



Herbicide

Miscible Concentrate

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and oats not underseeded with a legume and grasses grown for seed.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

MCPA: 2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid*	25.94%
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester**	10.02%
Clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid***	6.00%

INERT INGREDIENTS	58.04%
TOTAL	100.00%

Acid Equivalents

* - Isomer Specific AOAC Method, Equivalent to: *2-Methyl-4-Chloro-phenoxyacetic Acid - 25.94%, 2.48 lbs/gal.

** - Fluroxypyr: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid - 6.95% (0.66 lb/gal)

*** - Clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid - 6.0% (0.57 lb/gal)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING / AVISO

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

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.

If swallowed: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: 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: 1-800-424-9300.

See Attached Booklet for Precautionary Statements and Use Directions

EPA Reg. No. 5905-590 AD 022113
EPA Est. No.: First letters of product batch code indicate producing establishment. 5905-AR-1=WA•5905-GA-1=CG•5905-IA-1=D1•5905-CA-1=KC

NET CONTENTS:

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Always store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Containers should be opened in well ventilated areas. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stack cardboard cases more than two pallets high. Do not store near open containers of fertilizer, seed or other pesticides. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, contain all spillage. Absorb and clean up all spilled material with granules or sand. Place in a closed labeled container for proper disposal.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container: Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer, or contact The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at www.acrcycle.org. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **For packages up to 5 gallons. Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure

rinsate as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. **For packages greater than 5 gallons and less than 56 gallons: Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. **For packages greater than 56 gallons:** To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. **For refillable containers:** Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Manufactured For

HELENA CHEMICAL COMPANY

225 SCHILLING BOULEVARD, SUITE 300
COLLIERVILLE, TENNESSEE 38017

PEEL BACK BOOK HERE AND RESEAL AFTER OPENING

OPM #120563

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses). Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, Socks, Shoes, and chemical-resistant gloves (such as Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber, Nitrile Rubber, Barrier Laminate, Viton, Selection Category F, G). Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

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, G on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- socks,
- chemical-resistant footwear
- chemical resistant gloves (such as Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber, Nitrile Rubber, Viton, Selection category F,G),
- wear goggles, face shield or safety glasses

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables, 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

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Drift or run-off may adversely affect nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate nor pour washwaters on the ground; spray or drain over a large area away from wells and other water sources. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation waters. Spray equipment used in applying this product should be thoroughly cleaned before using for any other purpose. Use repeated flushing with soap and warm water or suitable chemical cleaner. It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of insecticides and fungicides. This product will kill or seriously injure many desirable forms of vegetation. Do not apply directly to flowers, fruits, grapes, tomatoes, ornamentals, cotton or other desirable plants. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Avoid use of small diameter nozzles. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.) Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.

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

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.

DIRE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in product.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact you may be in the area during application. For any requiren cide regulation.

AGRICULTU

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling contains requirements for the protection of agricultu agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for tr tains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this tention Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is pe anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, footwear and chemical resistant gloves such as Barr or safety glasses. Wear chemical-resistant headgear

STORAG

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Always store pesticides in well ventilated areas. Keep container tightly sealed v Do not store near open containers of fertilizer, seed disposal.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the t posal facility. If container is damaged or if pesticide t granules or sand. Place in a closed labeled container

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable containe dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleanir materials in the container. Contact your state regula some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manuf: www.acrecycle.org. Triple rinse or pressure rinse coi

For packages up to 5 gallons. Triple rinse as 1 tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more time equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 s cation equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for lat and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Dr

For packages greater than 5 gallons and less 1 into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the cor side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate in posal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressu or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain if

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read entire label before using this product.

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: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants; socks, chemical resistant footwear and chemical resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber, Nitrile Rubber, Viton, wear goggles, face shield or safety glasses. Wear chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Always store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Containers should be opened in well ventilated areas. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stack cardboard cases more than two pallets high. Do not store near open containers of fertilizer, seed or other pesticides. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, contain all spillage. Absorb and clean up all spilled material with granules or sand. Place in a closed labeled container for proper disposal.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container: Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer, or contact The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at www.acrecycle.org. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

For packages up to 5 gallons. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

For packages greater than 5 gallons and less than 56 gallons: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

(continued)

STORAGE

For packages greater than 56 gallons: Do not pour contents into application equipment or mix tank. Rinse container with water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour out rinsate. Repeat this procedure two more times.

For refillable containers: Refill this container before final disposal. It is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, use application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container with water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour out rinsate. Repeat this procedure two more times.

For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this product, call 1-800-4-A-GRIFFIN.

