For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and oats not underseeded with a legume, field corn, sweet corn, grass grown for seed, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acreage, and non-cropland.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S):**
- Clopyralid MEA salt: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, monoethanolamine salt 11.3%
- Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: (4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid 12.3%
- INERT INGREDIENTS* 76.4%

TOTAL 100.0%

*Contains Petroleum Distillates
Acid Equivalents
- clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid - 8.6% (0.75 lb/gal)
- fluroxypyr: (4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid - 8.6% (0.75 lb/gal)

Store above 20°F or warm and agitate before use.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

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.)

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with eyes or on clothing.

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category F or G on an EPA chemical resistance category selections chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate or Viton,
- Shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

**Engineering Controls Statements**

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.

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

**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 eye.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

**FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL:**

1-866-944-8565.

**Note to Physician:** Contains aromatic petroleum distillate. Vomiting and aspiration may cause chemical pneumonitis.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product is toxic to fish. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms and non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Clopyralid is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and under certain conditions contaminate groundwater which may be used for irrigation or drinking purposes. Users are advised not to apply clopyralid where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability throughout the profile (such as loamy sand to sand) and the water table of an underlying aquifer is shallow, or to soils containing sinkholes over limestone bedrock, severely fractured surfaces, and substrates which would allow direct introduction into an aquifer. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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.

**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.

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

- Coveralls,
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate or Viton,
- Shoes plus socks.

**NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Water, Air, and Soil Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.
WASHINGTON ONLY

GENERAL INFORMATION

Colt® AS herbicide is recommended for selective control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and oats not undersown with a legume, field corn, and sweet corn.

APPLICATION PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply Colt AS directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with broadleaf crops or other susceptible broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, alfalfa, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radish, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season.
- Avoid application where proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants is likely to result in exposure to spray or spray drift.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Many forbs (desirable broadleaf forage plants) are susceptible to Colt AS. Do not spray CRP or non-CRP containing desirable forbs, especially legumes, unless injury can be tolerated.
- Do not transfer livestock from treated grazing areas (or feeding of treated hay) to sensitive broadleaf crops without first allowing 7 days of grazing on an untreated pasture (or feeding of untreated hay). If livestock are transferred within less than 7 days of grazing untreated pasture or eating untreated hay, urine and manure may contain enough clopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of tillers and secondary roots.
- Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination) chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; spray drift, even very small quantities of the spray that may not be visible, may severely injure rotational crops whether dormant or actively growing. When applying Colt AS, use low-pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of uniform droplet size with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a considerable distance from the treated area. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

Crop Rotation Intervals

Residues of Colt AS in treated plant tissues, including the treated crop or weeds, which have not completely decayed may affect succeeding susceptible crops.

Crop Rotation Intervals for All States Except California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington

Note: Numbers in parenthesis and † refer to footnotes following tables.

Rotation Crops (1) | Rotation Intervals 
--- | ---
barley, grasses, field corn, oats, sweet corn, wheat | Anytime
Canola (rapeseed), cereals | 120 days
alfalfa, asparagus, dry beans, field peas (2), | 10.5 months
gain sorghum, mint, onions, safflower, soybeans, strawberries, sunflowers
chick peas, lentils, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), and broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding Brassica species) | 18 months

1. A field bioassay is recommended prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisterd crops prior to 10.5 months following application.

2. For rotation to field peas in 10.5 months, precipitation must be greater than 7.0 inches during the 10.5 months following application of Colt AS Herbicide and greater than 5.5 inches during the June 1 through August 31 time period following application. Otherwise, rotation to field peas is recommended 18 months following application.

Crop Rotation Intervals for California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington ONLY

Rotation Crops (1) | Rotation Intervals †
--- | ---
barley, grasses, field corn, oats, sweet corn, wheat | Anytime
Canola (rapeseed), cereals (including Brassica species grown for seed), flax, garden beet, popcorn, spinach, sugar beet, turnip | 120 days
alfalfa, asparagus, dry beans, grain sorghum, mint, onions, soybeans, strawberries, sunflowers, sunflowers
broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding Brassica species), carrots, celery, cotton, lettuce, melons, field peas, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), safflower, and tomatoes | 12 months

† Note: The above crop rotation intervals are based on average annual precipitation, regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of recommended crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, Colt AS Herbicide is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent on several interrelating factors including soil moisture, temperature and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (&lt;0.2%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for spray drift may be reduced by burning or removal of plant residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

AVOIDING INJURY TO NON-TARGET PLANTS

This product can affect susceptible broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. Do not apply Colt AS herbicide directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with broadleaf crops, including, but not limited to alfalfa, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season.

