THIFENSULFURON-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
TRIBENURON-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

AUDIT® 9:1

HERBICIDE

Water Dispersible Granule

For Use on Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Fallow and as a Pre-Plant or Post-Harvest Burndown Herbicide

Also For Use on Cereal Ryegrass (as Grass Cover Crop and Seed Crop)

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	**BY WT.**
Thifensulfuron-methyl	
Methyl 3-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate	5.0%
Tribenuron-methyl	
Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	45.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	50.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 0.05 lb of thifensulfuron-methyl and 0.45 lb of tribenuron-methyl per pound.

EPA Reg. No. 70506-623

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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.)

See inside for additional Precautionary Statements and complete Directions For Use.

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.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. The Poison Control phone number is 1-800-222-1222. **FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE:** Call Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Safety at 1-866-673-6671. **FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY:** Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.	

Net Weight: _____

HERBICIDE

Produced for: **UPL NA Inc.** • 630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406 U.S.A. • 1-800-438-6071

UPL

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, and shoes.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to AUDIT® 9:1 Herbicide are listed below.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

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

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

Important: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for **Applicators and Other Handlers** and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, including a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

User must:

- 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

For terrestrial uses: 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 washwater or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory: This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory: This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for days 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 thifensulfuron-methyl and tribenuron-methyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly 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 area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label.

Windblown Soil Particles Advisory

AUDIT 9:1 Herbicide has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affects the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying AUDIT 9:1 Herbicide if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well sites.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- **DO NOT** discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field, grove, or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple-rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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, including plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

This product must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separately published UPL NA Inc. instructions.

This product is registered for use on wheat, barley, triticale, post-harvest burndown, pre-plant burndown and fallow in most states. Check with your state extension service or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain this product is registered in your state.

USE INFORMATION

AUDIT 9:1 can be used in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides to provide selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale, post-harvest burndown, pre-plant burndown and fallow. 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 direction 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. This product is a water dispersible granule to be mixed in water or other specified carrier and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. It is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Best results are obtained when this product is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The specified use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size at time of application. The degree of control and duration of effect are dependent on rate used, sensitivity and size of target weed and environmental conditions at the time of and following application. This product stops growth of susceptible weeds rapidly. However, typical symptoms of dying weeds (discoloration) may not be noticeable for 1 to 3 weeks after application (2 to 5 weeks for wild garlic, when present) depending on the environmental conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of this product, while cold, dry conditions delay the activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress will be less susceptible.

A vigorous growing crop will aid weed control by shading and providing competition for weeds. However, a dense crop canopy at time of application can intercept spray and result in reduced weed control. Weeds may not be adequately controlled in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips.

Applications made to weeds that are in the cotyledon stage, larger than the size indicated, or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control.

This product may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions related to temperatures or moisture, abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may have differing levels of sensitivity to treatment with this product under otherwise normal conditions.

Treatment of sensitive crop varieties may injure crops. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix this product with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best - see **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow this product to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, AUDIT 9:1 Herbicide is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to AUDIT 9:1 and other Group 2 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 AUDIT 9:1 Herbicide or other Group 2 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 weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and 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 plants 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. 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.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your UPL NA Inc. representative at 1-866-673-6671.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

RESTRICTIONS

Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops, desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

- **DO NOT** apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- **DO NOT** use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- **DO NOT** apply this product by air in the state of New York.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum single application rate of 0.55 ounce (0.0017 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.015 lb tribenuron-methyl) of AUDIT 9:1 per acre.
- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum annual application rate of 0.55 ounce (0.0017 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.015 lb tribenuron-methyl) of AUDIT 9:1 per acre.
- **DO NOT** exceed one application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply to wheat, barley or triticale crops underseeded with another crop.
- **DO NOT** graze treated fields or feed treated forage within 7 days of application. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed.
- **DO NOT** feed hay to livestock within 30 days of application.
- **DO NOT** harvest wheat, barley, or triticale sooner than 45 days after the last application of this product.
- **DO NOT** use cereal ryegrass treated with AUDIT 9:1 Herbicide for food, feed, or forage purposes.
- **DO NOT** apply this product within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment because crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** use this product plus malathion because crop injury will result.
- **DO NOT** use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.
- **DO NOT** use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

PRECAUTIONS

- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (including spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
- Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley or triticale.
- Wheat, barley and triticale varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. UPL NA Inc. specifies that you first consult your state experiment station, university or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of this product herbicide to a small area.
- Under certain conditions including heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather (daily high temperature less than 50°F), or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after this product's application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix this

product with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best - see **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

AUDIT 9:1 must not be applied to wheat, barley or triticale that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), low fertility, water saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when the cereal crop is in the 2 to 5 leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury. Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas.

