Aminopyralid	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
Fluroxypyr	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

Amifa

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum)

Active Ingredients:	**% w/w**
Aminopyralid, Triisopropanolammonium salt: Triisopropanolammonium salt of 2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-	1.92%
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: [(4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy] acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester	20.22%
Other Ingredients	77.86%
Total	**100.00%**

Contains Petroleum Distillates

Acid Equivalents:

aminopyralid: (2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-) - 1.0% (0.085 lb./gal.)

fluroxypyr: [(4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]acetic acid - 14.03% (1.2 lbs./gal.)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO

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 or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed: Immediately call Poison Control or a doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a Poison Control or doctor. Do not give **any** liquid to the person. 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 or doctor for treatment advice.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control center (1-800-222-1222) or doctor, or going for treatment.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to label booklet under "**Agricultural Use Requirements**" in the "**Directions for Use**" section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

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

Produced For:

Sharda USA LLC (S U)

P.O. Box 640
Hockessin DE 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-254

EPA Est. No. CS 70815-GA-001; MA 83411-MN-001; MC 89332-GA-001; SC 39578-TX-001; TX 07401-TX-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER

Corrosive. Causes Irreversible Eye Damage. Harmful If Swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

Applicator and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, or Viton ≥ 14 mils.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washable 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 Protections Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticide [40 CFR 170.607 (d-f)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- 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 reusing.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 washwater.

Groundwater Advisory

Aminopyralid is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow. Users are advised not to apply aminopyralid where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability (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.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching both surface water and aquatic sediment via runoff for several months after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of aminopyralid from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Non-Target Organism Advisory

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

Irrigation Water Statement

Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. To avoid injury to crops or other desirable plants, do not treat or allow spray drift or run-off to fall onto banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not apply to snow or frozen ground.

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 48 hours.

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, or Viton ≥ 14 mils.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Use **AMIFA** herbicide for selective control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum).

Not for use on wheat underseeded with a legume.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **AMIFA** is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **AMIFA** and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

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

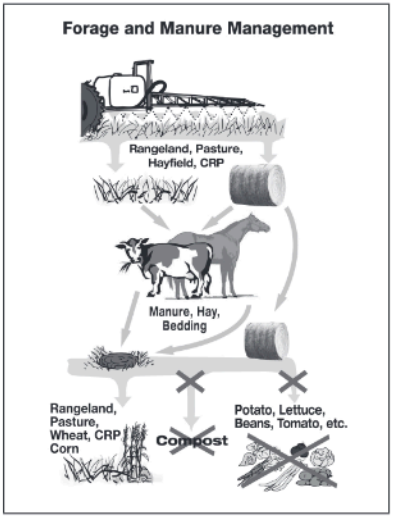
- Rotate the use of **AMIFA** or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weed), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plant mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Avoid application where proximity of crops or other desirable plants is likely to result in exposure to spray or spray drift.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply **AMIFA** directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with, broadleaf crops or other broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, alfalfa, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugarbeets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season.
- In South Dakota, use of **AMIFA** is limited to counties west of the Missouri River.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- To avoid crop injury, do not apply to fields with saturated soils.
- **Maximum Application Rate:** The total amount of **AMIFA** applied broadcast or as a spot treatment per year, must not exceed 14 fl oz **AMIFA** (0.009 lb. of a.i. aminopyralid and 0.131 lb. of a.i. fluroxypyr) per acre per growing season.
- **Maximum Single Application Rate:** The total amount of **AMIFA** applied broadcast or as a spot treatment, must not exceed 10 fl oz **AMIFA** (0.0066 lb. of a.i. aminopyralid and 0.094 lb. of a.i. fluroxypyr) per acre per application.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Do not transfer livestock** following consumption of treated straw to sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 3 days consumption of feeding of untreated forage. If livestock are transferred within less than 3 days of eating untreated forage, urine and manure may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- **Off-site Compost and Animal Feeding/Bedding:** This product is persistent and may be present in treated plant materials for months to years after application.
  - o Do not use, sell or transport treated plant materials or manure from animals that have grazed on treated plant materials off-site for compost distribution or for use as animal bedding/feed for 18 months after application. Treated plant materials can be recycled onsite or left in the field to decompose.
  - o Manure from animals that have grazed or eaten forage or hay harvested from treated areas within the previous three days may only be applied to the fields where the following crops will be grown: pasture grasses, grass grown from seed, wheat and corn.
  - o Animals that have been fed **AMIFA**-treated forage must be fed forage free of aminopyralid and fluroxypyr for at least 3 days before movement to an area where manure may be collected, or sensitive crops are grown, and before they are moved off the treated property.
  - o For more information on how to manage aminopyralid treated materials and to prevent aminopyralid from contaminating compost please visit https//www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/registration-review-pyridine-and-pyrimidine-herbicides.
- **Forage and Manure Management:**



Warning: Do not move treated plant materials or manure from animals who have grazed on treated plant materials to sites where manure may be collected or sensitive crops are grown.