Application Precautions

- Avoid application where proximity of susceptible crops is likely.
- Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields previously treated with this product, avoid application in a direction across the original direction of application in a row. Test soil pH, or drainage. The field bioassay crop of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for chlorosis (yellowing) and necrosis (dead leaves). A test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicide injury to the test crop or crop listed in the table below for which tolerance is not indicated, do not plant the crop.

Application Restrictions

- Do not apply FULL DECK™ directly to, or allow drift to, alfalfa, caraway, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, or plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for drinking.
- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through irrigation systems.
- Do not transfer livestock from treated grazing areas to untreated pastures or grazing areas for 7 days of grazing on an untreated pasture (or grazing untreated pasture or eating untreated herbaceous plants).

Crop Rotation Intervals

Residues of FULL DECK™ in treated plant tissues may affect succeeding susceptible crops.

Plantback Restrictions: Wheat, barley, oats, rye, or corn. Do not plant any crop for which a residue tolerance is not indicated on the label for MCPA have been established.

Crop Rotation Intervals for All States except

Note: Numbers in parenthesis and † refer to footnote 1.

Rotation Crops (1)	(5)
barley, grasses, field corn, oats, sweet corn, wheat	
flax	

S

protective eyewear (goggles), drinking, chewing gum, long-sleeved shirt and long pants, Barrier Laminate, Viton, Selection 1.

the instructions for categories 1, 2, and 3.

F,G),

instructions for washables, and for

a manner that meets the requirements of (4-6)], the handler PPE

3.

if surface water is present or to avoid washwaters or rinsate nor do not apply this product

thoroughly cleaned before use. It is best to use a separate application form of vegetation. Do not use this product may injure crops. Avoid use of small diameter nozzles to temporarily inhibit seed

groundwater with mixing/loading and application of groundwater. Placement of the mixer

groundwater which may lead to very rapid permeability, or to soils containing high concentrations of aquifer. Avoid application of groundwater.



entire label before using this

drift. Only protected handlers
agency responsible for pesti-

FR part 170. This Standard
enhouses, and handlers of
ncy assistance. It also con-
protective equipment (PPE)
covered by the Worker Pro-

urs.

id that involves contact with
s; socks, chemical resistant
i, wear goggles, face shield

ainers should be opened in
more than two pallets high.
food or feed by storage or

r at an approved waste dis-
n up all spilled material with

ils other than pesticides or
e or other pesticide-related
y your state. Once cleaned,
up for recycling. To find the
ecycling Council (ACRC) at

lication equipment or a mix
icap. Shake for 10 seconds.
or 10 seconds after the flow
ng contents into application
ner upside down over appli-
in the side of the container,

pty the remaining contents
osures. Tip container on its
container on its end and tip
rinsate for later use or dis-
s into application equipment
side down over application
e side of the container, and

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (cont.)

For packages greater than 56 gallons: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

For refillable containers: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC – 1-800-424-9300.

Application Precautions

- Avoid application where proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants is likely to result in exposure to spray or spray drift.
- 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; plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in the table below for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

Application Restrictions

- Do not apply **FULL DECK™** 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, 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.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not transfer livestock from treated grazing areas (or feeding of treated hay) to sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing on an untreated pasture (or feeding of treated 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.

Crop Rotation Intervals

Residues of **FULL DECK™** in treated plant tissues, including the treated crop or weeds, which have not completely decayed may affect succeeding susceptible crops.

Plantback Restrictions: Wheat, barley, oats, rye, flax and peas treated with MCPA may be replanted with any crop specified on an MCPA label or any crop for which a residue tolerance exists for MCPA. For crops not listed on an MCPA label, or on crops for which no residue tolerances for MCPA have been established, a 1-year plantback interval must be observed.

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 Interval † (Soils greater than 2% organic matter AND rainfall more than 15 inches during 12 months following application)	Rotation Interval † (Soils less than 2% organic matter AND rainfall less than 15 inches during 12 months following application)
barley, grasses, field corn, oats, sweet corn, wheat	Anytime	Anytime
flax	120 days	120 days

(continued)

Rotation Crops (1)

canola (rapeseed), cole crops
(*Brassica species*), garden beet,
popcorn, spinach, sugarbeet, turnip

alfalfa

asparagus, grain sorghum, mint,
onions, safflower, strawberries

dry beans, soybeans, sunflowers

lentils, peas, potatoes (including potatoes
grown for seed), and broadleaf crops grown
for seed (excluding *Brassica species*)

1. A field bioassay is recommended prior to plant 12 months following application.
2. For rotation to field peas in 10.5 months, pre-tion of **FULL DECK™** and greater than 5.5 i rotation to field peas is recommended 18 mo
3. A field bioassay is also recommended prior to

Crop Rotation Intervals for California:

Rotation Crops (1)

barley, grasses, field corn,
oats, sweet corn, wheat

flax

canola (rapeseed), cole crops (*includes
Brassica species grown for seed*),
garden beet, popcorn, spinach,
sugarbeet, turnip

asparagus, grain sorghum, mint,
onions, safflower, strawberries

Alfalfa, dry beans, soybeans, sunflower

broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding
Brassica species), carrots (2), celery (2),
cotton (2), lentils, lettuce (2), melons (2),
peas, potatoes (including potatoes grown
for seed), safflower, and tomatoes (2)

1. A field bioassay is recommended prior to plant 12 months following application.
2. An 18-month crop rotation is recommended c tion interval must be observed to avoid illega
3. Crop injury and/or yield loss may occur up t these sensitive crops. See instructions above



**t.)**

remaining contents from this container. Agitate vigorously or recirculate collection system. Repeat

or any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the intent from this container into a recirculate water system. Repeat this rinsing procedure.

1-800-424-9300.

in exposure to spray or spray

of the intended rotational crop such as soil texture, soil organic matter, the treated crop and the planting method (effect on seed germination). Ideal symptoms do not occur, the intended crop; plant only a labeled

crops or other susceptible broadleaf crops, such as alfalfa, mustard, peas, potatoes, and other broadleaf crops or ornamental

leaf crop areas without first allowed to weather within less than 7 days of application to avoid injury to sensitive

are not completely decayed may

intended with any crop specified on an MCPA label, or on crops for which

on, Utah and Washington

Rotation Interval †
Soils less than 2% organic matter
AND rainfall less than 15 inches during 12 months following application)

Anytime

120 days

(continued)

Rotation Crops (1)	Rotation Interval † (Soils greater than 2% organic matter AND rainfall more than 15 inches during 12 months following application)	Rotation Interval † (Soils less than 2% organic matter AND rainfall less than 15 inches during 12 months following application)
canola (rapeseed), cole crops (<i>Brassica species</i>), garden beet, popcorn, spinach, sugarbeet, turnip	12 months	12 months
alfalfa	10.5 months	10.5 months
asparagus, grain sorghum, mint, onions, safflower, strawberries	12 months	12 months
dry beans, soybeans, sunflowers	12 months	18 months
lentils, peas, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), and broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding <i>Brassica species</i>)	18 months (2)	18 months (2,3)

1. A field bioassay is recommended prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 12 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 **FULL DECK™** and greater than 5.5 inches during the June 1 to August 31 time period following application. Otherwise rotation to field peas is recommended 18 months following application.
3. A field bioassay is also recommended prior to planting these sensitive crops. See instructions above.

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

Rotation Crops (1)	Rotation Interval † (Areas receiving greater than 18 inches of rainfall – not including irrigation)	Rotation Interval † (Areas receiving less than 18 inches of rainfall – not including irrigation)
barley, grasses, field corn, oats, sweet corn, wheat	Anytime	Anytime
flax	120 days	120 days
canola (rapeseed), cole crops (<i>includes Brassica species grown for seed</i>), garden beet, popcorn, spinach, sugarbeet, turnip	12 months	12 months
asparagus, grain sorghum, mint, onions, safflower, strawberries	12 months	12 months
Alfalfa, dry beans, soybeans, sunflower	12 months	18 months (2,3)
broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding <i>Brassica species</i>), carrots (2), celery (2), cotton (2), lentils, lettuce (2), melons (2), peas, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), safflower, and tomatoes (2)	18 months (2)	18 months (2,3)

1. A field bioassay is recommended prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 12 months following application.
2. An 18-month crop rotation is recommended due to the potential for crop injury. Note: For these crops, a minimum 12 month rotation interval must be observed to avoid illegal residues in the harvested crop.
3. Crop injury and/or yield loss may occur up to 4 years after application. A field bioassay is also recommended prior to planting these sensitive crops. See instructions above.

(continued)

† Note: The above intervals are based on average crop rotation intervals should result in adequate microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity of organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction than 15 inches average annual precipitation plus supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard

Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants: This by root uptake from treated soil. Do not apply leaf crops, including, but not limited to alfalfa, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, or soil where sensitive crops will be planted to

Residues in Plants or Manure: Do not use from animals that have grazed or consumed for grown the following season. Do not spread in land used for growing susceptible broadleaf rated or burned. Breakdown of clopyralid is enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

Avoid Movement of Treated Soil: Avoid using susceptible plants. Wind-blown dust containing twisting of leaf petioles or stems) when depositment of clopyralid on wind-blown dust, avoid irrigation or irrigate shortly after application.