USE RATE CONVERSION CHART		
Product Use Rate (ozs)	Thifensulfuron-methyl (lb ai)	Tribenuron-methyl (lb ai)
0.4	0.0013	0.011
0.5	0.0016	0.014
0.55	0.0017	0.015

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.
- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

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

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage.

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. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

GROUND APPLICATION

- For ground application 5 to 20 gallons per acre (GPA) must be used, for optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage.
- Raindrop RA nozzles may reduce weed control performance.
- Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

- Use 2 to 5 GPA.
- Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah.
- **DO NOT** apply this product by air in the state of New York.
- See the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label.

APPLICATION TIMING

WHEAT (INCLUDING DURUM), BARLEY, TRITICALE, AND GRASS COVER CROPS & SEED CROPS (INCLUDING WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE & CEREAL RYEGRASS)

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible.

PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN

For burndown of emerged weeds, broadcast applications of this product may be applied up through planting, but before wheat (including durum), barley or triticale plants emerge. See **TABLE 5: CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS - TIME INTERVAL BEFORE PLANTING** for timing of crop planting after preplant burndown application of AUDIT 9:1.

POST HARVEST

This product may be used as a burndown treatment to crop stubble when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. (See **TABLE 5: CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS - TIME INTERVAL BEFORE PLANTING** for additional information.)

FALLOW

Apply this product in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Generally, such applications are made in the spring or fall when most cereal applications are made. (See **TABLE 5: CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS - TIME INTERVAL BEFORE PLANTING** for additional information.)

USE RATES

Unless otherwise instructed by UPL NA Inc. **DO NOT** use less than 0.4 ounce (0.0013 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.011 lb tribenuron-methyl) of AUDIT 9:1 per acre.

WHEAT, BARLEY, CEREAL RYEGRASS, AND TRITICALE

Apply 0.4 ounce (0.0013 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.011 lb tribenuron-methyl) to 0.55 ounce (0.0017 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.015 lb tribenuron-methyl) of AUDIT 9:1 per acre in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides. Refer to the **APPLICATION TIMING**, **TANK MIXTURES**, **USE INFORMATION**, and **WEEDS CONTROLLED** sections of this label for additional information.

Restrictions:

- Maximum use rate per application: 0.55 ounce (0.0017 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.015 lb tribenuron-methyl) per acre
- Maximum use rate per year: 0.55 ounce (0.0017 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.015 lb tribenuron-methyl) per acre
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1 application per year
- Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 45 days
- **DO NOT** use cereal ryegrass treated with AUDIT 9:1 Herbicide for food, feed, or forage purposes.

PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN

Apply 0.4 ounce (0.0013 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.011 lb tribenuron-methyl) to 0.55 ounce (0.0017 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.015 lb tribenuron-methyl) of this product per acre as a burndown treatment prior to planting any crop; or shortly after planting, but prior to emergence of, wheat (including durum), barley, or triticale. See **TABLE 5: CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS - TIME INTERVAL BEFORE PLANTING** for the minimum interval allowed between the burndown application and when a crop is allowed to be planted.

This product must be applied in combination with other suitable registered preplant burndown herbicides. (See the **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label for additional information.)

Restrictions:

- Maximum use rate per application: 0.55 ounce (0.0017 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.015 lb tribenuron-methyl) per acre
- Maximum use rate per year: 0.55 ounce (0.0017 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.015 lb tribenuron-methyl) per acre
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1 application per year
- Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days

POST HARVEST AND FALLOW

Apply 0.4 ounce (0.0013 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.011 lb tribenuron-methyl) to 0.55 ounce (0.0017 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.015 lb tribenuron-methyl) of this product per acre as a postemergence fallow treatment, in combination with other suitable registered fallow herbicides. (See the **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label for additional information.)

