbergh Blvd.
St. Louis, Missouri, 63167 USA
©2016

1.0 INGREDIENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
*Acetochlor: .......................................................... 30.2%
**Fomesafen: sodium salt ........................................... 7.1%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: .......................................... 62.7%

*Contains 2.82 pounds/gallon or 338 grams/liter of 2-chloro-N-ethoxymethyl-N-(2-ethyl-6-methylphenyl)acetamide.
**Contains equivalent to 6.72% or 0.63 pounds/gallon or 75 grams/liter of fomesafen active ingredient (5-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-N-(methylalkyl)-2-nitrobenzamide).

3.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

3.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

DANGER/PELIGRO!

CAUSES IRREVERSIBLE EYE DAMAGE. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause adverse reactions in some individuals. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

FIRST AID:

IF IN EYES
• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.
• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING
• Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-30 minutes.
• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED
• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do by a poison control center or doctor.
• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

• Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.
• You may also contact (314) 894-6000, collect day or night, for emergency medical treatment information
• This product is identified as Warrant Ultra Herbicide, EPA Registration No. 524-620.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):
Applicators and other handlers must wear: protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses), long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and shoes plus socks.

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

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

User Safety Recommendations:

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

3.2 Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the groundwater is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Acetochlor has properties that may result in surface water contamination via dissolved runoff and run-off erosion. Practices should be followed to minimize the potential for dissolved runoff and/or run-off erosion.

Fomesafen may impact surface water quality due to spray drift and runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of fomesafen from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. See the manual for “Conservation Buffers to Reduce Pesticide Losses” at the following internet address: http://www.wssr.ars.usda.gov/products/40/crop/pest/care.html.

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product.

4.0 DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions for Use on this label.

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.

For Sale, Sale Into, Distribution and/or use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State.

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours. Exception: if the product is soil-erected 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, are: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, and shoes plus socks.

3.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

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DANGER/PELIGRO!

CAUSES IRREVERSIBLE EYE DAMAGE. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause adverse reactions in some individuals. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
4.1 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Proper pesticide storage and disposal are essential to protect against exposure to people and the environment due to leaks and spills, excess product or waste, and vandalism. Do not allow this product to contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store pesticides away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Keep container-closed to prevent spills and contamination. If product freezes, return to room temperature andagitater to reconstitute. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: To avoid wastes, use all material in this container, including residue, in accordance with label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program such as those offered by the local community, law enforcement or emergency authorities.

CONTAINER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL: See container label for container handling and disposal instructions and reutilization limitations.

5.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Warrant Ultra Herbicide is used to control or reduce competition from the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in the “WEEDS CONTROLLED” section of this label. Warrant Ultra Herbicide may be applied to a preplant surface, preemergence, or postemergence treatment. Read and carefully observe precautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labeling of all products used in mixtures and sequential treatments.

5.1 Use Restrictions

Not for Sale, Table Inset, Distribution and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State. This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where the groundwater is shallow may pose a threat to groundwater quality. If this product is applied in an area where the groundwater is shallow, groundwater contamination may result. If deep-rooted grasses or perennials are present in the watershed, groundwater contamination may result.

On the following soil types, do not apply product within 50 feet of any well where the depth to groundwater is 30 feet or less; sands with less than 3 percent organic matter; loamy sands with less than 2 percent organic matter; or sandy loams with less than 1 percent organic matter. See the figure for additional clarification.

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainageway wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly fenced mining/loadinng areas. 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 or moved across the pad. Such a pad should be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on 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 impervious pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain a minimum of 10 percent 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 capacity of 100 percent 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 pesticides shipments to the mining/loadinng site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Do not feed ruminant to incorporate this product. Product must be used in a manner which will prevent back splashing into wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or residues.

Disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or residue must be according to label instructions or in accordance to the State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office.

Disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsate must be according to label use instructions or according to the State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office.

For post-emergent application of Warrant Ultra Herbicide use a minimum of 15 gallons per acre and treat emerged weeds early before exceeding four inches in height unless otherwise noted in Table 10.3. Noodles producing extremely coarse to ultra-coarse spray droplets may not provide sufficient coverage of emerged weeds resulting in reduced efficacy. To provide adequate coverage, it is recommended that ground speed not exceed 10 mph during application.

