

PMRA Approved Label (MR)
Sub. No. 2021-0007
January 20, 2021

AMMO®

GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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**HERBICIDE
SOLUTION**

COMMERCIAL (AGRICULTURAL)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Dicamba, present as dimethylamine salt 480 g a.e./L

REGISTRATION NO. 34024 PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

**For Hazardous Materials [or Dangerous Goods] Incident, Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure,
or Accident Call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887**



CAUTION

POISON

WARNING: EYE IRRITANT

NET CONTENTS: 1 - 1000 L

READ THE LABEL AND BOOKLET BEFORE USING

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

NewAgco Inc.
320 – 22nd Street East
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0H1
Canada
1-844-269-3276

Distributed by:
AgraCity Crop & Nutrition Ltd.
320 – 22nd Street East
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0H1
Canada
1-844-269-3276

DISRUPTOR®, MPOWER® and AMMO® are trademarks or registered trademarks of AgraCity Crop & Nutrition Ltd.

ABOUT AMMO

AMMO controls broadleaf weeds in cereals, field corn, reduced tillage (prior to seeding and reduced tillage fallow), pastures and rangeland grasses, crop-free land (summerfallow and stubble), red fescue, canary seed (*Phalaris canariensis*), seedling grasses grown for seed and forage and low bush blueberries.

PRECAUTIONS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

DO NOT use in residential areas, which are defined as sites where bystanders may be present during or after spraying, including homes, schools, parks, playgrounds, playing fields and public buildings.

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Thaw if frozen. Shake before use.

Ground Application:

During mixing, loading, clean-up and repair, workers must wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, socks and shoes, and goggles or face shield.

During application, workers must wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, socks and shoes. For applications to non-crop areas, applicators must also wear cotton coveralls.

Aerial Application:

During mixing, loading, clean-up and repair, the field crew and the mixers/loaders must wear coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves, socks and shoes, and goggles or face shield.

Aerial applicators must wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, socks and work shoes.

DO NOT enter treated fields until 12 hours after application to barley, low bush blueberries, canary seed (*Phalaris canariensis*), corn (field), fallow, oats, pastures, red fescue, spring rye, seedling grasses, stubble fields, summer fallow and wheat (spring, durum).

Apply only when the potential for drift to areas of human habitation or areas of human activity such as houses, cottages, schools and recreational areas is minimal. Take into consideration wind speed, wind direction, temperature inversions, application equipment and sprayer settings.

If this pest control product is to be used on a commodity that may be exported to the U.S. and you require information on acceptable residue levels in the U.S., visit CropLife Canada's web site at www.croplife.ca.

FIRST AID

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

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 centre or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed: Call a poison control centre or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control centre or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control centre or doctor for further

treatment advice.

Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Dicamba may cause severe irritation to the eyes and irritation to the skin and mucous membranes. Symptoms of overexposure to dicamba may include dizziness, muscle weakness, loss of appetite, weight loss, vomiting, decreased heart rate, shortness of breath, excitement, tenseness, depression, incontinence, cyanosis, muscle spasms, exhaustion and loss of voice.

Treat symptomatically.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

1. **AMMO** should not be applied on or near desirable trees or plants.
2. Apply **AMMO** when air temperature is between 10 and 25°C. Do not apply when there is a risk of severe fall in night temperature after use.
3. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation water. Thoroughly clean application equipment.
4. Do not treat areas where movement of the chemical into the soil or surface washing may bring **AMMO** into contact with roots of desirable plants.
5. Crop damage can occur if the chemical is applied at any time other than the recommended crop stage.
NOTE: Crops growing under stress from adverse environmental conditions such as excess moisture, drought, disease, etc., may suffer a further setback and exhibit more pronounced injury symptoms if **AMMP** is applied. However, the crop injury that may occur is usually offset by the weed control obtained.
6. Do not use additives such as oil, wetting agents, emulsifiers, detergents, spreaders, sticking agents, or dispersing agents with **AMMO** on crops.
7. For information on feeding and grazing of beef and dairy cattle on treated vegetation and for recommendations on treatment/harvest intervals, refer to the Table on Grazing Restrictions.
8. If **AMMO** is tank-mixed with another product, such as 2,4-D, consult that product's label for additional safety precautions, restrictions, application rates, timings and additional weeds controlled.
9. Ensure that spray equipment used to apply **AMMO** is properly cleaned before re-using to apply any other chemicals. See section on suggested procedure for cleaning spray equipment.

SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS

AMMO may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly soybeans, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, and other broadleaf plants especially in their developmental and growing stage. Follow these precautions when spraying in the vicinity of sensitive crops:

1. Avoid spraying when winds are gusty or in excess of 8 km/h and moving towards sensitive crops. Leave an adequate buffer zone between treatment areas and sensitive plants.
2. Use coarse sprays since they are less likely to drift than fine sprays. Select nozzles which minimize amounts of the fine spray particles. Keep the spray pressure below 150 kPa and the spray volume above 220 L/ha unless otherwise required by the nozzle manufacturer.
3. Do not spray when the temperature is expected to exceed 30°C.
4. Avoid spraying under conditions of high humidity or fog.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

TOXIC to aquatic organisms and non-target terrestrial plants. Observe buffer zones specified under DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Field Sprayer Application

DO NOT apply during periods of dead calm. A void application of this product when winds are gusty. DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) coarse classification. Boom height must be 60 cm or less above the crop or ground.

Aerial Application (Cereals [not underseeded to legumes] in Western Canada only)

DO NOT apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. DO NOT apply when wind speed is greater than 16 km/h at flying height at the site of application. DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) coarse classification. To reduce drift caused by turbulent wingtip vortices, the nozzle distribution along the spray boom length MUST NOT exceed 65% of the wingspan or rotor span.

DO NOT apply this product directly to freshwater habitats (such as lakes, rivers, sloughs, ponds, prairie potholes, creeks, marshes, streams, reservoirs and wetlands), estuarine or marine habitats.

DO NOT contaminate irrigation/drinking water supplies or aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

Surface Runoff

To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats, consider the characteristics and conditions of the site before treatment. Site characteristics and conditions that may lead to runoff include, but are not limited to, heavy rain fall, moderate to steep slope, bare soil, poorly draining soil (e.g. soils that are compacted, fine textured or low in organic matter such as clay).