Restrictions:

- Maximum use rate per application: 0.55 ounce (0.0017 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.015 lb tribenuron-methyl) per acre
- Maximum use rate per year: 0.55 ounce (0.0017 lb thifensulfuron-methyl + 0.015 lb tribenuron-methyl) per acre
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1 application per year
- Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Include a spray adjuvant with applications of this product. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be used. **DO NOT** use low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution as a substitute for a surfactant. Always use a surfactant, unless otherwise specified. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Consult your Ag dealer or applicator, local UPL NA Inc. fact sheets and technical bulletins prior to using an adjuvant system. Select adjuvants that are authorized for use with all products in this product tank mix. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

NONIONIC SURFACTANT (NIS)

- Apply 0.25 to 0.50% v/v (2 to 4 pints per 100 gal of spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12. (See the **TANK MIXTURES** section of this label for additional information.)

CROP OIL CONCENTRATE (COC)- PETROLEUM OR MODIFIED SEED OIL (MSO)

- Apply at least 1% v/v (1 gal per 100 gal spray solution), or 2% under arid conditions. MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v if specified on local UPL NA Inc. product literature or service policies.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high-quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable-seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

SPECIAL ADJUVANT TYPES

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by UPL NA Inc. product management. Consult separate UPL NA Inc. technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

AMMONIUM NITROGEN FERTILIZER

- Use 2 qts per acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) with a surfactant, including 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lbs per acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS), with a surfactant. Use 4 qts per acre UAN or 4 lbs per acre AMS under arid conditions.

TABLE 1: WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH PRODUCTS CONTAINING BROMOXYNIL			
Annual knawel	Cress (mouse ear)	Mallow (little)	Swinecress
Annual sowthistle	Cutleaf nightshade	Marshelder	Tall morningglory
Black mustard	Curly dock	Miners lettuce	Tall waterhemp
Black nightshade	Eastern black nightshade	Mouse-ear chickweed	Tansymustard
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	False chamomile	Pennsylvania smartweed	Tartary buckwheat
Carolina geranium	Field pennycress	Pepperweed species	Tarweed fiddleneck
Coast fiddleneck	Flixweed	Prickly lettuce*±	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Common buckwheat	Fumitory	Prostrate knotweed	Velvetleaf
Common chickweed*	Giant ragweed	Puncturevine	Volunteer canola
Common cocklebur	Green smartweed	Redmaids	Volunteer lentils
Common groundsel	Hemp sesbania	Redroot pigweed	Volunteer peas
Common lambsquarters	Henbit	Russian thistle*±	Volunteer sunflower*
Common ragweed	Horned poppy	Scentless chamomile/mayweed	Wild buckwheat
Common sunflower*	Ivyleaf morningglory	Shepherd's-purse	Wild chamomile
Common tarweed	Jimsonweed	Silverleaf nightshade	Wild mustard
Corn chamomile	Kochia*±	Smallflower buttercup	Wild radish
Corn gromwell	Ladysthumb	Smooth pigweed	Yellow rocket
Corn spurry	Lanceleaf sage	Spiny pigweed	
Cow cockle	London rocket	Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel	
PARTIAL CONTROL**			
Common mallow	Cutleaf evening primrose	Marestail	
*See **SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS** for more information.			
**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants.			
± Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the **TANK MIXTURES** and **SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS** sections of this label for additional details.			

TABLE 2: WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH PRODUCTS CONTAINING 2,4-D			
Annual knawel	Corn spurry	Marshelder	Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel
Annual sowthistle	Cow cockle	Miners lettuce	Swinecress
Black mustard	Cress (mouse ear)	Mouse-ear chickweed	Tansymustard
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Cutleaf nightshade	Pennsylvania smartweed	Tarweed fiddleneck
Carolina geranium	Curly dock	Pepperweed species	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Coast fiddleneck	False chamomile	Prickly lettuce*±	Velvetleaf
Common buckwheat	Field pennycress	Prostrate knotweed	Volunteer canola
Common cocklebur	Flixweed	Puncturevine	Volunteer lentils
Common groundsel	Giant ragweed	Redmaids	Volunteer peas
Common lambsquarters	Green smartweed	Redroot pigweed	Volunteer sunflower*
Common mallow	Henbit	Russian thistle*±	Wild buckwheat
Common purslane	Ivyleaf morningglory	Scentless chamomile/mayweed	Wild chamomile
Common sunflower*	Kochia*±	Shepherd's-purse	Wild mustard
Common ragweed	Ladysthumb	Smallflower buttercup	Wild radish
Common tarweed	London rocket	Smooth pigweed	
Corn chamomile	Mallow (little)	Spiny pigweed	
PARTIAL CONTROL**			
Corn gromwell	Hemp sesbania	Tall morningglory	
Fumitory	Marestail	Tall waterhemp	
*See **SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS** for more information.			
Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use the higher rates 2,4-D containing herbicides. Refer to the **USE RATES sections of these labels.			
± Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the **TANK MIXTURES** and **SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS** sections of this label for additional details.			