AVOIDING INJURY TO NON-TARGET PLANTS

Residues in Plants or Manure: Do not use plant residues, including hay or straw from treated areas, or manure or bedding straw from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas, for composting or mulching, where susceptible plants may be grown the following season. Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops. To promote herbicidal decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated or burned. Breakdown of clopyralid in crop residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

Avoid Movement of Treated Soil: Avoid conditions under which soil from treated areas may be moved or blown to areas containing susceptible plants. Wind-blow dust containing clopyralid may produce visible symptoms, such as epinasty (downward curling or twisting of leaf petioles or stems) when deposited on susceptible plants; however, serious injury is unlikely. To minimize potential movement of clopyralid on wind-blow dust, avoid treatment of powder dry or light sandy soils until soil has been settled by rainfall or irrigation or irrigate shortly after application.

PRECAUTIONS FOR AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT

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

Ground Applications: To minimize spray drift, apply Colt AS in a total spray volume of 10 or more gallons per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer’s recommendations for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Application treatments should be applied only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles. Do not apply with hollow-cone type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

Aerial Application: To minimize spray drift, apply Colt AS in a total spray volume of 3 or more gallons per acre. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Spray drift from aerial application can be minimized by applying a coarse spray at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back and by using a spray boom no longer than ¼ the rotor or wing span of the aircraft. Spray pattern and droplet size distribution can be evaluated by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used.

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

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% the length of the wingspan or 90° of rotor width.

2. Nozzles must always point downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information:

COLT® AS HERBICIDE
EPA REG. NO. 34704-895
2. Add the required amount of Colt AS.

3. Add any surfactants, adjuvants or drift control agents according to manufacturer’s label.

4. Agitate during final filling of the spray tank and maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture.

Note: Allow time for thorough mixing of each spray ingredient before adding the next. If allowed to stand after mixing, agitate spray mixture before use.

Tank Mixing

This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing with products containing fluoroxypry or clorpyralid is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product.

Tank Mixing Precautions

• Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
• Do not exceed recommended application rates. Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of the tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosage that may be applied.
• For products packaged in water soluble packaging, do not tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray equipment has been adequately cleaned.

Tank Mixing Instructions

Fill spray tank with water to 1/4 of the required spray volume. Start agitation. Add different formulation types in the order indicated, allowing time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each.

1. Add dry flowables; wettable powders; aqueous suspensions, flowables or liquids.
2. Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume and then add Colt AS and other emulsifiable concentrates and any solutions.

Fill finishing the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing

Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, or following application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled. Application rates at the lower end of the recommended rate range will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of susceptible weed species. For less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (plant stress conditions such as drought or extreme temperatures, dense weed stands and/or larger weeds), the higher rates within the rate range will be needed. Weeds in fallow land or other areas where competition from crops is not present will generally require higher rates for control or suppression.

Spray Coverage

Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Do not broadcast apply in less than 3 gallons of total spray volume per acre. For best results and to minimize spray drift, apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre. As vegetative canopy and weed density increase, spray volume should be increased to obtain equivalent weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, follow precautions under “Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants.”

Adjuvants

Generally, this product does not require the use of an adjuvant to achieve satisfactory weed control. However, the addition of an adjuvant may optimize herbicidal activity when applications are made (a) at lower use rates or lower carrier volumes, (b) under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought, or (c) to small, heavily pubescent Kochia.

Use with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions

Colt AS is compatible with most non-pressurized liquid fertilizer solutions, however, if liquid fertilizer solutions are to be applied with Colt AS, a compatibility test (jar test) should be conducted prior to use.
be made prior to mixing. Jar tests are particularly important when a new batch of fertiliz-
er or pesticide is used, when the water source changes, or when tank mixture ingredients
or concentrations are changed. A compatibility test is performed by mixing the spray com-
ponents (in the desired order and proportions) into a clear glass jar before mixing in the spray
tank. Use of a compatibility aid such as Compex® may help obtain and maintain a uniform
spray solution during mixing and application. Agitation in the spray tank must be
vigorous to compare with jar test agitation. For best results, liquid fertilizer should not exceed 50% of the total spray volume. Premix Colt AS with water and add to the liquid fertili-
zation/water mixture while agitating contents of the spray tank. Apply the spray the
same day it is prepared while maintaining continuous agitation.

Advisory: Foliar-applied liquid fertilizers, used as a carrier for Colt AS, can cause yel-
lowing or leaf burn of crop foliage.