If rainfall occurs within one hour after application of Warrant Ultra Herbicide post-emergent weed control may be reduced. Precipitation or overhead sprinkler irrigation is required after application to activate herbicide for effective residual control. 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. Avoid overlapping spray swaths, as injury may occur to rotational crops. Use of this product not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences.

5.3 Cultivation Information

Dry weather may reduce effectiveness of this product. Cultivation may be necessary if cultivation does not occur soon after application. If cultivation is desired, delay cultivation application for as long as possible since cultivation disrupts soil and herbicide barrier. Shallowly cultivate or rotate haying immediately if weeds or grasses emerge. If cultivation is necessary because of soil crusting or compaction, set equipment shallow and minimize lateral soil movement to avoid dislocation or displacement of the herbicide treatment.

5.4 Use Rates for Warrant Ultra Herbicide

5.4.1 Volume to Weight Conversions for Warrant Ultra Herbicide

70 oz. of Warrant Ultra Herbicide contains 1.54 lb. acetochlor and 0.34 lb. fomesafen.

60 oz. of Warrant Ultra Herbicide contains 1.2 lb. acetochlor and 0.3 lb. fomesafen.

50 oz. of Warrant Ultra Herbicide contains 1.0 lb. acetochlor and 0.25 lb. fomesafen.

48 oz. of Warrant Ultra Herbicide contains 0.8 lb. acetochlor and 0.2 lb. fomesafen.

5.4.2 Maximum Annual Use Rates for Warrant Ultra Herbicide

Maximum Annual Use Rates for Acretometer:
A maximum of 3 lb. a.i. of acetochlor from any product or combination of products containing acetochlor may be applied per acre per year in any area where acetochlor is labeled.

Maximum Annual Use Rates for Fomesalen:
Area 1: A maximum of 70 fl oz. of Warrant Ultra Herbicide (or a maximum of 0.34 lb. a.i. of fomesafen from any product containing fomesafen) may be applied per acre per year (see Area Use Map).

Area 2: A maximum of 70 fl oz. of Warrant Ultra Herbicide (or a maximum of 0.34 lb. a.i. of fomesafen from any product containing fomesafen) may be applied per acre in ALTERNATE years (see Area Use Map).

Area 3: A maximum of 60 fl oz. of Warrant Ultra Herbicide (or a maximum of 0.3 lb. a.i. of fomesafen from any product containing fomesafen) may be applied per acre in ALTERNATE years (see Area Use Map).

Area 4: A maximum of 48 fl oz. of Warrant Ultra Herbicide (or a maximum of 0.24 lb. a.i. of fomesafen from any product containing fomesafen) may be applied per acre in ALTERNATE years (see Area Use Map).

5.5 Area Use Map

Area 1 (Maximum Rate 70 oz. a.i./A per year): Includes the following states or portion of states where Warrant Ultra Herbicide may be applied: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri (counties of Bellinger, Butler, Cade Giradeau, Dunkin, Madison, Mississippi; New Madrid, Perry, Ripley, Scott, Shannon and Wayne), North Carolina, Oklahoma (East U.S. Highway 77 and East of Indian Nation Parkway), South Carolina, Tennessee, and Tous (includes area East of U.S. Highway 77 to State Road 239 including all of Calhoun County).

Area 2 (Maximum Rate 60 oz. a.i./A per year): Includes the following states or portion of states where Warrant Ultra Herbicide may be applied: Delaware, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, South of Interstate 70 in the following states, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio and all areas South of Interstate 98 to the intersection of U.S. Highway 15 and East of U.S. Highway 15 and U.S. Highway 522 in Pennsylvania.

Area 3 (Maximum Rate 50 oz. a.i./A per year): Includes the following states or portion of states where Warrant Ultra Herbicide may be applied: Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri (all counties except those listed in Area 1), New York, New Jersey (except in Suffolk and Nassau Counties), Pennsylvania (all areas except those listed in Area 2), Rhode island, Vermont and Wisconsin (South of U.S. Highway 10 between Prairie Du Chien and Madison, and South of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee), and North of Interstate 70 in the following states, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio.