Potential contamination of aquatic areas as a result of runoff may be reduced by including an untreated vegetative strip between the treated area and the edge of the water body.

Avoid applying this product when heavy rain is forecast.

Leaching

The use of this chemical may result in contamination of groundwater particularly in areas where soils are permeable (e.g. sand, loamy sand and sandy loam soils) and/or the depth to the water table is shallow.

Buffer Zones

Use of the following spray methods or equipment DO NOT require a buffer zone: hand-held or backpack sprayer, and spot treatment.

The buffer zones specified in the table below are required between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (such as grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, rangelands, riparian areas and shrublands), sensitive freshwater habitats, (such as lakes, rivers, sloughs, ponds, prairie potholes, creeks, marshes, streams, reservoirs and wetlands) and estuarine/marine habitats.

When a tank mixture is used, consult the labels of the tank mix partners and observe the largest (most restrictive) buffer zone of the products involved in the tank mixture.

Buffer Zones Using ASAE Coarse Applications

Method of Application	Crop	Buffer Zones (metres) Required for the Protection of:				
		Freshwater Habitat of Depths:		Estuarine/Marine Habitats of Depths:		Terrestrial Habitat
		Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	

Field sprayer*	Barley, oats, rye, wheat, canary seed (<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>), forage grass (seedlings)		0	0	0 0		1
	Corn, forage grass (established), red		1	1	0 0		4
	Stubble fields, fallow land		1	1	0	0	5
	Pasture and rangeland, non-cropland (2.2 kg a.i./ha)		1	1	0 0		10
	Blueberry (low bush)		1	1	1	0	15
Aerial (Western Canada only)	Barley, oats, rye, wheat	Fixed wing	0	0	0 0		50
		Rotary wing	0	0	0 0		45

* For field sprayer application, buffer zones can be reduced with the use of drift-reducing spray shields. When using a spray boom fitted with a full shield (shroud, curtain) that extends to the crop canopy, the labelled buffer zone can be reduced by 70%. When using a spray boom where individual nozzles are fitted with cone-shaped shields that are no more than 30 cm above the crop canopy, the labelled buffer zone can be reduced by 30%.

When applied as a tank-mix combination, read and observe all label directions, including rates, personal protective equipment, restrictions and precautions for each product used in the tank-mix. Always use in accordance with the most restrictive label restrictions and precautions.

CEREALS (NOT UNDERSEEDED TO LEGUMES)

Treatment Notes

1. For best performance, spray when weeds are in the 2 to 3 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 5 cm across.
2. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth.
3. Crop damage can occur if application is made at any time other than the recommended crop stage.
4. Do not apply **AMMO** or **AMMO** tank-mixes if crop is under-seeded to legumes.

Application Directions

Ground Application

Apply **AMMO** or **AMMO** tank-mixes in at least 110 litres of water/ha.

Aerial Application (Western Canada Only)

Apply only by fixed-wing or rotary aircraft equipment which has been functionally and operationally calibrated for the atmospheric conditions of the area and the application rates and conditions of this label.

Label rates, conditions and precautions are product specific. Read and understand the entire label before opening this product. Apply only at the rate recommended for aerial application on this label. Where no rate for aerial application appears for the specific use, this product cannot be applied by any type of aerial equipment.

Ensure uniform application. To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

Use Precautions

Apply only when meteorological conditions at the treatment site allow for complete and even crop coverage. Apply only under conditions of good practice specific to aerial application as outlined in the National Aerial Pesticide Application Manual, developed by the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Committee on Pest Management and Pesticides.

Do not apply to any body of water. Avoid drifting of spray onto any body of water or other non- target areas. Specified buffer zones should be observed.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift, therefore, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in fine particles (mist). Do not apply during periods of dead calm or when wind velocity and direction pose a risk of spray drift. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards a nearby sensitive crop, garden, terrestrial habitat (such as shelter-belt) or aquatic habitat.

Operator Precautions

Do not allow the pilot to mix chemicals to be loaded onto the aircraft. Loading of premixed chemicals with a closed system is permitted.

It is desirable that the pilot have communication capabilities at each treatment site at the time of application.

The field crew and the mixer/loaders must wear coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves, socks and shoes and goggles or face shield during mixing/loading, cleanup and repair. Aerial applicators must wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, socks and shoes. Follow the more stringent label precautions in cases where the operator precautions exceed the generic label recommendations on the existing ground boom label.

All personnel on the job site must wash hands and face thoroughly before eating and drinking. Protective clothing, aircraft cockpit and vehicle cabs must be decontaminated regularly.

Product Specific Precautions

Read and understand the entire label before opening this product. If you have questions, call the AgraCity at 1-844-269-3276 or obtain technical advice from the distributor or your provincial agricultural representative.

Application of this specific product must meet and/or conform to the following:

1. **AMMO or AMMO** phenoxy herbicide tank-mixes may be aerially applied in not less than 20 litres of water/ha.
2. Apply **AMMO** alone at 230 mL/ha or tank mix **AMMO** at 230 mL/ha with the recommended rate of the phenoxy herbicides specified on this label.
3. Treat when wind is 3 to 15 km/hr. Do not apply during periods of dead calm or when weather conditions may cause drift from target areas to adjacent sensitive crops.
4. Do not use nozzle pressure above 200 kPa.
5. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards a nearby sensitive crop, garden, or shelterbelt.
6. Do not use any additives with **AMMO**.