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift: Spray injure susceptible crops whether dormant or a producing sprays of uniform droplet size with that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation thickening agent may be used with this product all use recommendations and precautions on

Ground Applications: To minimize spray drift equipment designed to produce large-droplet for detailed information on nozzle types, arrange only with a calibrated boom to prevent over produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray spray nozzles. Do not apply with hollow cone

Aerial Application: To minimize spray drift, potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 potential at any given speed. Application should operate temperature inversion. Spray drift from aerial application than 30 psi; by using straight-stream nozzles span of the aircraft. Spray pattern and droplet marker or appropriate drift control agents over

Do not apply under conditions of a low no wind and lower air temperature near the device or continuous smoke column released temperature inversion is indicated by layering

Spray Drift Management: Avoiding spray drift equipment-and-weather-related factors determining all these factors when making decisions drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural uses or to applications using dry form

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on
2. Nozzles must always point backward para



Rotation Interval † less than 2% organic matter AND rainfall less than 15 inches during 12 months following application)
12 months
10.5 months
12 months
18 months
18 months (2,3)

not rotate to unlisted crops prior to

the 10.5 months following applica-
tion following application. Otherwise

is above.

Washington Only

Rotation Interval † as receiving less than 18 inches airfall – not including irrigation)
Anytime
120 days
12 months
12 months
18 months (2,3)
18 months (2,3)

not rotate to unlisted crops prior to

the 18 months following applica-
tion following application. Otherwise

is above.

the 10.5 months following applica-
tion following application. Otherwise

is above.

(continued)

† **Note:** The above 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, **FULL DECK™** 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 (<2.0%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury 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 **FULL DECK™** herbicide directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with broad leaf 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. (See guidance in section entitled “Crop Rotation Intervals”.)

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-blown dust containing clopyralid may produce visible symptoms, such as epinasty (downward curving 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-blown dust, avoid treatment of powdery 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 susceptible crops whether dormant or actively growing. When applying **FULL DECK™**, use low-pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of uniform droplet size with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a considerable distance from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

Ground Applications: To minimize spray drift, apply **FULL DECK™** in a total spray volume of 8 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. Spot treatments should be applied only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

Aerial Application: To minimize spray drift, apply **FULL DECK™** 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 3/4 the rotor or wing span of the aircraft. Spray pattern and droplet size distribution can be evaluated by applying sprays containing a water soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used.

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

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

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

Where states have more stringent regula-

The applicator should be familiar with an
IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

Importance of Droplet Size: The most
strategy is to apply the largest droplets t
but will not prevent drift if applications at
and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to
droplets.

Pressure – Use the lower spray pressur
canopy penetration. When higher flow ra

Number of nozzles – Use the minimum

Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles
than other orientations. Significant deflec

Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is
duce larger droplets. Consider using low-
nozzle types.

Boom Length – For some use patterns,
may further reduce drift without reducing

Application: Applications should not be
height is required for aircraft safety. Maki
and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications
downwind edges of the field, the applicat
adjustment distance should increase, wit

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between w
determine drift potential at any given spe
sion potential. Note: Local terrain can int
they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When m
compensate for evaporation. Droplet eva

Temperature Inversions: Applications
ture inversions restrict vertical air mixing,
move in unpredictable directions due to i
by increasing temperature with altitude a
begin to form as the sun sets and often
however, if ground fog is not present, a t
craft smoke generator. Smoke that forms
of inversion conditions, while smoke that

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should c
bodies of water, known habitat for threat
from the sensitive areas).

Sprayer Clean-Out: To avoid injury to
before re-using to apply any other chemi

1. Rinse and flush application equipmen
treatment area or in non-cropland are
2. During the second rinse, add 1 qt of
system so that all internal surfaces are
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tar
4. Rinse the system twice with clean wa
5. Remove nozzles and screens and clea

practices. Observance of recommended **ECK™** is dissipated in the soil by micro-including soil moisture, temperature and is of low organic matter (<2.0%) and less rning or removal of plant residues, sup-

ts directly through foliage and indirectly pray drift to come in contact with broad tuce, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, ile broadleaf crops or ornamental plants sd "Crop Rotation Intervals".)

ated areas, or manure or bedding straw ching, where susceptible plants may be red forage or hay from treated areas on ant residues should be evenly incorpo-arm, moist soil conditions and may be

ay be moved or blown to areas contain-such as epinasty (downward curving or / is unlikely. To minimize potential move- until soil has been settled by rainfall or

y that may not be visible, may severely use low-pressure equipment capable of weather conditions, fine spray droplets e treatment area. A drift control or spray potential for spray drift. If used, follow

if 8 or more gallons per acre using spray ment manufacturer's recommendations sure. Spot treatments should be applied es no greater than is necessary to pro-a uniformly overlapping pattern between roduce a fine-droplet spray.