TABLE 3: WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH PRODUCTS CONTAINING 2,4-D+DICAMBA			
Annual knawel	Cow cockle	Marshelder	Swinecress
Annual sowthistle	Cress (mouse ear)	Miners lettuce	Tall morningglory
Black mustard	Cutleaf nightshade	Mouse-ear chickweed	Tall waterhemp
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Curly dock	Pennsylvania smartweed	Tansymustard
Carolina geranium	False chamomile	Pepperweed species	Tarweed fiddleneck
Coast fiddleneck	Field pennycress	Prickly lettuce*±	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Common buckwheat	Flixweed	Prostrate knotweed	Velvetleaf
Common cocklebur	Fumitory	Puncturevine	Volunteer canola
Common groundsel	Giant ragweed	Redmaids	Volunteer lentils
Common lambsquarters	Green smartweed	Redroot pigweed	Volunteer peas
Common mallow	Hemp sesbania	Russian thistle*±	Volunteer sunflower*
Common purslane	Henbit	Scentless chamomile/mayweed	Wild buckwheat
Common sunflower*	Ivyleaf morningglory	Shepherd's-purse	Wild chamomile
Common ragweed	Kochia*±	Smallflower buttercup	Wild mustard
Common tarweed	Ladysthumb	Smooth pigweed	Wild radish
Corn chamomile	London rocket	Spiny pigweed	
Corn spurry	Mallow (little)	Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel	
PARTIAL CONTROL**			
Canada thistle	Corn gromwell	Marestail	Spiny pigweed
*See **SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS** for more information.			
Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants. For better results, use higher specified rates 2,4-D and or dicamba-containing herbicides. Refer to the **USE RATES sections of these labels.			
± Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the **TANK MIXTURES** and **SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS** sections of this label for additional details.			

TABLE 4: WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK MIXED WITH PRODUCTS CONTAINING FLUROXYPYR			
Annual knawel	Common sunflower	Miners lettuce	Tansymustard
Annual sowthistle	Corn chamomile	Morningglory species	Tarweed fiddleneck
Bedstraw (cleavers)	Corn spurry	Mouse-ear chickweed	Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
Black mustard	Cress (mouse ear)	Pennsylvania smartweed	Velvetleaf
Bushy wallflower/Treacle mustard	Curly dock	Prickly lettuce±	Venice mallow
Carolina geranium	False chamomile	Prostrate knotweed	Volunteer canola
Coast fiddleneck	Field pennycress	Puncturevine	Volunteer flax
Coffeeweed	Flixweed	Redmaids	Volunteer lentils
Common buckwheat	Green smartweed	Redroot pigweed	Volunteer peas
Common chickweed	Hemp dogbane	Russian thistle*±	Volunteer sunflower*
Common cocklebur	Kochia*±	Scentless chamomile/mayweed	Wild buckwheat
Common groundsel	Ladysthumb	Shepherd's-purse	Wild chamomile
Common lambsquarters	London rocket	Smallflower buttercup	Wild mustard
Common purslane	Mallow (little)	Stinking mayweed/Dogfennel	White clover
Common ragweed	Marshelder	Swinecress	
PARTIAL CONTROL**			
Black nightshade	Eastern black nightshade	Henbit	Volunteer potato
Common mallow	Field bindweed	Marestail	
Cutleaf nightshade	Field horsetail	Silver nightshade	
*See **SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS** for more information.			
**Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants.			
± Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the **TANK MIXTURES** and **SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS** sections of this label for additional details.			
See specific fluroxypyr-containing herbicide label for application rates and precautions.			

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Common chickweed: For best results, apply AUDIT 9:1 in a tank mix with either a bromoxynil-containing herbicide or a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide when all or the majority of weeds have germinated and are past the cotyledon stage. Weeds must be less than 3 inches tall or across at the time of AUDIT 9:1's application.