Area 4 (Maximum Rate 48 oz. a.i./A per year): Includes the following states or portion of states where Warrant Ultra Herbicide may be applied: Kansas (all counties East of or intersected by U.S. Highway 281), Michigan (Southwestern Peninsula), Minnesota (all areas South of Interstate 94), Nebraska (all counties East of or intersected by U.S. Highway 281), and Wisconsin (all areas, except those in Area 1, South of Interstate 94 from Minnesota state line to Eau Claire and South of U.S. Highway 23 from Eau Claire to Green Bay plus Barron, Chippewa, Clark, Door, Dunn, Eau Claire, Kewaunee, Marathon, Menominee, Oconto, Polk, Shawano, and St. Croix counties. The following counties are excluded: Adams, Marquette, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara and Wood). North Dakota (all areas East of Interstate 29 from Fargo to the South Dakota state line). South Dakota (all areas East of Interstate 29 from the North Dakota State line to the Watertown, all areas East of Highway 83 from Watertown to Madison and all areas East and South of State Road 304 and U.S. Highway 281 to the Nebraska state line).

5.6 Rotational Crops:

Do not rotate to food or feed crops other than those listed below after application of Warrant Ultra Herbicide at labeled rates.

1. Soybeans may be replanted immediately.

2. Cottons can be replanted after 1 month or immediately according to uses in sections 11.1.1.

3. Barley, oat, rye and wheat may be planted after a minimum of 4 months.

4. *Corm*™, onions, peas, rice, seed corn may be planted after a minimum of 10 months.

5. To avoid crop injury to red test plant alfalfa, sunflowers, sugar beets, grain sorghum (milo) within 18 months.

6. Rotate the next season to the following crops: bermuda, trifluralin, wild rice, dried shelled bean group (Lupinus spp. [including grain lupine, sweet lupine and white lupine]), Phosphorus spp. (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean [dry], navy bean, pinto bean, tepary bean), Vigna spp. (includes adzuki bean, blacked bean, calajung, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea and urd bean), broad bean (dry) chickpea, gungo, lollka bean, lentil, pea (Pisum spp., includes field pea), pigeon pea.
SOIL TEXTURE

loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam
sand, loamy sand, sandy loam

3. If a compatibility agent is necessary to improve mixing or to prevent the formation of undesirable and unsprayable gels or precipitates, place a 20- to 35-mesh screen or wetting basket over filling port.

5.7 Replacing
Re-apply or replace the pesticide. When repairs must be made during transfer or application, the equipment should be shut down, and special care taken to avoid contact with the pesticide.

5.10 Equipment Cleaning & Repair

2. Nozzles must always point backward, parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where possible, use low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other types.

5.10 Equipment Cleaning & Repair

1. Apply integrated weed management practices. Use multiple herbicide modes-of-action with overlapping weed spectrums in rotation, sequences, or mixtures.

5.0 WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

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5.10 Equipment Cleaning & Repair

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

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

Temperature Inversions
Do not apply during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. 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 through 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.

Sensitive Areas
Apply this product only 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).

Avoid direct application to any body of water.

Aircraft Maintenance
Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF THIS PRODUCT TO UNCONSOLIDATED SOIL SURFACES COULD RESULT IN CORROSION AND POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE PART. LANDING GEAR IS MOST SUSCEPTIBLE. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) that meets airworthiness specification MIL-J-46143 can help prevent corrosion.

10.0 WEEDS CONTROLLED
When applied as directed under conditions described, this product and tank mixes of this product will control or reduce competition from the weeds in sections 10.1 (Annual Grasses) and 10.2 (Annual Broadleaves) and section 10.3 (Emerged Weeds).