3 or more gallons per acre. Drift poten- size and equipment type, determine drift nd direction and high potential for tem- pray at spray boom pressure no greater om no longer than 3/4 the rotor or wing j sprays containing a water soluble dye al flagging devices may also be used.

re inversion is characterized by little or noke generated by an aircraft mounted rection and velocity of air movement. A ttle or no lateral movement.

i the applicator. The interaction of many and the grower are responsible for con- ts must be followed to avoid off-target ot apply to forestry applications, public

he wingspan or 90% of rotor width. vnwards more than 45 degrees.

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information**:

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

Controlling Droplet Size

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2–10 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 inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

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

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

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

Sprayer Clean-Out: To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply **FULL DECK™** should be thoroughly cleaned before re-using to apply any other chemicals.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly at least 3 times with water after use. Dispose of rinse water by application to treatment area or in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. During the second rinse, add 1 qt of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15–20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Remove nozzles and screens and clean separately.



Mixing Instructions

1. Fill spray tank with water equal to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume and start agitation.
2. Add the required amount of **FULL DECK™**.
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 MCPA, fluroxypyr or clopyralid is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. 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.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mixing Restrictions:

- Do not exceed listed application rates. Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages 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. (See instructions for Sprayer Clean-Out.)

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of **FULL DECK™** and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jells, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Tank Mixing Instructions: Fill spray tank with water to 1/2 to 3/4 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 **FULL DECK™** and other emulsifiable concentrates and any solutions.

Finish filling 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

WHEAT (including Durum), BARLEY, OATS

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.** If foliage is wet at the time of application, control may be decreased. Applications of **FULL DECK™** herbicide are rainfast within 6 hours after application. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply when the majority of the basal leaves have emerged from the soil up to bud stage. For suppression of volunteer potatoes, apply before potato plants are 6 inches tall. **Do not apply FULL DECK™ after the crop has reached the F9 stage. Do not use if cereal crop is underseeded with a legume.**

Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity: Herbicidal activity of **FULL DECK™** is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum activity requires active plant growth. The temperature range for optimum herbicidal activity is 55°F to 75°F. Reduced activity will occur when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Frost before application (3 days) or shortly after (3 days) may reduce weed control and crop tolerance.

Restrictions:

Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest forage. Do not apply more than 1.7 pints per acre of **FULL DECK™**.
Preharvest Interval: Do not apply closer than 14 days

Application Rates: Generally, application rates at the of susceptible weed species. For less sensitive species, conditions such as drought or extreme temperatures, de will be needed. Weeds in fallow land or other areas wh for control or suppression.

Broadcast Application Rates:

(Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes following t

Weed Size or Species (1)	
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall (2)	
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining; dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes	
Volunteer potatoes	

1. See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a
2. A rate of 1.0 pints per acre will provide satisfactory co types). However, when conditions for control are less pints per acre will provide more consistent control of sistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 1.0 to 1. populations (see "Management of Kochia Biotypes" i

Spray Coverage: Use sufficient spray volume to provid less than 3 gallons of total spray volume per acre. For b or more per acre. As vegetative canopy and weed densit rol. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment design "Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants."

Adjuvants: Generally, this product does not require the tion of an adjuvant may optimize herbicidal activity whe under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humid

Use with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions: **FUI** however, if liquid fertilizer solutions are to be applied wit ing. Jar tests are particularly important when a new batc tank mixture ingredients or concentrations are changed desired order and proportions) into a clear glass jar bef help obtain and maintain a uniform spray solution during pare with jar test agitation. For best results, liquid fertiliz with water and add to the liquid fertilizer/water mixture v prepared while maintaining continuous agitation.

Advisory: Foliar-applied liquid fertilizers, used as a carri

Restrictions:

Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 7 days of application.

Do not apply more than 1.7 pints per acre of **FULL DECK™** per growing season.

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

Application Rates: Generally, application rates at the lower end of the 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.

Broadcast Application Rates:

(Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes following table.)

Weed Size or Species (1)	Application Rate (pt/acre)	Maximum MCPA a.e. lbs/acre Based on Application Rate
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall (2)	1.0	0.310
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining; dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes	1.0–1.5	0.46
Volunteer potatoes	1.0–1.5	0.46

1. See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.
2. A rate of 1.0 pints 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 up to 1.5 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 1.0 to 1.5 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).