CROP ROTATION INTERVALS

- Residues of **AMIFA** in treated plant tissues, including the treated crop or weeds, which have not completely decayed may affect succeeding crops. The intervals in the table below are based on average annual precipitation, regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of specified crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, **AMIFA** is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent upon 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. In South Dakota, use of **AMIFA** is limited to counties west of the Missouri River.

Rotation Crops	Rotational Interval (Months)
Grasses, wheat (including durum)	0
Barley, field corn, grain sorghum, millet, oats, rye, sweet corn, triticale	4
Canola (rapeseed), flax, mustard, popcorn	9
Alfalfa, dry bean, soybean, safflower, sunflower, sugarbeet, potato	18
Chickpea, field pea, lentil	30 (1)
Crops not listed	30 (1)

(1) A field bioassay is required prior to planting any broadleaf crop that is not listed in the table above under **Rotation Crops**. Do not rotate to unlisted crops for at least 30 months after applications.

Field Bioassay Instructions: In a representative section of a field 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 before 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 may be planted. If herbicidal activity is observed, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in the table above for which the rotational interval has clearly been cleared.

AVOIDING INJURY TO NON-TARGET PLANTS

This product can affect broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. Do not apply **AMIFA** 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. (See guidance in section entitled **Crop Rotation Intervals**.)

Residues in Plants or Manure: Do not use plant residues, including 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 plants may be grown the following season. Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas on land used for growing broadleaf crops. To promote herbicidal decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated or burned. Breakdown of aminopyralid 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 desirable plants. Wind-blown dust containing aminopyralid may produce visible symptoms, such as epinasty (downward curving or twisting of leaf petioles or stems) when deposited on plants; however, serious injury is unlikely. To minimize potential movement of aminopyralid 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 crops whether dormant or actively growing. When applying **AMIFA**, use low-pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of uniform droplet size with a minimum of medium or coarser 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 rates and precautions on the product label.

Ground Applications: To minimize spray drift, apply **AMIFA** in a total spray volume of 8 gallons or more per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's directions 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 **AMIFA** in a total spray volume of 3 gallons or more per acre. Drift potential is lowest between wind speed 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.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select a nozzle and pressure combination that delivers a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11 - 15 miles per hour, applicators must use 3/4 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- For applications on pastures and rangeland, do not release spray at a height greater than 4 ft above the ground. For all other uses, do not release spray at a height greater than 3 ft above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select a nozzle and pressure combination that delivers a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Sprayer Applications:

- Applicators are required to select a nozzle and pressure combination that delivers a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

- An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. If applying at wind speeds less than 3mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

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 **AMIFA**.

3. 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 through mixing of each spray ingredient before adding the next. If allowed to stand after mixing, agitate spray mixture before use.

TANK MIXING

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for uses and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. 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 fluroxypyr or aminopyralid is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. Use as directed in the **Direction for Use** section of the tank mix partner. When tank mixing with 2,4-D, users should make certain that the crop has reached the minimum growth stage for application (4-leaf with 3 - 4 tillers). Applications of 2,4-D made prior to the 4-leaf, tillering stage of growth can result in crop injury.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

- For products packaged in water soluble packaging, do not tank mix with product 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 **Sprayer Clean-out** instructions).
- Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of **AMIFA** 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, gels, 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 **AMIFA** and other emulsifiable concentrates and any solutions.

Finish filled 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.

Use with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions: AMIFA is compatible with most non-pressurized liquid fertilizer solution; however, if liquid fertilizer solutions are to be applied with **AMIFA**, 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 United or Complex 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 **AMIFA** 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 **AMIFA**, can cause yellowing or leaf burn of crop foliage.

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 to 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.

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. If foliage is wet at the time of application, control may be decreased. Application of **AMIFA** are rainfast within 1 hour after application.

Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity

Herbicidal activity of **AMIFA** 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.

Application Rates

Generally, application rates at the lower end of the specified rate range will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of weed species and biotypes of kochia resistant to ALS herbicides. For less sensitive species, perennials, biotypes of kochia tolerant to dicamba herbicides, 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.

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**.