10.1 Annual Grasses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Grasses</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>C = Control</th>
<th>R = Reduced Competition*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barleygrass</td>
<td>Elymus repens</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass</td>
<td>Digitaria ischaemum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crowfootgrass</td>
<td>Boutelouia eriopoda</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croppedgrass</td>
<td>Brachiaria vulgaris</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail</td>
<td>Setaria viridis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant</td>
<td>Setaria viridis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green, Rough Purple, Rough White</td>
<td>Sorghum vulgare</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Setaria lutescens</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass</td>
<td>Eleusine nauseosa</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsongrass, seeding</td>
<td>Setaria sphaca</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet, Foxtail</td>
<td>Setaria viridis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oat, Wild</td>
<td>Avena sativa</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paniunm</td>
<td>Panicum coronarium</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Panicum dichotomum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Panicum turgidum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice, Red</td>
<td>Oryza sativa</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagellin, Grassler</td>
<td>Cenchrus sericeus</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shattercane, Wild corn</td>
<td>Setaria viridis</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signalgrass, Broadleaf</td>
<td>Brachiaria phyllea</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprangletop, Red</td>
<td>Lepidium thlaspi</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat, Volunteer</td>
<td>Triticum aestivum</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildgrass</td>
<td>Panicum capillare</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.2 Annual Broadleaves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Broadleaves</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>C = Control</th>
<th>R = Reduced Competition*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Airda, Spurred</td>
<td>Aristida cristata</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergaweed, Florida</td>
<td>Desmodium barberi</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornfieldweed</td>
<td>Hordeum arenarius</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocklebur, Common</td>
<td>Echinochloa crusgalli</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cresson, Tropic</td>
<td>Centroide gladiolus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinochloa</td>
<td>Echinochloa heteroptera</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galingale</td>
<td>Galingale parviflora</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundcherry, Goosefoot</td>
<td>Rhaponticus angustifolius</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsenail</td>
<td>Lamarck amplexicaule</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory, Smallflower</td>
<td>Setaria marina</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ringtops</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Salsola rupinum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Black</td>
<td>Salsola pyrema</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy</td>
<td>Salsola sarmentos</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, Carelessweed</td>
<td>Amaranthus euphorbioides</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pimelodora, Wild</td>
<td>Euphorbia heterophylla</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane</td>
<td>Portulaca oleracea</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parney, Florida</td>
<td>Riccia cordata</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed</td>
<td>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant</td>
<td>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida, Prickly, Teaweed</td>
<td>Sida epiphragma</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.3 Emerged Weeds Controlled by Warrant Ultra Herbicide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Maximum Growth Stage Controlled At</th>
<th>E = Control</th>
<th>R = Reduced Competition*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnyardgrass</td>
<td>Setaria viridis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>Hordeum vulgare</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass</td>
<td>Digitaria ischaemum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail</td>
<td>Setaria viridis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant</td>
<td>Setaria viridis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green, Rough Purple, Rough White</td>
<td>Sorghum vulgare</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Setaria lutescens</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass</td>
<td>Eleusine nauseosa</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsongrass, seeding</td>
<td>Setaria sphaca</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet, Foxtail</td>
<td>Setaria viridis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oat, Wild</td>
<td>Avena sativa</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paniunm</td>
<td>Panicum coronarium</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Panicum dichotomum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Panicum turgidum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice, Red</td>
<td>Oryza sativa</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagellin, Grassler</td>
<td>Cenchrus sericeus</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shattercane, Wild corn</td>
<td>Setaria viridis</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signalgrass, Broadleaf</td>
<td>Brachiaria phyllea</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprangletop, Red</td>
<td>Lepidium thlaspi</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat, Volunteer</td>
<td>Triticum aestivum</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildgrass</td>
<td>Panicum capillare</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Reduced competition from weeds provides significant activity but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control.

11.0 COTTON
Warrant Ultra Herbicide may be used in preplant, at-planting, preemergence, or post-directed applications. This herbicide may be applied only ORG, per growing season. Warrant Ultra Herbicide may applied 48 - 70 fl oz./A depending on the soil characteristics, see specific section for details. When applying other acetochlor-containing herbicides (such as Warrant® Herbicide) later in the growing season, DO NOT exceed the maximum annual rate of 3 pounds per acre per season of acetochlor (refer to section 5.4.1 for acetochlor loading per Warrant Ultra Herbicide rate). Read and follow the use instructions for applications to cotton in the main label booklet for Warrant Herbicide.

11.1 Preplant, At-Planting, and Preemergence Applications

Approved Application System

Gravel: Broadcast boom
Aerial: Fixed-wing and helicopter- Follow the selected states only - see Aerial Application Equipment (Section 9.2) of this label for additional information.