Spot Treatments
To prevent misapplication, it is recommended that spot treatments be applied only with a
calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications. Care
should be taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast
application. Application rates in the table are based on an area of 1,000 sq ft. Mix the
amount of Colt AS (fl oz or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 or more
gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of Colt AS required for larger areas, multiply
the table value (fl oz or ml) by the area to be treated in “thousands” of square feet, e.g.,
if the area to be treated is 3,500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3,500 ÷ 1,000
= 3.5). An area of 1,000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Colt AS per gallon of spray to Equal Specified Broadcast Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0 fl/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.375 fl/oz (11 ml)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 fl oz = 29.6 (30) ml

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed
Note: Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weeds Controlled</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alfalfa, volunteer (from seed)</td>
<td>lentils, volunteer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>artichoke, Jerusalem (1)</td>
<td>lettuce, prickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beans, volunteer</td>
<td>locoweed, LumBERT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bedstraw (leaves) (2)</td>
<td>locoweed, white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buckwheat, wild (3)</td>
<td>mallow, Venice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burdock, common</td>
<td>marshelder (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chamomile</td>
<td>mayweed (dognelfen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chamomile, false (scentless)</td>
<td>morninggloy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chickweed</td>
<td>nightshade, black (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clover, black medic</td>
<td>nightshade, cutleaf (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clover, hop</td>
<td>nightshade, Eastern black (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clover, red</td>
<td>nightshade, hairy (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clover, sweet</td>
<td>peas, volunteer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clover, white</td>
<td>purslane, crevaine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cocklebur, common (1)</td>
<td>purslane, common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffeeweed</td>
<td>ragweed, common (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cornflower (bachelor button)</td>
<td>ragweed, giant (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daisy, ceeve</td>
<td>salsify, meadow (goatsbeard)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dandelion</td>
<td>sicklepod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dock, curly</td>
<td>sorrel, red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flax, volunteer</td>
<td>sowthistle, annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>galsnoga</td>
<td>starthistle, yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grape species</td>
<td>sunflower (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>groundsel, common</td>
<td>teasel, common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hawkweed, narrowleaf</td>
<td>thistle, bull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hawkweed, orange</td>
<td>thistle, Canada (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hawkweed, yellow</td>
<td>thistle, musk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemp dogbane</td>
<td>velvetleaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horseweed (marestail)</td>
<td>vetch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jimsonweed (1)</td>
<td>wormwood, biennial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kochia (4)</td>
<td>volvare, maywee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volunteer potatoes, pineappleweed, mayweed (dognelfen), chamomile</td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. See “Weeds Controlled or Suppressed” section for a complete listing of weeds
controlled or suppressed.

2. A rate of 1 pint per acre will provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than
4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes). However, when conditions for
control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperatures, a rate of
1.33 pints per acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedling when a
rate of 1.33 pints per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant
kochia populations (see “Management of Kochia Biotypes” in the “Broadleaf
Weeds Controlled” section above).

3. Do not apply more than 1.33 pint per acre of Colt AS per growing season.

4. Do not apply closer than 14 days before cutting of hay or 40 days before harvesting of grain and straw.

Grasses Grown for Seed
Application Timing: Apply to established grasses in the spring from the tiller stage prior
to early boot stage. New grass seed plantings may be treated from the 2 true leaf stage
to just before early boot stage of growth. Applications in the boot stage and beyond can
result in increased potential for injury. Do not apply to bentgrass unless injury can be tol-
erated. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 4 inches tall or vin-
ning. For control of late-emerging Canada thistle or kochia, a preharvest treatment may
be made after grass seed is fully developed. Treatment of Canada thistle at the bud stage
or later, or treatment of kochia greater than 8 inches tall may result in less consistent con-
trol. Post-harvest treatments in the fall may be made to actively growing Canada thistle
after the majority of basal leaves have emerged.

Grades Grown for Seed
Application Timing: Apply to established grasses in the spring from the tiller stage prior
to early boot stage. New grass seed plantings may be treated from the 2 true leaf stage
to just before early boot stage of growth. Applications in the boot stage and beyond can
result in increased potential for injury. Do not apply to bentgrass unless injury can be tol-
erated. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 4 inches tall or vin-
ning. For control of late-emerging Canada thistle or kochia, a preharvest treatment may
be made after grass seed is fully developed. Treatment of Canada thistle at the bud stage
or later, or treatment of kochia greater than 8 inches tall may result in less consistent con-
trol. Post-harvest treatments in the fall may be made to actively growing Canada thistle
after the majority of basal leaves have emerged.
Broadcast Application Rates:
(Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes following table.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed Size or Species (1)</th>
<th>Application Rate (pt/acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall (2)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susceptible broadleaf weed seedings less than 8 inches tall or vining; dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes (2)</td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer potatoes, pineappleweed, mayweed (dogfennel), chamomile</td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. See “Weeds Controlled or Suppressed” section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed. In newly seeded grass stands with minimal crop competition, mayweed (dogfennel) and pineappleweed may not be adequately controlled.