Weeds Controlled

Weeds Controlled	AMMO Rate	Tank Mix
buckwheat, <i>tartary</i> buckwheat, <i>wild</i> cockle, <i>cow</i> cleavers (higher rate only) lady's thumb sow-thistle, <i>perennial</i> (top growth only) smartweed, <i>green</i> spurry, <i>corn</i> thistle, <i>Canada</i> (top growth only)	AMMO alone at 230-290 mL/ha	none

<u>All of the above plus:</u> burdock (young seedlings) canola, <i>volunteer</i> * cocklebur flixweed hemp-nettle** kochia pigweed, <i>redroot</i> pigweed, <i>Russian</i> radish, <i>wild</i> shepherd's-purse sunflower, <i>volunteer</i> *** thistle, <i>Russian</i>	AMMO at 230 mL/ha +	2, 4-D amine OR MCPA amine OR MCPA K
<u>All of the above plus:</u> chickweed hemp-nettle** spurry, <i>corn</i> stinkweed sunflower, <i>volunteer</i> ***	AMMO at 230 mL/ha +	Sencor OR Lexone
<u>All of the above plus:</u> buckwheat, <i>wild</i> canola, <i>volunteer</i> ; * sow- thistle, <i>perennial</i> (top growth only) thistle, <i>Canada</i> (top growth)	AMMO at 230 mL/ha +	Ally

*Best results will be obtained if application is made prior to bolting of canola, when this weed is at the 2 to 4 leaf stage.

Use **AMMO + MCPA K for hemp-nettle control. Apply at the 2 to 3 leaf stage of weed for best control. Hemp-nettle may not be controlled if application is made at a more advanced stage of crops and weeds.

*** Depending on the growing conditions, control may be slightly delayed.

Application Directions

AMMO may be applied to:

- Spring Wheat
- Spring Barley
- Winter Wheat
- Oats
- Spring Rye

The following sections describe application directions for these crops.

Spring Wheat

Herbicide Mix	Rate/ha	Crop Stage
AMMO alone	230-290 mL/ha	2-5 leaf
+ 2,4-D amine	850 mL/ha (500 g/L formulation)	2-5 leaf
or MCPA amine	850 mL/ha (500 g/L formulation)	2-5 leaf

or MCPA K	1.1 L/ha (400 g/L formulation)	2-5 leaf
or Sencor 500*	275-425 mL/ha**	2-3 leaf
or Lexone DF*	275 g/ha	2-3 leaf
or Ally DF***	5 g/ha (60% formulation)	2-5 leaf

* *Sencor/Lexone tank-mixes apply to Western Canada only. Application may be delayed until the 4-leaf stage of the crop however, crop tolerance may be reduced. Apply **AMMO** at 230 mL/ha with Sencor/Lexone.*

** *Use the higher rate of Sencor 500 for control of volunteer sunflowers.*

*** *All y DF tank-mixes apply to Western Canada only. Apply **AMMO** at 230 mL/ha with Ally DF. Ensure that Ally DF is completely in suspension in the spray tank before adding **AMMO**. Do not add a surfactant.*

Spring Rye

Herbicide Mix	Rate/ha	Crop Stage
AMMO alone	230-290 mL/ha	2-3 leaf
+ 2,4-D amine	850 mL/ha (500 g/ L formulation)	2-3 leaf

Spring Barley

Herbicide Mix	Rate/ha	Crop Stage
AMMO alone	230-290 mL/ha	2-5 leaf
+2,4-D amine	850 mL/ha (500 g/L formulation)	2-5 leaf
or MCPA amine	850 mL/ha (500 g/L formulation)	2-5 leaf
or MCPA K	1.1 L/ha (400 g/L formulation)	2-5 leaf
or Sencor 500*	275-425 mL/ha**	2-3 leaf
or Lexone DF*	275 g/ha	2-3 leaf
or Ally DF***	5 g/ha (60% formulation)	2-5 leaf

* Sencor/Lexone tank-mixes apply to Western Canada only. **NOTE:** Do not use on Klondike barley.

** Use the higher rate of Sencor 500 for control of volunteer sunflowers.

*** Ally DF tank-mixes apply to Western Canada only. Apply **AMMO** at 230 mL/ha with Ally DF. Ensure that Ally D F is completely in suspension in the spray tank before adding **AMMO**. Do not add a surfactant.

Winter Wheat

Herbicide Mix	Rate/ha	Crop Stage
AMMO alone	230-290 mL/ha	15-25 cm tall or before shot blade stage
+ 2,4-D amine	850 mL/ha (500 g/L formulation)	15-25 cm tall or before shot- blade stage
or MCPA amine	850 mL/ha (500 g/L formulation)	
or MCPA K	1.1 L/ha (400 g/L formulation)	

Oats

Herbicide Mix	Rate/ha	Crop Stage
AMMO alone	230-290 mL/ha	2-5 leaf
+ MCPA amine	850 mL/ha (500 g/L formulation)	2-5 leaf
or MCPA K	1.1 L/ha (400 g/L formulation)	2-5 leaf

Grazing Restrictions

DO NOT permit lactating dairy animals to graze fields within 7 days after application.

DO NOT harvest forage or cut hay within 30 days after application.

Withdraw meat animals from treated fields at least 3 days before slaughter.

FIELD CORN

DO NOT apply by air.

Treatment Notes

1. Apply **AMMO** or **AMMO** tank-mixes in 220 to 350 litres of water/ha at a pressure of 150 to 275 kPa. Use coarse sprays.
2. Keep spray mixture in suspension at all times. If mixture is allowed to settle, thoroughly agitate the mixture before spraying.
3. Do not apply to sweet corn.
4. Do not use additives such as oil, wetting agents, emulsifiers, detergents, spreaders, sticking agents, or dispersing agents on corn with **AMMO**.
5. Corn height refers to the crop as it stands, not leaf-extended.
6. When using drop pipes (drop nozzles), direct the spray beneath the lower leaves of the corn and onto the weeds and soil. Do not apply to corn over 50 cm in height.
7. Apply no later than 2 weeks prior to tassel emergence when using **AMMO** alone up to 50 cm.
8. For the best control of annuals, spray when they are actively growing and in the seedling stage. Poor results may occur if weeds are well advanced at the time of application.
9. When applying **AMMO** adjacent to sensitive crops, apply as a pre-emergent or early post-emergent treatment to avoid potential drift onto these sensitive crops.

AMMO /LIQUID NITROGEN

Pre-emergent applications of **AMMO** are generally compatible with most liquid nitrogen fertilizers. To determine compatibility, mix all components of the finished spray in proportionate quantities in a small jar before mixing in the spray tank. If the herbicides do not ball-up or form flakes, sludge, jelly, oily films or layers, or other precipitates within 5 minutes after mixing, the tested spray-mix is compatible.