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: **FULL DECK™** is compatible with most non-pressurized liquid fertilizer solutions; however, if liquid fertilizer solutions are to be applied with **FULL DECK™**, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to mixing. Jar tests are particularly important when a new batch of fertilizer 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 components (in the desired order and proportions) into a clear glass jar before mixing in the spray tank. Use of a compatibility aid such as Blendex 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 **FULL DECK™** with water and add to the liquid fertilizer/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 **FULL DECK™**, can cause yellowing or leaf burn of crop foliage.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed –

Weeds C	
alfalfa, volunteer (from seed)	cross, hoary
artichoke, Jerusalem (1)	croton
beans, volunteer	daisy, oxeye
bedstraw (cleavers) (2)	dandelion
bindweed (seedling)	(perennial & seedling)
buckwheat, wild (3)	dock, seedling
burcucumber	flixweed
burdock, common	flax, volunteer
buttercup	fleabane, hairy
canola (volunteer)	galinsoga
chamomile, false	grape species
chamomile, mayweed (dogfennel)	groundcherry
chickweed	groundsel, common
clover, black medic	hawksbeard, narrowleaf
clover, hop	hawkweed, orange
clover, red	hawkweed, yellow
clover, sweet	hemp dogbane
clover, white	horseweed
cocklebur, common (1)	jimsonweed (1)
coffeeweed	knapweed, diffuse
cornflower (bachelor button)	knapweed, spotted
	knotweed

† Suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed degree of weed control and duration of effect may be before, during and after treatment.

1. For best control, apply up to 5 leaf stage of growth
2. For best control, apply in the 1–4 leaf "whorl" stage
3. For best control, apply in the 1–3 leaf stage of growth
4. Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.
5. For best control or suppression, apply at the 2–4 leaf stage
6. For best control or suppression, apply from rose stage

Perennial weeds: **FULL DECK™** will control the long control). At higher use rates shown on this label following application; however, plant response may vary.

Management of Kochia Biotypes: Research has shown that kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to **FULL DECK™**. Application of **FULL DECK™** at rates below 1.0 pints per acre may not provide adequate control in all field.

Best Resistance Management Practices: Extend grain production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus and Hill counties) and control of dicamba tolerant kochia in these counties. **FULL DECK™** use of **FULL DECK™** should be rotated with other herbicides to preserve the utility of **FULL DECK™**.

Spot Treatments: To prevent misapplication, it is recommended to use hand sprayers according to directions provided.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held sprayers may be used at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. The amount of **FULL DECK™** (fl oz or ml) corresponding amount of **FULL DECK™** required for larger areas, square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3,500 sq ft is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in



ing of grain and straw.
for young, succulent growth is more difficult (plant stress or rates within the rate range generally require higher rates

Maximum MCPA a.e. lbs/acre on Application Rate
0.310
0.46
0.46

sed.
(including ALS resistant biotypes, a rate of up to 1.5 gal kochia will be more control of dicamba tolerant kochia ve).

n. Do not broadcast apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons obtain equivalent weed control, follow precautions under

d control. However, the addition of lower carrier volumes, (b) kochia.

ized liquid fertilizer solutions; should be made prior to mixer source changes, or when the spray components (in the aid such as Blendex may not must be vigorous to combine. Premix FULL DECK™ the spray the same day it is

af burn of crop foliage.

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

Weeds Controlled			Weeds Suppressed †
alfalfa, volunteer (from seed)	criss, hoary	kochia (4)	purslane, common
artichoke, Jerusalem (1)	croton	lambsquarters	ragweed, common (1)
beans, volunteer	daisy, oxeye	lentils, volunteer	ragweed, giant (1)
bedstraw (cleavers) (2)	dandelion	lettuce, prickly	salsify, meadow
bindweed (seedling)	(perennial & seedling)	locoweed, Lambert	(goatsbeard)
buckwheat, wild (3)	dock, seedling	locoweed, white	shepherds-purse
burcucumber	flixweed	London rocket	sicklepod
burdock, common	flax, volunteer	mallow, common	sorrel, red
buttercup	fleabane, hairy	mallow, Venice	sowthistle,
canola (volunteer)	galinsoga	marshelder (1)	annual & perennial
chamomile, false	grape species	morningglory	starthistle, yellow
chamomile, mayweed	groundcherry	mustard species	sunflower (1)
(dogfennel)	groundsels, common	nettle, burning	teasel, common
chickweed	hawksbeard, narrowleaf	nightshade, black (5)	thisle, bull
clover, black medic	hawkweed, orange	nightshade, cutleaf (5)	thisle, Canada (6)
clover, hop	hawkweed, yellow	nightshade, hairy (5)	thisle, musk
clover, red	hemp dogbane	peas, volunteer	velvetleaf
clover, sweet	horseweed	pennycress, field	vetch
clover, white	jimsonweed (1)	pigweed	whitebush
cocklebur, common (1)	knapweed, diffuse	pineappleweed	wild carrot
coffeeweed	knapweed, spotted	plantain, buckhorn (seedling)	wild radish
cornflower (bachelor button)	knotweed	puncturevine	

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

1. For best control, apply up to 5 leaf stage of growth.
2. For best control, apply in the 1–4 leaf “whorl” stage of growth.
3. For best control, apply in the 1–3 leaf stage of growth, before vining.
4. Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes. Best control is achieved when weeds are at least 1 inch tall.
5. For best control or suppression, apply at the 2–4 leaf stage of growth.
6. For best control or suppression, apply from rosette to bud (pre-flower) stage of growth.