Spot Treatments

To prevent misapplication, apply spot treatments 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 1000 sq ft. Mix the amount of **AMIFA** (fl oz or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 gallon or more of spray. To calculate the amount of **AMIFA** 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 3500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3500 + 1000 = 3.5). An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Amount of AMIFA per gallon of Spray to Equal Specified Broadcast Rate	
10.5 fl oz/acre	**14 fl oz/acre**
0.25 fl oz (7.5 ml)	0.33 fl oz (10 ml)

1 fl oz = 29.6 (30) ml

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED

Broadleaf Weed Control and Management Practices

Management of Kochia Biotypes: Research has demonstrated that many of kochia can occur within a single field. While Kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to **AMIFA**, all known biotypes will be suppressed or controlled by the 14 fl oz per acre labeled rate. Application of **AMIFA** at rates below the 14 fl oz 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, fallow, and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). Apply **AMIFA** at a rate 14 fl oz per acre for the control of dicamba tolerant Kochia biotypes. In addition, use of **AMIFA** should be rotated with products that do not contain dicamba to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of **AMIFA** for control of dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes. Do not use less than 14 fl oz of **AMIFA** per acre for control of known dicamba tolerant biotypes of kochia.

Weeds Suppressed: Weed suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduction population or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. 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.

Effect on Perennial Weeds: AMIFA will suppress the initial top growth and inhibit regrowth during the season of application. At higher use rates shown on this label, **AMIFA** 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.

Weeds Controlled		Weeds Suppressed
Bedstraw (cleavers) (2)	Mallow, Venice	bindweed, field
Buckwheat, wild (3)	Marshelder (1)	buffalobur (1)
Chamomile, false (scentless)	Morningglory	canola, volunteer
Chamomile, mayweed (dogfennel)	Nightshade, black (1)	field horsetail
Chickweed	Nightshade, cutleaf (1)	knotweed
Cocklebur, common (1)	Nightshade, Eastern black (1)	ladysthumb (1)
Dock, curly	Nightshade, hairy (1)	mallow, common
Flax, volunteer	Peas, volunteer	mustard species
Grape species	Puncturevine	pennycress, field
Hemp dogbane	Ragweed, common (1)	pigweed species
Horseweed (marestail)	Ragweed, giant (1)	potato, volunteer
Kochia (4)	Sowthistle, annual	smartweed, green (1)
Lambsquarters, common (1)	Sunflower (1)	sowthistle, perennial (5)
Lentils, volunteer	Velvetleaf	thistle, Canada (5)
Lettuce, prickly	Wormwood, biennial	thistle, Russian

(1) For best control or suppression, apply up to the 2 to 4 leaf stage of growth.
(2) For best control, apply in the 1 to 4 whorl stage of growth.
(3) For best control, apply in the 1 to 3 leaf stage of growth, before vining.
(4) Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes up to 8 inches tall. Best control is achieved when weeds are at least 1 inch tall. Refer to **Broadcast Application Rates** table for additional information.
(5) For best control or suppression, apply from rosette to bud (pre-flower) stage of growth.

WHEAT (INCLUDING DURUM)

Application Timing: Apply as a broadcast postemergence spray to actively growing wheat for the 3 leaf growth stage up to early jointing stage (Zadoks 30) for control of listed broadleaf weeds. Apply when weeds are actively growing and at specified growth stages. For best activity on perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply when the majority of the basal leaves have emerged from the soil up to bud stage. Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled.

Application may be timed to control later-emerging weeds when wheat is between early joint and second node stage (Zadoks 32); however, do not apply unless the risk of injury is acceptable. Factors which can influence crop tolerance at later application stages include inaccurate determination of crop growth stage, tank mix partners or environmental factors. Do not apply after the second node stage.

Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, and following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. **Do not use this product if the cereal crop is underseeded with a legume.**

Spot Application: Spot applications may be made; however, to prevent over-application spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See instructions for **Spot Treatments** in **Application Directions** section.

Broadcast Application Rates:

Weed Size or Kochia Biotype (1)	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)
Broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall, including ALS resistant kochia biotypes (2)	10.5
Broadleaf weed seedling less than 8 inches tall or vining; dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes (3)	14

(1) See **Weeds Controlled** or **Suppressed** section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.
(2) A rate of 10.5 fl oz per acre will provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall, excluding dicamba tolerant biotypes. Control of small kochia will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. Do not use less than 10.5 fl oz of **AMIFA** per acre for control of kochia.
(3) A minimum rate of 14 fl oz per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see **Best Resistance Management Practices** in the **Broadleaf Weeds Controlled** section above).