Weeds Controlled

Weeds Controlled	AMMO Rate	Tank Mix
bindweed, <i>field</i> ** buckwheat, <i>tartary</i> buckwheat, <i>wild</i> cleavers cockle, <i>cow</i> lady's-thumb lamb's-quarters* mustard, <i>hare's-ear</i>	AMMO alone at 600 mL - 1.25 L/ha	none

Weeds Controlled	AMMO Rate	Tank Mix
mustard, <i>Indian</i> mustard, <i>tumble</i> mustard, <i>wild</i> mustard, <i>wormseed</i> pigweed, <i>redroot*</i> pigweed, <i>Russian</i> ragweed, <i>common*</i> ragweed, <i>false</i> ragweed, <i>giant</i> sow-thistle, <i>perennial**</i> spurry, <i>corn</i> smartweed, <i>green</i>		

* Including atrazine-resistant species.

** Apply **AMMO** annually for three years at the flowering stage of bindweed and the budding stage of thistles.

**Pre-Emergence Treatment
 EASTERN CANADA ONLY**

- AMMO** can be used in tank-mixes with Dual Magnum, Dual II Magnum, Frontier Max, and Aatrex Liquid 480 Herbicide for additional broadleaf and grassy weed control.
- AMMO** can be used alone at 1.25 L/ha or tank-mixed with the following herbicides:

Herbicide	Rate/ha
Dual Magnum	2.0 - 2.75 L
Dual II Magnum	2.0 - 2.75 L
Frontier Max	756 - 963 mL
Aatrex Liquid 480 Herbicide*	2.1 – 3.1 L/ha

* Other atrazine formulations will require a rate calculation adjustment according to percent active ingredient.

Pre-Emergence Treatment Notes

- Apply **AMMO** tank-mixes as broadcast ground treatments after planting but before weeds and corn emerge.
- Apply to medium to fine textured soils containing more than 2.5% organic matter.
- Do not use on sandy or sandy loam soils.
- Avoid direct chemical contact with the corn seed. If you plan to apply **AMMO** prior to corn emergence, be sure to place the corn seeds 4 cm or more below the soil surface. If seeds are planted less than 4 cm below the soil surface, delay application of **AMMO** until the spikes stage.
- Do not incorporate. If applications are made during planting, apply **AMMO** far enough behind the planting equipment to avoid incorporation by the planter wheel or other covering device. If soil crusting makes it necessary to use a rotary hoe after a pre-emergence treatment, delay hoeing the soil more than 1.3 cm deep.
- Always consult the tank mix partner label for further limitations and restrictions (especially re: soil type).

Post-Emergence Treatment

AMMO or **AMMO** tank-mixes can be applied as “overlay” to corn previously treated with any other broadleaf or grass herbicide. The 1.25 L rate of **AMMO** as “overlay” is particularly effective in controlling velvetleaf and providing extended residual control of other late germinating, deep rooted annuals.

Note: Do not use additives such as oils, wetting agents, or sticking agents.

AMMO alone**Spike to 5-leaf corn****Eastern and Western Canada**

Herbicide	Rate/ha	Corn Stage	Weed Stage
AMMO alone	1.25 L/ha	Emergence to 5-leaf	Pre-emergence to 2-leaf ¹

¹ For best performance, spray when the broadleaf weeds are emerged and up to the 2-leaf stage of their development.

AMMO Overlay Tank-Mixes**Spike to 3-leaf corn Eastern Canada only**

Herbicide	Rate/ha	Corn Stage	Weed Stage
AMMO + Aatrex Liquid 480	600 mL + 2.1 – 3.1 L/ha	Emergence to 3- leaf	Pre-emergence to 2-leaf ^{1,2}

¹ For best performance, spray when the broadleaf weeds are emerged and up to the 2-leaf stage of their development.

² Do not apply beyond the 2-leaf stage of the grassy weeds.

Spike to 5-leaf corn**Eastern Canada only**

Herbicide	Rate/ha	Corn Stage	Weed Stage
AMMO + Frontier Max	1.25 L + 756 - 963 mL	Emergence to 3-leaf	Pre-emergence to 2-leaf**
AMMO + Aatrex Liquid 480*	1.25 L + 2.1 – 3.1 L/ha	Emergence to 5-leaf	Pre-emergence to 2-leaf

* Other atrazine formulations may require a rate calculation adjustment according to percent active ingredient.

** For the best control of annuals, apply before the 2- leaf stage of grassy weeds.

Spike to 50 cm standing corn Eastern and Western Canada

Herbicide	Rate/ha	Corn Stage	Weed Stage
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AMMO alone	600 mL	Emergence to 50 cm (drop nozzles from 20-50 cm)	Pre-emergence to 2-leaf
AMMO + 2,4-D amine	290 mL + 850 mL	Emergence to 50 cm (drop nozzles from 20-50 cm)	Pre-emergence to 2-leaf

Sequential AMMO Applications

Eastern and Western Canada

AMMO may be applied sequentially to a **AMMO** application to control late-emerging weeds such as field bindweed, Canada thistle and velvetleaf. Follow application directions as outlined for the **AMMO** alone post-emergence treatments up to 50 cm tall corn.

Grazing Restrictions

DO NOT permit lactating dairy animals to graze fields within 7 days after application.

DO NOT harvest forage or cut hay within 30 days after application.

Withdraw meat animals from treated fields at least 3 days before slaughter.

WEED CONTROL IN REDUCED TILLAGE (PRIOR TO SEEDING)

DO NOT apply by air.

Treatment Notes

1. **AMMO** + MPOWER DISRUPTOR GLYPHOSATE 360 LIQUID HERBICIDE applications may be applied to emerged annual grass and annual broadleaf weeds in reduced tillage systems prior to seeding of wheat, barley, rye, oats, and field corn only.
2. Do not apply prior to seeding sweet corn.
3. Planting should follow soon after application since this tank-mix does not provide residual weed control.
4. Delayed planting following chemical application will allow weeds to emerge between application and crop emergence.
5. For field corn, apply to medium to fine textured soils containing more than 2.5% organic matter. Do not use on sandy or sandy loam soil.
6. Certain broadleaf crops such as sweet corn, lentils, peas, canola and flax can be injured by a pre-seeding application of this tank-mix and should not be planted after the use of this tank-mix.
7. Under certain stress conditions, such as drought, cool temperatures or where extremely hard water (> 700 ppm Ca + Mg) will be used, use 50 L/ha of water with this tank-mix to help improve results.