Perennial weeds: FULL DECK™ will control the initial top growth and inhibit regrowth during the season of application (season-long control). At higher use rates shown on this label, FULL DECK™ may cause a reduction in shoot regrowth in the season following application; however, plant response may be inconsistent due to inherent variability in shoot regrowth from perennial root systems.

Management of Kochia Biotypes: Research has suggested that many biotypes of kochia can occur within a single field. While kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to FULL DECK™, all will be suppressed or controlled by the 1.0 pint per acre labeled rate. Application of FULL DECK™ at rates below the 1.0 pint per acre rate can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

Best Resistance Management Practices: Extensive populations of dicamba tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). For optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia in these counties, FULL DECK™ is recommended at a minimum rate of 1.0 pints per acre. In addition, use of FULL DECK™ should be rotated with products that do not contain dicamba to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of FULL DECK™ for control of dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes.

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 FULL DECK™ (fl oz or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 10 or more gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of FULL DECK™ 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 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

1 fl oz = 29:6 (30) ml

Amount per gallon
1.0 pt/acre
0.43 fl oz (11 ml)

SELECTIVE SPRAYING

NOTE – When using on grains - do not forage or use except for small underseeded grains, use at least water per acre for aerial application.

Grasses Grown for Seed – Use 1/2 to 1.0 pints rate where weed stands are heavy. In established after grass has tilled.

Application timing: Apply to established grasses may be treated from the 2 true leaf stage to can result in increased potential for injury. Do not growing, but before weeds are 4 inches tall or vire may be made after grass seed is fully developed. than 8 inches tall may result in less consistent control thisle after the majority of basal leaves have emerged.

RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply more than 2 pints per acre per year. val of 21 days.

- **Grazing restrictions:** There are no grazing restrictions.
- **Harvest restrictions:** Do not harvest grass for
- **Slaughter restrictions:** Meat animals must be

NOTE: For weed control in grasses, repeat treatment may be temporarily injured or killed. In some areas by the treatment.





otes below.

1 fl oz = 29:6 (30) ml

Weeds Suppressed †
alfalfa, volunteer (from perennial plants)
buffalobur (5)
canola, volunteer
Chinese thornapple
devilsclaw
dock, (perennial)
fiddleneck
field horsetail
filaree
knapweed, Russian
knotweed
ladysthumb (5)
malva
marestail
oxalis
plantain, buckhorn (perennial)
potato, volunteer
smartweed
smartweed, ladysthumb (5)
spurge, prostrate
thistle, Russian
wormwood, biennial

mpared to untreated areas. The
verage, and growing conditions

st 1 inch tall.

season of application (season-
shoot regrowth in the season
ot regrowth from perennial root

occur within a single field. While
by the 1.0 pint per acre labeled
more tolerant biotypes within a

been identified in certain small
e of Montana). For optimal con-
of 1.0 pints per acre. In addition,
selection pressure. Use of these

only with a calibrated boom or

en to apply the spray uniformly
an area of 1,000 sq ft. Mix the
allons of spray. To calculate the
to be treated in "thousands" of
÷ 1,000 = 3.5). An area of 1000

Amount per gallon of spray to Equal Specified Broadcast Rate	
1.0 pt/acre	1.5 pt/acre
0.43 fl oz (11 ml)	0.56 fl oz (16 ml)

SELECTIVE SPRAYING

NOTE – When using on grains - do not forage or graze dairy and meat animals on treated areas within seven days of slaughter. Also, except for small underseeded grains, use at least 10 gallons of water per acre for ground application and at least 1 to 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial application.

Grasses Grown for Seed – Use 1/2 to 1.0 pints per acre in 1 to 50 gallons of water by air or ground sprayer application. Use higher rate where weed stands are heavy. In established grasses, apply in Spring before head comes into boot stage and on seedling grass after grass has tillered.

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 tolerated. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 4 inches tall or vining. 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 control. Post-harvest treatments in the fall may be made to actively growing Canada thistle after the majority of basal leaves have emerged.

RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply more than 2 pints per acre per year. Do not apply more than 2 applications per year with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days.

- **Grazing restrictions:** There are no grazing restrictions for lactating or non-lactating dairy animals.
- **Harvest restrictions:** Do not harvest grass 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.

NOTE: For weed control in grasses, repeat treatment may be needed for less susceptible weeds. White clover and other legumes may be temporarily injured or killed. In some areas, bent, buffalo, carpet, centipede, dichondra and St. Augustine may also be injured by the treatment.