2. A rate of 1 pint per acre will provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes). However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperatures, a rate of 1.33 pints per acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall.

Control of small kochia will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 1.33 pints per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see “Management of Kochia Biotypes in the Broadleaf Weeds Controlled” section above).

Retreat as necessary, but do not exceed 2.66 pints per acre per growing season.

Tank Mixtures For Grasses Grown for Seed:
Colt AS Herbicide may be tank mixed with 2,4-D, MCPA, dicamba, or bromoxynil to control additional broadleaf weeds. Refer to the manufacturer’s label for use rates and tank mix guidelines. See “Tank Mixing Precautions” under “Mixing Instructions”. When tank mixing, do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. Note: Dicamba or bromoxynil tank mixes may be useful in broadening the annual weed control spectrum, but may reduce long-term control of perennials such as Canada thistle. Do not tank mix Colt AS Herbicide with 2,4-D, MCPA, or dicamba unless the risk of crop injury is acceptable.

Restrictions:
- **Grazing restrictions**: There are no grazing restrictions for lactating or non-lactating dairy animals.
- **Harvest restrictions**: Do not harvest grain for hay or silage from treated areas within 7 days of application.
- **Slaughter restrictions**: Meat animals must be withdrawn from treated forage at least 2 days before slaughter.
- Do not exceed 2.66 pints per acre per growing season.

FIELD CORN

Application Timing: Apply as a broadcast or band treatment to field corn up to, and including, 5 fully exposed leaf collar (V5 growth stage). Do not broadcast apply to field corn with 5 fully exposed leaf collars (V5 growth stage). Application to field corn beyond the V5 growth stage should be made as a directed spray using drop nozzles (see crop tolerance precaution below). Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed’s basal leaves have emerged. If wild buckwheat is present, apply before vining stage of growth. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled or suppressed.

Broadcast Application Rates:
(Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes following table.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed Size or Species (1)</th>
<th>Application Rate (pt/acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining; dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes (2)</td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer potatoes</td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. See “Weeds Controlled or Suppressed” section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

2. A rate of 1.33 pints per acre will provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 5 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes). Control of small kochia will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 1.33 pints per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see “Management of Kochia Biotypes in the Broadleaf Weeds Controlled” section above).

Options for Suppression or Control of Volunteer Potatoes
- **Preplant Application (Suppression)**: Apply 1.33 pints per acre prior to planting when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. For best results, leave soil undisturbed and plant field corn two weeks following application.
- **Postemergence Application (Suppression)**: Apply 1.33 pints per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall.

Crop Tolerance Precaution: Crop injury (stem curvature, stunting, bract root injury) may occur with some corn hybrids or lines when Colt AS is applied as a broadcast treatment. Hybrids or lines that are susceptible to phenoxy injury may also be susceptible to injury from Colt AS. Use of dicamba or 2,4-D (tank mixed or applied sequentially) may increase the potential for injury. Consult current seed corn company herbicide management guidelines for further information.

Tank Mixtures for Field Corn: Colt AS may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for pre-emergence or post-emergence application in field corn unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. See “Tank Mixing Precautions” under “Mixing Instructions”. When Colt AS is tank mixed with a companion herbicide, follow applicable use directions, precautions, restrictions, and limitations listed on the manufacturer’s label. Refer to “Crop Tolerance Precaution” (above) for additional information regarding combinations with dicamba or 2,4-D. If an adjacent is added to the spray mixture as a requirement of the tank mix partner, follow label directions for both the tank mix partner and the adjuvant product.

Restrictions:
- Do not make more than two applications or apply more than 2.66 pints per acre per growing season.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 30 days of application.

SWEET CORN

Application Timing: Apply as a broadcast or band treatment to sweet corn up to, and including, 4 fully exposed leaf collar (V4 growth stage). Do not broadcast apply to sweet corn with 5 fully exposed leaf collars (V5 growth stage). Applications to sweet corn beyond the V4 growth stage should be made as a directed spray using drop nozzles (see crop tolerance precaution below). Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed’s basal leaves have emerged. If wild buckwheat is present, apply before vining stage of growth. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled or suppressed.

Broadcast Application Rates:
(Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes following table.)