Application Directions

Weeds Controlled	MPOWER Dicamba	Tank Mix
<p>Annual Grasses (Apply any time between emergence and heading) brome, downy cereals, volunteer darnel, Persian foxtail, green oats, wild</p>	<p>AMMO at 315 mL/ha +</p>	<p>Glyphosate*** (360 g/L equivalent/ MPOWER DISRUPTOR Glyphosate 360 Liquid Herbicide) ***at 935 mL/ha + 0.5 L of a non-ionic surfactant in 100 L of water</p>
<p>Annual Broadleaves (Apply up to 15 cm height) buckwheat, wild* canola, volunteer cockle, cow flixweed** kochia lady's-thumb lamb's-quarters mustard, wild pigweed, redroot smartweed stinkweed** thistle, Russian cleavers (1-4 whorls) (suppression only)</p>		
<p>Perennials (Apply before initiation of seed head or browning of lower leaves) barley, foxtail</p>		

Weeds Controlled	AMMO Rate	Tank Mix
(suppression only)		

* Apply at the 1 to 4-leaf stage.

** For optimal control of winter annual broadleaf weeds such as flixweed and stinkweed, 2,4-D should be applied to emerged, actively growing weeds in the fall the year prior to the **AMMO** + glyphosate spring pre-seeding tank-mix. Refer to the 2,4-D product label for appropriate rates.

*** MPOWER DISRUPTOR Glyphosate 360 Liquid Herbicide is registered for the same uses. Other glyphosate formulations may require a rate calculation adjustment according to active ingredient concentration.

WEED CONTROL IN REDUCED TILLAGE FALLOW

DO NOT apply by air.

Treatment Notes

1. Apply **AMMO** tank-mixes in the spring to fallow land when seedling weeds have emerged, and are actively growing at the 2 to 4-leaf stage.
2. Reduced control may occur if applications are made at an advanced stage of weed development.

Application Directions

Weeds Controlled	AMMO Rate	Tank Mix
buckwheat, <i>wild</i> buckwheat, <i>tartary</i> cockle, <i>cow</i> flixweed kochia lady's-thumb lamb's-quarters mustard, <i>wild</i> pigweed, <i>redroot</i> shepherd's-purse smartweed, <i>green</i> sow-thistle <i>perennial (top growth)</i>	230 – 290 mL/ha +	1.1 L/ha of 2,4-D amine 500 OR 920 mL/ha of 2,4-D L.V. ester 600 in 50-100 L of water
barley, <i>foxtail</i> ** buckwheat, <i>wild</i> ** cereals, <i>volunteer</i> cockle, <i>cow</i> flixweed* <i>foxtail, green</i> kochia lady's-thumb lamb's-quarters mustard, <i>wild</i> oats, <i>wild</i> pigweed, <i>redroot</i> ** canola, <i>volunteer</i>	290 mL/ha +	Glyphosate*** (360 g/L equivalent/ MPOWER DISRUPTOR Glyphosate 360 Liquid Herbicide)*** at 750 mL – 1.0 L/ha + 350 mL of a non- ionic surfactant registered for this use in 50-100 L of water

Weeds Controlled	AMMO Rate	Tank Mix
buckwheat, <i>wild</i>	600 mL/ha +	Glyphosate*** (360 g/L equivalent/ MPOWER DISRUPTOR Glyphosate 360 Liquid Herbicide) at 750 mL – 1.0 L/ha + 350 mL of an approved non-ionic surfactant in 50-100 L of water

* For control of flixweed, use 1.0 L/ha of glyphosate herbicide.

** Suppression only.

*** MPOWER DISRUPTOR Glyphosate 360 Liquid Herbicide is registered for the same uses. Other glyphosate formulations may require a rate calculation adjustment according to active ingredient concentration.

AMMO / Glyphosate Application Notes

1. These tank-mixes should be applied to emerged actively growing annual weeds from 8-5 cm in height.
2. Use the higher rate of glyphosate when weeds are at a more advanced stage of growth.
3. For perennial weed control, refer to the appropriate section of this label for proper stages of growth and recommended stages of application.
4. Reduced control may occur if muddy water is used, such as water from dug-outs, ponds and unlined ditches.

PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL IN SUMMERFALLOW AND STUBBLE

DO NOT apply by air.

Treatment Notes

1. Apply AMMO in 110-220 litres of water/ha.
2. For the most effective control of Canada thistle, follow a long-term approach that includes in crop, post-harvest, and summerfallow treatments, in conjunction with tillage operations.
3. If application is made after September 1st, or if soil moisture levels are extremely low after application, crop injury may occur in the spring following application.

Weeds Controlled

Weeds Controlled	Rate	Recropping in Year Following
bindweed, <i>field</i> daisy, <i>English</i> dock, <i>curled (top growth)</i> goldenrod ragwort, <i>tansy</i> sow thistle, <i>perennial</i> thistle, <i>Canada</i>	AMMO alone at 2.5 L/ha	cereals soybeans field corn white beans sweet corn
thistle, <i>Canada</i> sow-thistle, <i>perennial</i>	AMMO at 1.25 L/ha + glyphosate* (360 g/L equivalent) at 1.7 L/ha + 350 mL of a non-ionic surfactant	<u>All of the above plus:</u> canola

* Glyphosate herbicides are registered for the same uses. Other glyphosate formulations may require a rate calculation adjustment according to active ingredient concentration

Application Directions

Summerfallow Treatment Notes

1. Cultivate in the spring and apply AMMO when:

Weed	Weed Stage
Thistles	majority of thistles are up and before the early bud stage (15-25 cm tall)
field bindweed	in the flowering stage
other weeds	in the early bud stage of growth

2. Cultivate three weeks after application.

Stubble Treatment Notes

Apply to regrowth after harvest and at least 2 weeks prior to a killing frost.
 DO NOT permit lactating dairy animals to graze fields within 7 days after application.
 DO NOT harvest forage or cut hay within 30 days after application.
 Withdraw meat animals from treated fields at least 3 days before slaughter.