Tank Mixtures for Wheat (Including Durum)

AMIFA may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products registered for postemergence application in wheat. See **Tank Mixing Precautions** under **Mixing Instructions**. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. When tank mixing with 2,4-D, users should make certain that the crop has reached the minimum growth stage for application (4-leaf with 3 - 4 tillers). Applications of 2,4-D made prior to the 4-leaf, tillering stage of growth can result in crop injury. 2,4-D amine may provide better crop tolerance than 2,4-D ester.

The following broadleaf and grass herbicide tank mix partners are specified to improve control of certain weed species:

Tank Mix Partner	Weed Species
2,4-D ester or amine	Mustard, pigweed, Canada thistle, Russian thistle, field bindweed
MCPA ester or amine	Mustard
Thifensulfuron	Mustard, pigweed, Russian thistle
Tribenuron-methyl	Mustard, Canada thistle, Russian thistle
Metsulfuron	Mustard, pigweed, Russian thistle
Pinoxaden	Wild oats, green foxtail, yellow foxtail, Persian darnel
Pinoxaden + MCPA ester	Wild oats, green foxtail, yellow foxtail, Persian darnel, other broadleaf weeds
Clodinafop-propargyl	Wild oats, green foxtail, yellow foxtail, Persian darnel
Clodinafop-propargyl + MCPA	Wild oats, green foxtail, yellow foxtail, Persian darnel, other broadleaf weeds
Propoxycarbazone-sodium	Brome species, cheat
Propoxycarbazone-sodium + MCPA amine	Brome species, cheat, other broadleaf weeds
Propoxycarbazone-sodium and Mesosulfuron-methyl	Brome species, cheat, Italian ryegrass
Propoxycarbazone-sodium and Mesosulfuron-methyl + MCPA amine	Brome species, cheat, Italian ryegrass, other broadleaf weeds
Pyroxsulam	Brome species, cheat, Italian ryegrass, wild oat
Pyroxsulam + MCPA	Brome species, cheat, Italian ryegrass, wild oat, other broadleaf weeds

Restrictions:

- Do not tank mix **AMIFA** with Osprey™ (EPA Reg# 264-802 and a.i. Mesosulfuron-methyl) or Osprey + MCPA.
- There are no restrictions on grazing following application of **AMIFA** at labeled rates.
- Do not apply more than 14 fl oz (0.009 lb. of a.i. Aminopyralid and 0.131 lb. of a.i. fluroxypyr) per acre of **AMIFA** per growing season.
- Do not apply more than 10 fl oz (0.0066 lb. of a.i. Aminopyralid and 0.094 lb. of a.i. fluroxypyr) acre of **AMIFA** per application.
- Do not apply more than once per growing season.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 14 days of harvest for hay or within 50 days of harvest for grain and straw.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: If this product is exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the active ingredient may crystallize and settle out of solution. Under these conditions the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated well to dissolve any crystallized material prior to use.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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 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 and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Container Handling: Refillable container. 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% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

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Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Sharda USA LLC, warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Sharda USA LLC MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories) shall be limited to, at Sharda USA LLC's election, one of the following:

(1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product brought, or

(2) Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent permitted by law, Sharda USA LLC shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Sharda USA LLC is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Sharda USA LLC be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or vernal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Sharda USA LLC or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

OPEN HERE

Aminopyralid	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
Fluroxypyr	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

Amifa

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum)

Active Ingredients:	**% w/w**
Aminopyralid, Triisopropanolammonium salt:	
Triisopropanolammonium salt of 2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-	1.92%
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester:	
[(4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy] acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester	20.22%
Other Ingredients	77.86%
Total	**100.00%**

Contains Petroleum Distillates

Acid Equivalents:

aminopyralid: (2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-) - 1.0% (0.085 lb./gal.)

fluroxypyr: [(4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]acetic acid - 14.03% (1.2 lbs./gal.)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO

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 or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed: Immediately call Poison Control or a doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a Poison Control or doctor. Do not give **any** liquid to the person. 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 or doctor for treatment advice.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control center (1-800-222-1222) or doctor, or going for treatment.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS - HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS - DANGER - Corrosive. Causes Irreversible Eye Damage. Harmful If Swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

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 washwater.

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.

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Refer to inside of label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

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

Produced For: Sharda USA LLC, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-254 **EPA Est. No.** CS **70815-GA-001;** MA **83411-MN-001;** MC **89332-GA-001;** SC **39578-TX-001;** TX **07401-TX-001**

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: 2.5 Gals.* ☐ **265 Gals.**

*** Unless alternate checked**