CONDITION AND LIMITAT

Read the Conditions of Sale – Warranty ; terms are not acceptable, return the pro

The directions on this label are believed to be the crop to which the product is applied may ure to follow the label directions or good app (the "Company") or seller. In addition, failure t The Company warrants that this product con referred to in the directions for use subject to consistent with applicable law, the Company cerning the product, including no implied wa shall be implied by law.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, th dling or use of this product shall be limited to,

1. Refund of the purchase price paid by buyer
2. Replacement of the product used

To the extent allowed by law, the Company si indirect, incidental, or consequential damages Company and the seller offer this product and of warranty, liability and remedies.

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rate
oz/acre
16 oz (16 ml)

within seven days of slaughter. Also, application and at least 1 to 5 gallons of

and sprayer application. Use higher nozzle boot stage and on seedling grass

boot stage. New grass seed plantings in the boot stage and beyond should be avoided. Apply when weeds are actively growing or kochia, a preharvest treatment after, or treatment of kochia greater than 100 lbs/acre made to actively growing Canada

with a minimum retreatment interval

of 30 days before slaughter.

3. White clover and other legumes and St. Augustine may also be injured

CONDITIONS OF SALE – LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES

Read the Conditions of Sale – Warranty and Limitations of Liability and Remedies before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product, unopened, and the full purchase price will be refunded.

The directions on this label are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. Insufficient control of pests and/or injury to the crop to which the product is applied may result from the occurrence of extraordinary or unusual weather conditions or the failure to follow the label directions or good application practices, all of which are beyond the control of Helena Chemical Company (the "Company") or seller. In addition, failure to follow label directions may cause injury to crops, animals, man or the environment. The Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use subject to the factors noted above which are beyond the control of the Company. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Company makes no other warranties or representations of any kind, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose, and no such warranty shall be implied by law.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product shall be limited to, at Helena Chemical Company's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of the purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of the product used

To the extent allowed by law, the Company shall not be liable and any and all claims against the Company are waived for special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages or expense of any nature, including, but not limited to, loss of profits or income. The Company and the seller offer this product and the buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitation of warranty, liability and remedies.

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For control of annual and perennial legume and grasses grown for seed

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

MCPA: 2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid*
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloropyridin-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl)methyl 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylate**

INERT INGREDIENTS

TOTAL

Acid Equivalents

* - Isomer Specific AOAC Method, Equivalent to: *

** - Fluroxypyr: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridin-2-yl)pyridin-2-yl)methyl 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylate

*** - Clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid

KEEP OFF
W

**Si usted no entiende la etiqueta,
(If you do not understand the label, see the attached card.)**

If in eyes:	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and thoroughly with water. Continue rinsing eye. Call a poison center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	Immediately call a poison center or doctor for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything by mouth to someone who is unconscious or has seizures. Do not give anyone alcohol or caffeine.
If on skin or clothing:	Take off contaminated clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation occurs, stop use and get medical attention.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Have the product container and label available when you call a poison center or doctor for treatment advice.
FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL 1-800-4-A-PESTICIDE

See Attached Card

EPA Reg. No. 5905-590

EPA Est. No.: First letters of product batch code

HELENA
225 SCHILLING BOULEVARD

Job #65739

RANTY MEDIES

before using this product. If the
e will be refunded.

icient control of pests and/or injury to
nusual weather conditions or the fail-
control of Helena Chemical Company
ps, animals, man or the environment.
and is reasonably fit for the purpose
control of the Company. To the extent
of any kind, express or implied, con-
cular purpose, and no such warranty

ly cause of action relating to the han-
the following:

the Company are waived for special,
ited to, loss of profits or income. The
going conditions of sale and limitation



Herbicide Miscible Concentrate

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and oats not underseeded with a legume and grasses grown for seed.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

MCPA: 2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid*	25.94%
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid,1-methylheptyl ester**	10.02%
Clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid***	6.00%

INERT INGREDIENTS	58.04%
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TOTAL	100.00%
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Acid Equivalents

* - Isomer Specific AOAC Method, Equivalent to: *2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid - 25.94%, 2.48 lbs/gal.

** - Fluroxypyr: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid - 6.95% (0.66 lb/gal)

*** - Clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid - 6.0% (0.57 lb/gal)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING / AVISO

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

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.
If swallowed:	Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing:	Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: 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: 1-800-424-9300.

See Attached Booklet for Precautionary Statements and Use Directions

EPA Reg. No. 5905-590

AD 022113

EPA Est. No.: First letters of product batch code indicate producing establishment. 5905-AR-1=WA • 5905-GA-1=CG • 5905-IA-1=DI • 5905-CA-1=KC

Manufactured For
HELENA CHEMICAL COMPANY
225 SCHILLING BOULEVARD, SUITE 300 • COLLIERVILLE, TENNESSEE 38017