PERENNIAL ROSETTE CONTROL IN SUMMERFALLOW

DO NOT apply by air.

Treatment Notes

1. For the most effective control of Canada thistle, follow a long-term approach that includes in crop, post-harvest, and summerfallow treatments, in conjunction with tillage operations.
2. Commence early spring cultivation and continue as required throughout the summer. **Note:** The final cultivation must occur by the end of July between July 15 - August 1 and the final cultivation should cut the thistle off 5 to 7.5 cm below the soil surface.
3. Spray in 110-220 L of water/ha when the majority of thistles have emerged as low growing rosettes 15 to 25 cm across
4. Apply at least two weeks prior to a killing frost.
5. Cultivate three weeks after application.

Weeds Controlled

Weeds Controlled	AMMO Rate	Recropping in Year Following
thistle, <i>Canada</i>	1.25 L/ha	cereals field corn white beans canola soybeans

PASTURES, RANGELAND, AND NON-CROP AREAS

AMMO may be used to control deciduous brush species and broadleaf weeds that are found growing along fence rows and in other areas around the farm where they may be undesirable.

DO NOT apply by air.

Treatment Notes

For high volume handwand applications, applicators must limit volume of solution used per day to 400 L (broadleaf control spot treatment only).

For Broadleaf Weed Control

1. Apply AMMO or AMMO tank-mixes in 110-220 L of water/ha when weeds are actively growing. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary to control weeds.
2. Do not apply AMMO or AMMO tank-mixes if pasture is underseeded to legumes.

Weeds Controlled	AMMO Rate	Tank Mix
bindweed, <i>field</i> daisy, <i>English</i> dock, <i>curled (top growth)</i> goldenrod ragwort, <i>tansy</i> sow-thistle, <i>perennial</i> thistle, <i>Canada</i>	AMMO alone at 2.1 L/ha	none
beard, <i>goat's</i> cherry, <i>ground</i> , knapweed, <i>diffuse</i> sage, <i>pasture</i> sorrel, <i>sheep</i> spurge, <i>thyme-leafed</i> weed, <i>poverty</i>	AMMO alone at 4.6 L/ha	none
poison ivy	AMMO at 1.65 L/ha +	2.2 L/ha of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L formulation) in 560 L of water/ha
wild carrot <i>plus</i> additional weeds found on the 2,4-D amine label	AMMO at 2.1 L/ha +	2.2 L/ha of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L formulation)
<i>All of the above plus:</i> additional weeds found on the 2,4-D amine label	AMMO at 2.1 L/ha +	1.83 L/ha of 2,4-D L.V. ester (600 g/L formulation)

For Brush Weed Control

1. AMMO is effective in controlling many deciduous brush species that are found growing along fence rows and in other areas around the farm where they may be undesirable.
2. Apply AMMO tank-mixes in spring or early summer to deciduous species (leaves should be fully expanded) either as a leaf stem treatment or as a broadcast ground application.
3. Brush and trees over 2 meters tall should be cut and regrowth treated when it develops.
4. Do not apply AMMO tank-mixes if pasture or rangeland is underseeded to legumes.
5. For Stem Foliage Treatment, apply to all foliage and stems to the point of runoff. The volume of spray mix applied per hectare will vary according to the height and density of the woody species present.

6. For Broadcast Ground Treatment, apply AMMO tank-mixes in sufficient dilution to wet all foliage. Normally, 220-230 litres of water/ha is recommended for brush stands.

Weeds Controlled	AMMO Rate	Tank Mix
alder aspen poplar cherry western snowberry (buckbrush) wolf willow (silverwillow) wild rose	AMMO at 2.1 L /1000 L of water +	4.0 L of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L formulation) OR 3.3 L of 2,4-D L.V. ester (600 g/L formulation)
aspen poplar	AMMO at 3.25 L/ha +	4.4 L/ha of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L formulation) OR 3.75 L/ha of 2,4-D L.V. ester (600 g/L formulation)
prickly rose	AMMO at 3.65 L/ha +	4.4 L/ha of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L formulation) OR 3.75 L/ha of 2,4-D L.V. ester (600 g/L formulation)
Western snowberry	AMMO at 3.65 L/ha +	3.75 L/ha of 2,4-D L.V. ester (600 g/L formulation)

Grazing Restrictions

DO NOT permit lactating dairy animals to graze fields within 7 days after application.

DO NOT harvest forage or cut hay within 30 days after application.

Withdraw meat animals from treated fields at least 3 days before slaughter.

SEED PRODUCTION

DO NOT apply by air.

For New/Established Stands of Red Fescue

1. Apply AMMO or AMMO tank-mixes in at least 110 litres of water/ha.
2. Applications to new seedling stands may be made when the crop is 5 cm tall.
3. Application to established stands may be made up to the shot-blade stage of the crop.
4. For dandelion control, apply AMMO plus 2,4-D amine in the fall when weeds are in the rosette or early bud stage.

Weeds Controlled	AMMO Rate	Tank Mix
buckwheat, <i>wild</i> buckwheat, <i>tartary</i> cockle, <i>cow</i> clover lady's-thumb sow-thistle, <i>perennial (top growth)</i> spurry, <i>corn</i> smartweed, <i>green</i> thistle, <i>Canada (top growth)</i>	AMMO alone at 600 mL/ha	none
<u>All of the above plus:</u> additional weeds found on the 2,4-D amine label	AMMO at 600 mL/ha +	1.5 L/ha of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L formulation)

For Canary Seed (*Phalaris canariensis*)

1. The canary seed (*Phalaris canariensis*) should only be used as bird seed.
2. For specific weeds controlled, refer to the **AMMO** + MCPA amine weed spectrum list under "Cereals".