Approved Application Methods:

Preplant Surface
Warrant Ultra Herbicide may be applied as a preplant surface application to medium or fine-textured soils (i.e. soil textures heavier than coarse-textured soils) up to 21 days prior to planting cotton. Apply after the last tillage operation is completed. This product will control or reduce competition from the weeds in sections 10.1 (Annual Grasses) and 10.2 (Annual Broadleaves). Apply Warrant Ultra Herbicide from 48 fluid ounces per acre (6 fl oz./A) for soil with 1.5% or less organic matter or from 48 - 96 fluid ounces per acre (8 fl oz./A) for soil with over 1.5% organic matter. Also, to avoid severe crop injury, the following directions must be followed when application is made to medium or fine-textured soils:

• For effective control of this weed it is necessary to use 1% MSG and 2.5% UAN, urea-ammonium nitrate, v/v or a non-insecticide adjuvant approved by the states of Arkansas and 2 and 3 (except MSO only).

• Any soil disturbance may reduce weed control of this product.

- Cotton must be planted at least 0.75 inch in depth.

- Warrant Ultra Herbicide may be applied as a preplant surface application to medium or fine-textured soils (i.e. soil types heavier than coarse-textured soils) up to 21 days prior to planting cotton. Apply after the last tillage operation is completed. Warrant Ultra Herbicide may be used in preplant, at-planting, preemergence, or post-directed applications. This herbicide may be applied only ORG, per growing season. Warrant Ultra Herbicide may applied 48 - 70 fl oz./A depending on the soil characteristics, see specific section for details. When applying other acetochlor-containing herbicides (such as Warrant® Herbicide) later in the growing season, DO NOT exceed the maximum annual rate of 3 pounds per acre per season of acetochlor (refer to section 5.4.1 for acetochlor loading per Warrant Ultra Herbicide rate). Read and follow the use instructions for applications to cotton in the main label booklet for Warrant Herbicide.

- Preplant, At-Planting, and Preemergence Applications
Preemergence Surface

Warrant Ultra Herbicide may only be applied to cotton as a preemergence application grown in course textured soils (sandy loam, loamy sand, sandy clay loam) at 48 – 60 fluid ounces per acre (fl oz./A). Apply broadcast to the soil surface. Mechanical incorporation is not recommended.

Cotton plants are tolerant to preplant surface or preemergence applications of Warrant Ultra Herbicide when applied at labeled rates and application use directions. Some crinkling or spotting of cotton foliage or stunting may occur, but generally cotton plants recover from these effects and develop normally.

Cotton foliage is not tolerant to Warrant Ultra Herbicide. Do not apply this product to cotton grown. Application of this product with other soil applied herbicides may increase the potential for crop injury. Application of this product followed by conditions that do not favor adequate crop growth or which cause stress (cold, wet soils), or under waterlogged conditions from excessive irrigation or rainfall, may result in crop injury.

11.2 Warrant Ultra HerbicideTank Mixes for Preplant Surface or Preemergence Application

This product may be tank-mixed with the following products. Read and follow label directions of all products in the tank mixture. It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for application preplant or preemergence to cotton. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

Cotrafol®, Drens®, double, and flurenol.

For control of emerged weeds, Warrant Ultra may be tank mixed with a broadleaf herbicide such as dicamba containing herbicides such as Clarity®, Im erb® or Roundup® products labeled in cotton.

Refer to the tank-mix partner label for use directions, restrictions and limitations. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

11.3 Post- Directed Application (All Soil Types)

Apply Warrant Ultra Herbicide in emerging cotton as a post-directed treatment using precision post-directed, hooded or shielded application equipment to provide complete coverage of emerged weeds.

Apply Warrant Ultra Herbicide at 48 – 65 fluid ounces per acre (fl oz./A) in a minimum of 15 gallons spray solution per acre. Post-directed applications of Warrant Ultra Herbicide will provide control of emerged weeds and residual preemergence control of labeled weeds (once activated by rainfall or irrigation). Refer to the “WEEDS CONTROLLED” section Table 10.1 for a list of weeds controlled, labeled application rates, weed growth stages. Application equipment should be calibrated (spray pressure, nozzle type and configuration, and orifice size) to avoid fine spray droplets contacting green cotton stems and foliage.

Post-Directed Application Timing in Cotton

Warrant Ultra Herbicide may be applied to cotton at least 6 inches in height through layby as a post-directed application. All post-directed applications should avoid spray contact with any green non-barked parts of the cotton plant foliage as unacceptable injury will occur. Follow the application timing directions below for post-directed applications in cotton.

Shield and Hoarded Applications

Make a precision post-directed Warrant Ultra Herbicide application to the base of the cotton plant avoiding contact with the cotton stem or foliage when cotton is at least 6 inches in height to avoid cotton injury. Use only hooded or shielded spray equipment to apply Warrant Ultra Herbicide in cotton that is 6 inches to 12 inches in height. Adjust nozzles to provide full coverage of emerged target weeds.