Kochia: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to this product are known to occur. For best results, apply AUDIT 9:1 in a tank mix with either a bromoxynil-containing herbicide or a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide when kochia are up to 4" tall and are actively growing.

Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to AUDIT 9:1 are known to occur. For best results, apply AUDIT 9:1 tank mixed with a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide in the spring when prickly lettuce are 2" to 4" across and are actively growing.

Russian Thistle: Naturally occurring biotypes resistant to AUDIT 9:1 are known to occur. AUDIT 9:1 must be applied in the spring when Russian thistles are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

For suppression, apply AUDIT 9:1 tank mixed with a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide in the spring when Russian thistles are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

For best results when tank mixing AUDIT 9:1 with a bromoxynil-containing herbicide, fluroxypyr and 2,4-D-containing herbicide, or MCP-containing herbicide, apply the tank mix in the spring when Russian thistle are less than 2" tall or 2" rosette and actively growing at the time of application.

SU/Clearfield Resistant Volunteer Sunflowers: For suppression, apply AUDIT 9:1 tank mixed with a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide.

For best results when tank mixing AUDIT 9:1 with a bromoxynil-containing herbicide, apply when sunflower seedlings are less than 4" in height.

For best results when tank mixing AUDIT 9:1 with a fluroxypyr and 2,4-D or MCP containing herbicide, apply the tank mix in the spring when SU/Clearfield resistant volunteer sunflowers are less than 2" tall and are actively growing.

TANK MIX INFORMATION

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 direction 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.

ADDITIONAL TANK-MIXTURES

Read and follow all manufacturers' label instructions for any companion herbicides, fungicides, and/or insecticides. If those instructions conflict with this label, **DO NOT** tank mix that product with AUDIT 9:1. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for any companion products before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

In cereals, AUDIT 9:1 may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as partially controlled, weeds resistant to AUDIT 9:1 or weeds not listed under the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** sections of this label.

WITH 2,4-D (AMINE OR ESTER) OR MCP (AMINE OR ESTER)

AUDIT 9:1 may be tank mixed with the amine and ester formulations of 2,4-D and MCP herbicides for use on wheat, barley, or fallow.

For best results in the Red River Valley and adjacent areas of North Dakota and Minnesota, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCP herbicides to the tank at the tank mix partner's labeled use rate directions. No additional surfactant is needed with this mixture.

For best results in other areas, add the ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCP herbicides to the tank at the tank mix partner's labeled use rate directions. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury, especially at the higher phenoxy rates.

WITH DICAMBA

AUDIT 9:1 may be tank mixed with dicamba. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Refer to the specific dicamba label for application timing and restrictions. Tank mixes of AUDIT 9:1 plus dicamba may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.

WITH 2,4-D OR MCP (AMINE OR ESTER) AND DICAMBA

AUDIT 9:1 may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D or MCP. Use higher specified rates when weed infestation is heavy. Nonionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v); however, adding nonionic surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Apply this three-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node).

In spring wheat (including Durum), apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage. In spring barley, apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

WITH BROMOXYNIL

AUDIT 9:1 may be tank mixed with bromoxynil-containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley or triticale. Add bromoxynil-containing herbicides to the tank at the tank mix partner's directed use rate. Tank mixes of this product plus bromoxynil may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

WITH FLUROXYPYR

AUDIT 9:1 may be tank mixed with a fluroxypyr-containing product, a premix containing fluroxypyr and 2,4-D, or a premix containing fluroxypyr and MCPA. 2,4-D and MCPA herbicides (preferably ester formulations) may be tank mixed with this product plus a fluroxypyr-containing product. Consult local specifications and the **TANK MIX INFORMATION** section of this label for additional information.

WITH SULFOSULFURON

AUDIT 9:1 can be tank mixed with a sulfosulfuron-containing herbicide for improved control of grassy weeds in wheat.

AUDIT 9:1 and a bromoxynil-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with a sulfosulfuron-containing herbicide for control of grassy weeds in wheat. This tank mix may also include a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide for greater spectrum of broadleaf control. Apply 0.5% v/v (4 pints per 100 gal of spray solution) of nonionic surfactant (NIS) with this tank mix. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application - including low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, low humidity.