Herbicide	Rate	Canary Seed (<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>) Stage
AMMO alone	290 mL/ha	3 - 5 leaf stage
AMMO + MCPA amine	290 mL/ha + 850 mL/ha (500 g/L formulation)	3 - 5 leaf stage

**For Seedling Grasses
 (seeded alone or underseeded with cereals)**

For seed and forage production of the following seedling grasses:

bromegrass, <i>smooth</i>	wheatgrass, <i>crested</i>
fescue, <i>meadow</i>	wheatgrass, <i>intermediate</i>
fescue, <i>tall</i>	wheatgrass, <i>pubescent</i>
foxtail, <i>meadow</i>	wheatgrass, <i>slender</i>
orchard grass	wheatgrass, <i>streambank</i>
red fescue, <i>creeping</i>	wheatgrass, <i>tall</i>
timothy	

1. Apply AMMO or AMMO tank-mixes in at least 110 litres of water/ha.
2. Application to new seedling grasses may be made when they are in the 2 to 4-leaf stage. If the seedling grass is under seeded with a cereal crop, refer to "Cereals" for additional restrictions pertaining to application type and rate.
3. If the crops are to be used as feed or pasture following treatment with **AMMO**, AMMO plus 2,4-D amine or MCPA, refer to "Grazing Restrictions".

Weeds Controlled	AMMO Rate	Tank Mix
buckwheat, <i>tartary</i> buckwheat, <i>wild</i> cockle, <i>cow</i> cleavers (higher rate only) lady's-thumb sow-thistle, <i>perennial (top growth)</i> smartweed, <i>green</i> spurry, <i>corn</i> thistle, <i>Canada (top growth)</i>	AMMO alone at 230-290 mL/ha	none
<u>All of the above plus:</u> burdock (young seedlings) canola, <i>volunteer*</i> cocklebur flixweed hemp-nettle** kochia pigweed, <i>redroot</i> pigweed, <i>Russian</i> radish, <i>wild</i> shepherd's-purse sunflower, <i>volunteer***</i> thistle, <i>Russian</i>	AMMO at 230-290 mL/ha	850 mL/ha of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L formulation) OR 850 mL/ha of MCPA amine (500 g/L formulation) OR 1.1 L/ha of MCPA K (400 g/L formulation)

* Best results will be obtained if application is made prior to bolting of canola, when this weed is at the 2 to 4 leaf stage.

** Use **AMMO** + MCPA K for hemp-nettle control. Apply at the 2 to 3 leaf stage of weed for best control. Hemp-nettle may not be controlled if application is made at a more advanced stage of crops and weeds.

*** Depending on the growing conditions, control may be delayed slightly.

For Established Grass Pasture

1. Apply AMMO at 600 mL/ha with 1.5 L/ha of 2,4-D amine (500 g/L formulation) to suppress volunteer alfalfa.
2. Apply AMMO + 2,4-D amine in 110-220 L/ha in the spring to actively growing alfalfa at greater than 5 cm in height.

LOW-BUSH BLUEBERRIES

DO NOT apply by air.

1. AMMO can be used alone or in a tank-mix with 2,4-D L.V. ester.
2. Apply AMMO or the AMMO tank-mix in 550 litres of water per hectare.
3. Apply in the fall while the sweet-fern is still moderately green after 90% of the blueberries have dropped their leaves. This should be done before the area is burned. Fall burning or cutting should be carried out 4 to 5 weeks after spraying. If spring burning or cutting is planned, it should be done as early as possible in the spring to reduce injury to the blueberries.

Weeds Controlled

Weeds Controlled	AMMO Rate	Tank Mix
fern, sweet lambkill (sheep laurel)	4.6-7.1 L/ha	none
additional broadleaf control	2.3 L/ha +	5.7 L of 2,4-D L.V. ester (600 g/L formulation)

RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, AMMO is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to AMMO and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance- management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance:

- Where possible, rotate the use of AMMO 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 when such use is permitted. To delay resistance, the less resistance-prone partner should control the target weed(s) as effectively as the more resistance-prone partner.
- Herbicide use should be based on an IPM program that includes scouting, historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (for example, higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favour the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Monitor weed populations after herbicide application for signs of resistance development (for example, only one weed species on the herbicide label not controlled). If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area if possible by an alternative herbicide from a different group. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- Have suspected resistant weed seeds tested by a qualified laboratory to confirm resistance and identify alternative herbicide options.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any 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 AgraCity Crop & Nutrition Ltd. at 1-844-269-3276.

CONTAINER CLEANING AND DISPOSAL

Do not reuse this container for any purpose. This is a recyclable container, and it is to be disposed of at a container collection site. Contact your local distributor/dealer or municipality for the location of the nearest collection site. Before taking the container to the collection site:

1. Triple- or pressure-rinse the empty container. Add the rinsings to spray mixture in the tank.
2. Make the empty, rinsed container unsuitable for further use.

If there is no container collection site in your area, dispose of the container in accordance with provincial requirements.

For information on disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial

regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of a spill, and for clean-up of spills.

AMMO alone or with 2,4-D or MCPA

If you have used AMMO alone or AMMO in a tank-mix with 2,4-D or MCPA, to clean the spray equipment follow these steps:

1. Thoroughly hose down the inside and outside of equipment surfaces while filling the spray tank half-full with water. Flush by operating the sprayer until the system is purged of the rinse water.
2. Fill the tank with water, adding 1L of house hold ammonia for every 100 L of water. Operate the spray pump to circulate the ammonia solution through the sprayer solution for 15-20 minutes and discharge a small amount of the ammonia solution through the spray boom and nozzles.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and flush the system with two tanks full of water.

AMMO with other Herbicides

To clean spray equipment used to apply AMMO as a tank-mix with wettable powders (WP), emulsifiable concentrates (EC) or other types of water-dispersible formulations, follow these steps: (Note that if you use AMMO tank-mixes with water-dispersible formulation, you must add detergent to the rinse water.)

1. Thoroughly hose down the inside and outside of equipment surfaces while filling the spray tank half-full with water. Flush by operating the sprayer until the system is purged of the rinse water.
2. Fill tank with water while adding 1 kg of detergent for every 150 litres of water. Operate the pump to circulate the detergent solution through the sprayer system for 5-10 minutes and discharge a small amount of the solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the detergent solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Repeat step 1 and follow steps 2 and 3.

BULK CONTAINER REFILLING

1. The container is to be refilled only with AMMO.
2. Reseal and return to an authorized AgraCity Crop & Nutrition Ltd. Bulk Site.
3. Prior to refilling, inspect thoroughly for damage such as cracks, punctures, bulges, dents, abrasions and damaged or worn threads on closure devices.
4. Check for leaks after refilling and before transportation.
5. Do not refill or transport damaged or leaking containers.
6. For information on disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of a spill, and for clean-up of spills.
7. If the container is not being refilled refer to Section on 'Container Cleaning and Disposal'.