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<td>Volunteer potatoes</td>
<td>1.33</td>
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1. See “Weeds Controlled or Suppressed” section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

2. A rate of 1.33 pints per acre will provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 8 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes). Control of small kochia will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 1.33 pints per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see “Management of Kochia Biotypes in the Broadleaf Weeds Controlled” section above).

Options for Suppression or Control of Volunteer Potatoes
- **Preplant Application (Suppression)**: Apply 1.33 pints per acre prior to planting when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. For best results, leave soil undisturbed and plant sweet corn two weeks following application.
- **Postemergence Application (Suppression)**: Apply 1.33 pints per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall.
- **Preplant and Postemergence Application (Control)**: To control heavy populations of volunteer potato, a pre-plant application of 1.33 pints per acre of Colt AS may be followed by a postemergence application of 1.33 pints per acre. Do not exceed two applications per season.

Crop Tolerance Precaution: All sweet corn hybrids have not been screened for tolerance to Colt AS herbicide. Crop injury (stem curvature, stunting, bract root injury) may occur with some hybrids or lines when Colt AS is applied as a broadcast treatment. Take particular care to manage for environmental conditions such as unfavorable combinations of temperature and humidity. Hybrids or lines that are susceptible to phenoxy injury may also be susceptible to injury from Colt AS. Consult current seed corn company herbicide management guidelines for further information.

Tank Mixtures for Sweet Corn: Colt AS may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for pre-emergence or post-emergence application in sweet corn unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. When Colt AS is tank mixed with a companion herbicide, follow applicable use directions, precautions, restrictions, and limitations listed on the manufacturer’s label. See “Tank Mixing Precautions” under “Mixing Instructions”. Use of Spray Adjuvants in Tank Mixes: The addition of spray adjuvants is not recommended when applying Colt AS alone. Use of an adjuvant may increase effectiveness on weeds and may reduce selectivity to the crop, particularly under conditions of plant stress such as drought or cold temperatures. If an adjuvant is added to the spray mixture as a requirement of a tank mix partner, follow all manufacturer guidelines. Do not apply Colt AS in combination with crop oil concentrates, petroleum-based oils or methylated seed oils unless the risk of injury is acceptable.

Restrictions:
- Do not make more than two applications or apply more than 2.66 pints per acre per growing season.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 31 days of application.
- **Preharvest Interval**: Do not apply less than 90 days before harvest of grain and stover.

1. See “Weeds Controlled or Suppressed” section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

2. A rate of 1.33 pints per acre will provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 5 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes). Control of small kochia will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 1.33 pints per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see “Management of Kochia Biotypes” in the “Broadleaf Weeds Controlled” section above).
Non-Crop Uses

Restriction: Non-Cropland Tank Mixtures for Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acreages and 2. Control of small kochia will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. See ‘Weeds Controlled or Suppressed” section for a complete listing of weeds than 8 inches tall or vining (2) 1.33 - 2.66 Weed Size or Species (1) Application Rate (pt/acre) (Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes following table.) Have developed and are growing vigorously. Perennial grasses are considered well established when tillers and secondary roots have developed and are growing vigorously.

Application Timing: Apply as a broadcast postemergence treatment control of broadleaf weeds in established perennial grasses. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall or are vining. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed’s basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. Later applications may result in less consistent control.

Conditions of plant stress, such as drought, will increase potential for injury to grasses at all stages of growth. Do not apply to newly seeded grass areas until well established. Perennial grasses are considered well established when tillers and secondary roots have developed and are growing vigorously.

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1. See ‘Weeds Controlled or Suppressed” section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.
2. Control of small kochia will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall.

Tank Mixtures for Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acreages and Non-Cropland

Colt AS Herbicide can also be tank mixed with ½ to 1 lb per acre of 2,4-D where target weeds are susceptible to 2,4-D. See “Tank Mixing Precautions” under “Mixing Instructions”.

Restriction: Do not apply more than 5.33 pints of Colt AS Herbicide per acre per use season on non-cropland areas or CRP acres.

Storage & Disposal cont’d.: Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold the container upside down over application equipment or a mix tank and rinseate 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. For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC – 1-800-424-9300.

Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability Before Buying or Using This Product, read the entire Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. or the seller is authorized to vary in any way.

Follow the Directions for Use of this product carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop or other plant injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result from such risks as weather or crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically identified on this product’s label, improper or insufficient use of this product, or use of this product contrary to the label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. and the seller. The buyer or user of this product assumes all such inherent risks.

Subject to the foregoing inherent risks, LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use when the product is used in strict accordance with the directions for use under normal conditions of use. EXCEPT AS WARRANTED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THIS PRODUCT IS SOLD “AS IS,” AND LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE.

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