Laply Applications

Make a post-directed Warrant Ultra Herbicide application to the base of the cotton plant avoiding contact with any non-barked portion of the cotton plant or foliage. Use precision post-directed equipment hooded or shielded sprayers on cotton that has developed a minimum of 4 inches of brown buff through leaf. Application equipment should be configured to provide full coverage of emerged target weeds.

11.4 Tank Mixes for Post-Directed Application

This product may be tank-mixed with the following products. Read and follow label directions of all products in the tank mixture. It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for application post-directed to cotton. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

Drens®, Envoke®, Karmex®, Ladys® Pre, Liberty®, MGA®, Stargard® cloridazon, glyphosate, pyridfentosodium, and trifloxysulfuron.

When applied with hooded sprayers, Warrant Ultra Herbicide and Warrant Ultra Herbicide tank mixes may be applied with products such as Roundup® herbicides or glufosinate-containing herbicides, labeled for hooded application in cotton. Refer to the tank-mix partner label for use directions, restrictions and limitations. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

Cotton foliage is not tolerant to Warrant Ultra Herbicide. Do not apply tank mix of this product to cotton grown. Application of this product with other soil applied herbicides may increase the potential for crop injury.

Application of this product followed by conditions that do not favor adequate crop growth or which cause stress (cold, wet soils), or under waterlogged conditions from excessive irrigation or rainfall, may result in crop injury.

11.5 Product Use Restrictions - Cotton

• Pre-Harvest interval (PHI): 70 days before harvest.
• Do not graze treated area or feed cotton foliage to livestock following application of this product.
• Do not plant cotton within 21 days after application when Warrant Ultra Herbicide has been applied in fine to medium textured soils.
• Do not use Warrant Ultra Herbicide post-directed if it was used in preplant or preemergence applications.

• When applying other acetochlor-containing herbicides later in the growing season, DO NOT exceed the maximum annual rate of 3 pounds per acre by any acetochlor-containing herbicides.
• Maximum area rates for Warrant Ultra. See Area Use Map for detailed information.
• Area 1, 2: A maximum of 70 fl oz. of Warrant Ultra Herbicide (or a maximum of 0.34 lb. a.i. of fomesafen from any product containing fomesafen) may be applied per acre per year (see Area Use Map).
• Area 2: A maximum of 70 fl oz. of Warrant Ultra Herbicide (or a maximum of 0.34 lb. a.i. of fomesafen from any product containing fomesafen) may be applied per acre in ALTERNATE years (see Area Use Map).
• Area 3: A maximum of 60 fl oz. of Warrant Ultra Herbicide (or a maximum of 0.30 lb. a.i. of fomesafen from any product containing fomesafen) may be applied per acre in ALTERNATE years (see Area Use Map).
• Area 4: A maximum of 48 fl oz. of Warrant Ultra Herbicide (or a maximum of 0.24 lb. a.i. of fomesafen from any product containing fomesafen) may be applied per acre in ALTERNATE years (see Area Use Map).

12.0 SOYBEANS

Warrant Ultra Herbicide may be used in preplant, at-planting, preemergence, or postemergence applications. This herbicide may be applied only ONCE per growing season. Warrant Ultra Herbicide may be applied 48 – 70 fl oz./A depending on the maximum area rates and soil characteristics, see specific section for details. Some broadleaf crinkling or spotting of soybean leaves may occur following postemergence applications, but generally soybeans recover from these effects and develop normally.

When applying other acetochlor-containing herbicides (such as Warrant® Herbicide) later in the growing season, DO NOT exceed the maximum annual rate of 3 pounds per acre by any acetochlor-containing herbicides (refer to section 4.5.4 for acetochlor labeling per Warrant Ultra Herbicide only). Read and follow the use instructions for applications to soybeans in the main label booklet for Warrant Ultra Herbicide.

12.1 Warrant Ultra Herbicide

Approved Application System

Ground: Broadcast boom

Aerial: Fixed-wing and helicopter - Allowed in selected states only - see Aerial Application Equipment (Section 9.2) of this label for additional information.