AUDIT 9:1 and a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with a sulfosulfuron-containing herbicide for control of grassy weeds in wheat. Tank mixtures with herbicides formulated as amines may decrease the effectiveness of the sulfosulfuron-containing herbicide. Apply 0.5% v/v (4 pints per 100 gal of spray solution) of nonionic surfactant (NIS) with this tank mix. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application - including low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, low humidity.

WITH CARFENTRAZONE-ETHYL

AUDIT 9:1 can be tank mixed with a carfentrazone-ethyl-containing herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

WITH CLOPYRALID

AUDIT 9:1 can be tank mixed with a clopyralid-containing herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

AUDIT 9:1 and fluroxypyr-containing herbicides may be tank mixed with a clopyralid-containing herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.

AUDIT 9:1 may be tank mixed with a premix herbicide containing both clopyralid and fluroxypyr.

WITH CLODINAFOP-PROPARGYL

AUDIT 9:1 can be tank mixed with a clodinafop-propargyl-containing herbicide for improved control of grass weeds in spring wheat.

AUDIT 9:1 and a bromoxynil-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with a clodinafop-propargyl-containing herbicide for control of wild oat in wheat. This tank mix may also include a fluroxpyr-containing herbicide for greater spectrum of broadleaf control.

AUDIT 9:1 and a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with a clodinafop-propargyl-containing herbicide for control of wild oat in wheat. Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application - including low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures or low humidity.

WITH FLUCARBAZONE

AUDIT 9:1 can be tank mixed with a flucarbazone-containing herbicide for improved control of grassy weeds in spring wheat.

This product and a bromoxynil-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with a flucarbazone-containing herbicide for control of green foxtail, yellow foxtail and wild oat. This tank mix may also include a clopyralid-containing herbicide for greater spectrum of broadleaf control.

This product and a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with a flucarbazone-containing herbicide for control of green foxtail, yellow foxtail and wild oat.

Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application - including low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures or low humidity.

WITH FENOXAPROP-P-ETHYL

This product can be tank mixed with a product containing fenoxaprop-p-ethyl for control of some annual grass weeds. This tank mix may also include MCP ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCP, fluroxypyr, or a premix containing fluroxypyr and MCPA for greater spectrum of broadleaf control. Refer to all tank mix product labels for specific use directions and restrictions.

AUDIT 9:1 and a bromoxynil-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with a fenoxaprop-p-ethyl-containing herbicide for annual grass control in wheat or barley. This tank mix may also include a fluroxypyr-containing product for greater spectrum of broadleaf control. Refer to all tank mix product labels for specific use directions and restrictions. **DO NOT** use this tank mix on two-row malting barley.

This product and a fluroxypyr-containing herbicide may be tank mixed with a fenoxaprop-p-ethyl-containing herbicide for annual grass control in wheat or barley. Refer to all tank mix product labels for specific use directions, tank mixes, precautions and restrictions of use. This tank mix may also include MCP ester, bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCP, fluroxypyr, or a premix containing fluroxypyr and MCPA for greater spectrum of broadleaf control. Refer to all tank mix product labels for specific use directions and restrictions.

Some reduction in annual grass control may occur when optimum environmental conditions do not occur for several days prior to and after application - including low moisture conditions, high and low temperatures, or low humidity.

WITH OTHER GRASS CONTROL PRODUCTS

This product can be tank mixed with grass control products. Antagonism generally does not occur. However, UPL NA Inc. specifies that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, agricultural dealer, or UPL NA Inc. representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of this product and the grass product to a small area.

WITH FUNGICIDES

AUDIT 9:1 may be tank mixed or used sequentially with fungicides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all fungicide labels for restrictions.

WITH INSECTICIDES

AUDIT 9:1 may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides registered for use on cereal grains. Review all insecticide labels for restrictions.

However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2- to 4-leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of this product with organophosphate insecticides (including chlorpyrifos) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply this product within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment because crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** use this product plus malathion because crop injury will result.

WITH LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTION FERTILIZER

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing this product in fertilizer solution. This product must first be completely dissolved in water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions.

This product must first be added to water and allowed to completely dissolve (slurried) before adding to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while this product is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/2 pint to 1 quart per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 to 0.125% v/v) based on local specifications.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldsman, or UPL NA Inc. representative for a specific specification before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCP is included with this product and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). Additional surfactant may not be needed when using this product in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCP ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or UPL NA Inc. representative for a specific specification before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop injury.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.
- **DO NOT** use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

TANK-MIXTURES IN FALLOW

AUDIT 9:1 may be used as a fallow treatment and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow, including glyphosate, glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba, 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba alone.