STORAGE

1. Store AMMO in its original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food, or feed.
2. Keep the container closed to prevent spills and contamination.
3. Keep packages dry at all times.

NOTICE TO USER

This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on the label. It is an offence under the *Pest Control Products Act* to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label.

PMRA Approved Label (MR)

Sub. No. 2021-0007

January 20, 2021

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All other products mentioned are trademarks or registered trademark of their respective holders.

AMMO®

GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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**HERBICIDE
SOLUTION**

COMMERCIAL (AGRICULTURAL)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Dicamba, present as dimethylamine salt 480 g a.e./L

REGISTRATION NO. 34024 PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

**For Hazardous Materials [or Dangerous Goods] Incident, Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure,
or Accident Call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887**



CAUTION

POISON

WARNING: EYE IRRITANT

NET CONTENTS: 1 - 1000 L

READ THE LABEL AND BOOKLET BEFORE USING

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

NewAgco Inc.
320 – 22nd Street East
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0H1
Canada
1-844-269-3276

Distributed by:
AgraCity Crop & Nutrition Ltd.
320 – 22nd Street East
Saskatoon, SK S7K 0H1
Canada
1-844-269-3276

DISRUPTOR®, MPOWER® and AMMO® are trademarks or registered trademarks of AgraCity Crop & Nutrition Ltd.

PRECAUTIONS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

DO NOT use in residential areas, which are defined as sites where bystanders may be present during or after spraying, including homes, schools, [parks, playgrounds, playing fields and public buildings.

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Thaw if frozen. Shake before use.

Ground Application:

During mixing, loading, clean-up and repair, workers must wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, socks and shoes, and goggles or face shield.

During application, workers must wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, socks and shoes. For applications to non-crop areas, applicators must also wear cotton coveralls.

Aerial Application:

During mixing, loading, clean-up and repair, the field crew and the mixers/loaders must wear coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves, socks and shoes, and goggles or face shield.

Aerial applicators must wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, socks and work shoes.

DO NOT enter treated fields until 12 hours after application to barley, lowbush blueberries, canary (*Phalaris canariensis*), seed, corn (field), fallow, oats, pastures, red fescue, spring rye, seedling grasses, stubble fields, summer fallow and wheat (spring, durum).

Apply only when the potential for drift to areas of human habitation or areas of human activity such as houses, cottages, schools and recreational areas is minimal. Take into consideration wind speed, wind direction, temperature inversions, application equipment and sprayer settings.

If this pest control product is to be used on a commodity that may be exported to the U.S. and you require information on acceptable residue levels in the U.S., visit CropLife Canada's web site at www.croplife.ca.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

TOXIC to aquatic organisms and non-target terrestrial plants. Observe buffer zones specified under DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Surface Runoff

To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats, consider the characteristics and conditions of the site before treatment. Site characteristics and conditions that may lead to runoff include, but are not limited to, heavy rain fall, moderate to steep slope, bare soil, poorly draining soil (e.g. soils that are compacted, fine textured or low in organic matter such as clay).

Potential contamination of aquatic areas as a result of runoff may be reduced by including an untreated vegetative strip between the treated area and the edge of the water body.

Avoid applying this product when heavy rain is forecast.

Leaching

The use of this chemical may result in contamination of groundwater particularly in areas where soils are permeable (e.g. sand, loamy sand and sandy loam soils) and/or the depth to the water table is shallow.

FIRST AID

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

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 centre or doctor for treatment advice.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control centre or doctor for further treatment advice.

If swallowed: Call a poison control centre or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control centre or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Dicamba may cause severe irritation to the eyes and irritation to the skin and mucous membranes. Symptoms of overexposure to dicamba may include dizziness, muscle weakness, loss of appetite, weight loss, vomiting, decreased heart rate, shortness of breath, excitement, tenseness, depression, incontinence, cyanosis, muscle spasms, exhaustion and loss of voice.

Treat symptomatically.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

1. **AMMO** should not be applied on or near desirable trees or plants.
2. Apply **AMMO** when air temperature is between 10 and 25°C. Do not apply when there is a risk of severe fall in night temperature after use.
3. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation water. Thoroughly clean application equipment.
4. Do not treat areas where movement of the chemical into the soil or surface washing may bring **AMMO** into contact with roots of desirable plants.
5. Crop damage can occur if the chemical is applied at any time other than the recommended crop stage.
NOTE: Crops growing under stress from adverse environmental conditions such as excess moisture, drought, disease, etc., may suffer a further setback and exhibit more pronounced injury symptoms if **AMMO** is applied. However, the crop injury that may occur is usually offset by the weed control obtained.
6. Do not use additives such as oil, wetting agents, emulsifiers, detergents, spreaders, sticking agents, or dispersing agents with **AMMO** on crops.
7. For information on feeding and grazing of beef and dairy cattle on treated vegetation and for recommendations on treatment/harvest intervals, refer to the Table on Grazing Restrictions.
8. If **AMMO** is tank-mixed with another product, such as 2,4-D, consult that product's label for additional safety precautions, restrictions, application rates, timings and additional weeds controlled.
9. Ensure that spray equipment used to apply **AMMO** is properly cleaned before re-using to apply any other chemicals. See section on suggested procedure for cleaning spray equipment.

DISPOSAL

Do not reuse this container for any purpose. This is a recyclable container, and it is to be disposed of at a container collection site. Contact your local distributor/dealer or municipality for the location of the nearest collection site. Before taking the container to the collection site:

1. Triple- or pressure-rinse the empty container. Add the rinsings to spray mixture in the tank.
2. Make the empty, rinsed container unsuitable for further use.

If there is no container collection site in your area, dispose of the container in accordance with provincial requirements.

For information on disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial

regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of a spill, and for clean-up of spills.

STORAGE

1. Store **AMMO** in its original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food, or feed.
2. Keep the container closed to prevent spills and contamination.
3. Keep packages dry at all times.

NOTICE TO USER

This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on the label. It is an offence under the *Pest Control Products Act* to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label.