Approved Application Method

Postemergence Surface

This product may be used postemergence in tank mixture with Roundup Ready Soybeans and Roundup Ready 2 Yield Soybeans. This product may be used postemergence in tank mixture with Roundup Ready Soybeans and Roundup Ready 2 Yield Soybeans. When applied postemergence in tank mixture with Roundup Ready Soybeans and Roundup Ready 2 Yield Soybeans, refer to the tank-mix partner label for use directions, restrictions and limitations. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

When applying postemergence herbicides later in the growing season, DO NOT exceed the maximum annual rate of 3 pounds per acre by any acetochlor-containing herbicides.

Approved Application Rate

Table 12.3 Warrant Ultra Herbicide Application Rates for soybeans grown in various soil types

When applying preplant, at-planting, or preemergence this product will provide preemergence control or reduced competition of the weeds listed in the “WEEDS CONTROLLED” section of the label booklet for Warrant Ultra Herbicide.

Approved Application Method

Preplant, At-planting or Preemergence Surface

This product may be applied preplant, at-planting or preemergence to soybeans at 48 to 70 fl oz./A according to the rate table below. Apply broadcast to the soil surface according to the rate table listed below. Mechanical incorporation is not recommended. Application of this product with other postemergence or soil applied herbicides may increase the potential for crop injury.

Application of this product followed by conditions that do not favor adequate crop growth or which cause stress (cold, wet soils), or under waterlogged conditions from excessive irrigation or rainfall, may result in crop injury.

Table 12.2 Warrant Ultra Herbicide Application Rates for soybeans grown in various soil types

* Use the higher rate in the range for areas of heavy weed infestation. Consult Area Use Maps, Section 5.5, for Maximum Application Rates for Fomesafen.

When Warrant Ultra Herbicide is used in preplant, postemergence or postemergence application, some crinkling or spotting of soybean foliage or stunting may occur, but generally soybeans recover from these effects and develop normally.
12.6 Product Use Restrictions - Soybeans

- This herbicide may be applied only ONCE per growing season.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.
- Do not graze treated area or feed treated forage to livestock following postemergence application of this product.
- Do NOT make postemergence surface applications using sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier because severe crop injury may occur.
- When applying other acetochlor-containing herbicides later in the growing season, DO NOT exceed the maximum annual rate of 3 pounds per acre per season of acetochlor.

Maximum area rates for Warrant Ultra. See Area Use Map for detailed information.

- **Area 1:** A maximum of 70 fl oz. of Warrant Ultra Herbicide (or a maximum of 0.34 lb. a.i./A of fomesafen from any product containing fomesafen) may be applied per acre per year (see Area Use Map).
- **Area 2:** A maximum of 70 fl oz. of Warrant Ultra Herbicide (or a maximum of 0.34 lb. a.i./A of fomesafen from any product containing fomesafen) may be applied per acre in **ALTERNATE years** (see Area Use Map).
- **Area 3:** A maximum of 60 fl oz. of Warrant Ultra Herbicide (or a maximum of 0.30 lb. a.i./A of fomesafen from any product containing fomesafen) may be applied per acre in **ALTERNATE years** (see Area Use Map).
- **Area 4:** A maximum of 48 fl oz. of Warrant Ultra Herbicide (or a maximum of 0.24 lb. a.i./A of fomesafen from any product containing fomesafen) may be applied per acre in **ALTERNATE years** (see Area Use Map).

13.0 LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

This Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth in the Complete Directions for Use label booklet (“Directions”) when used in accordance with those Directions under the conditions described therein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, NO OTHER EXPRESS WARRANTY OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR MERCHANTABILITY IS MADE. This warranty is also subject to the conditions and limitations stated herein.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer and all users shall promptly notify this Company of any claims whether based in contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise.

Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage from use or handling which results from conditions beyond the control of this Company to the extent consistent with applicable law, including, but not limited to, incompatibility with products other than those set forth in the Directions, unusual weather, weather conditions which are outside the range considered normal at the application site and for the time period when the product is applied, as well as weather conditions which are outside the application ranges set forth in the Directions, application in any manner not explicitly set forth in the Directions, moisture conditions outside the moisture range specified in the Directions, or the presence of products other than those set forth in the Directions in or on the soil, crop or treated vegetation.

This Company does not warrant any product reformulated or repackaged from this product except in accordance with this Company’s stewardship requirements and with express written permission from this Company.

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