AUDIT 9:1 and fluroxypyr-containing herbicides may be used as a fallow treatment, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow, including glyphosate, glyphosate plus 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), glyphosate plus dicamba, 2,4-D (ester formulations work best), or dicamba alone.

TANK-MIXTURES IN PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

AUDIT 9:1 may be used as a pre-plant burndown treatment alone or tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use as a pre-plant burndown product containing carfentrazone, glufosinate, glyphosate plus dicamba or dicamba alone.

TANK-MIXTURES IN POST-HARVEST APPLICATIONS

AUDIT 9:1 may be used as a post-harvest treatment to crop stubble and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow.

This product and fluroxypyr-containing herbicides may be used as a post-harvest treatment to crop stubble and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that contain carfentrazone, glufosinate, glyphosate plus dicamba, or dicamba alone, that are registered for use in post-harvest cereal applications.

PRODUCT MEASUREMENT

This product can be measured using this product volumetric measuring cylinder provided by UPL NA Inc. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by +/- 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

TABLE 5: CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS - TIME INTERVAL BEFORE PLANTING

Wheat, barley, and triticale	May be replanted any time after the application of AUDIT 9:1
Soybeans	May be planted 7 days after application of AUDIT 9:1
Cotton, Field Corn, Grain/Forage Sorghum	May be planted 14 days after application of AUDIT 9:1
Sugarbeets, winter rape, and canola	May be planted 60 days after the application AUDIT 9:1
Any other crop	May be planted 45 days after the application of this product.

GRAZING RESTRICTIONS

Allow at least 7 days between application and grazing of treated forage and 7 days between application and feeding of treated forage to livestock. Allow at least 30 days between application and feeding of hay from treated areas to livestock. Harvested straw may be used for bedding or feed. Allow at least 45 days between application and harvesting grain.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

DO NOT use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 6.0 as rapid product degradation can occur. This product must be completely dissolved in clean water before adding to spray tanks that do not have continuous agitation during loading and mixing. (This is common for airplanes with turbine engines.)

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of this product.
3. Continue agitation until this product is fully dissolved, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once this product is fully dissolved, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
5. As the tank is filling, add the other tank mix partners and then add the required volume of spray adjuvant. Always add spray adjuvant last. Antifoaming agents may be used.
6. Dispersed tank mix partners can settle if the tank mixture is not continually agitated. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply this product spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If this product and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, fully dissolve this product in clean water prior to adding to the tank.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's specifications for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to the crop. **DO NOT** make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or during weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift refer to **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before this product is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the steps outlined in the **AFTER SPRAYING** section of this label.

SPRAYER CLEANUP FOR MULTIPLE LOAD SPRAYING

It is specified that during periods when multiple loads of this product are applied, at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the build-up of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

AFTER SPRAYING AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY OR TRITICALE

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of this product as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gallon of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) specified on this label. **DO NOT** exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

*Equivalent amounts of an alternate strength ammonia solution can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your Ag dealer for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

1. CAUTION: **DO NOT** use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. **DO NOT** clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is specified prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When this product is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures must be examined, and the most rigorous procedure must be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products must be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of this product and applications of other pesticides to sensitive crops during the same spray year, it is specified that a sprayer be dedicated to this product to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. **DO NOT** contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling:

NOTE: This product is available in multiple containers. Refer to the **Net Weight** section of this products labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable" or "Refillable" designation. Follow the container disposal [handling] instructions below that apply to your container type/size.

Nonrefillable Plastic Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. 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. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic Bags or Fiber Drums With Plastic Liners: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Completely empty plastic bag or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty plastic bag or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Plastic Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only).

Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with this product containing thifensulfuron-methyl and tribenuron-methyl only. **DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment.

Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: **DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency contact CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

To the extent consistent with applicable law, UPL NA Inc. will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not in accordance with instructions on this label.

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests, and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of UPL NA Inc. or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of UPL NA Inc. and Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold UPL NA Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, UPL NA INC. AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ON THIS LABEL.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, UPL NA Inc. or Seller shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product and **THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF UPL NA INC. AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF UPL NA INC. OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT**.

UPL NA Inc. and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitations of warranty and of liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by the duly authorized representative of UPL NA Inc.

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