This information is for promotional purposes only. Space considerations may require information to be omitted.
Always refer to the actual package for complete label verbiage. This product may not yet be available or approved for sale or use in your area.

DIMETHENAMID-P | GROUP 15 | HERBICIDE

STANDPOINT™

Contains Dimethenamid-P, the active ingredient used in Outlook® Herbicide.

A Selective Residual Herbicide for Use in Certain Agricultural Crops

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**(% by weight)**
dimethenamid-P: (S)-2-chloro-N-[(1-methyl-2-methoxy)ethyl]-N-(2,4-dimethyl-thien-3-yl)-acetamide	63.9%
OTHER INGREDIENTS*:	36.1%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 6.0 pounds of Dimethenamid-P per gallon.
*Contains petroleum distillates

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-434 EPA Est. No.: 39578-TX-001(M); 39578-IL-1(ML)
First letter(s) in lot number correspond to letter(s) following the EPA Est. No.

SPECIMEN

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING/AVISO

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

See inside label booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements, and 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.
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at **1-844-685-9173** for emergency medical treatment information.	

For Chemical Emergency: Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

Standpoint™ is not manufactured, or distributed by BASF Corporation, seller of Outlook® Herbicide.

Atticus

Manufactured for:
Atticus, LLC
940 NW Cary Parkway, Suite 200
Cary, NC 27513

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. DO NOT get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, or Viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles or a face shield)

Mixers, Loaders, and Applicators using mechanically-pressurized handguns when applying to hops also must wear a minimum of:

- NIOSH-approved elastomeric half mask respirator with organic vapor (OV) cartridges, and R, or P filters; OR
- NIOSH-approved gas mask with OV canisters; OR
- NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with OV cartridges and combination HE filters.

Mixers, loaders, and applicators for aerial applications must use a closed system that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(d-f)] for dermal protection, and must:

- Wear personal protective equipment (PPE) required in the **PPE** section of this labeling for applicators and other handlers.
- Wear protective eyewear if the system operates under pressure.
- Either use a closed system that also meets the requirements in the WPS for inhalation protection or wear a NIOSH-approved dust-mist respirator with a TC84 cartridge.
- Be provided and have immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown: coveralls, chemical-resistant footwear, and dust-mist respirator, or if using a closed system cab that provides respiratory protection, a NIOSH-approved dust-mist respirator with a TC84 cartridge.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. DO NOT reuse them. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- 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.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(d-f)], 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 for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Dimethenamid-P has properties that may result in groundwater contamination. Application in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and groundwater is near the surface could result in groundwater contamination.

Dimethenamid-P has properties that may result in surface water contamination via dissolved runoff and runoff erosion. Practices should be followed to minimize the potential for dissolved runoff and/or runoff erosion.

Ground Water Advisory

Dimethenamid-P is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

DO NOT apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water.

Non-Target Organism Advisory

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

Point-source Contamination: To prevent point-source contamination, DO NOT mix or load this or any other pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sinkholes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or dike mixing/loading areas as described below.

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent:

- Back-siphoning into wells
- Spills
- Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixes, or rinsates

Check valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

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Movement Dissolved in Runoff or through Soil

DO NOT apply under conditions which favor runoff. DO NOT apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces or frozen soils. Groundwater contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and groundwater is near the surface. To minimize the possibility of groundwater contamination, carefully follow application rate as affected by soil type in the **Application Instructions** section of this label.

DO NOT apply if all three criteria exist: coarse soils classified as sand (does not include loamy sand or sandy loam), less than 3% organic matter (as determined by soil tests, if not known), and where depth to groundwater is 30 feet or less.

Movement by Water Erosion of Treated Soil

DO NOT apply or incorporate this product by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least 0.5 inch of rainfall before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agents, hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

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.

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, follow all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Limitation of Warranty and Liability**. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

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**.

EXCEPTION: If the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, or Viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles or a face shield)

Endangered Species Protection

This product may have effects on federally listed threatened or endangered plant species or their critical habitat. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county or parish in which you are applying the pesticide.

To determine if your county or parish has a Bulletin, and to obtain that Bulletin, consult https://www.epa.gov/endangered-species/endangered-species-protection-bulletins, or call 1-844-447-3813 no more than 6 months before using this product. Applicators must use Bulletins that are in effect in the month in which the pesticide will be applied. New Bulletins will generally be available from the above sources 6 months before their effective dates.

To avoid adverse effects on endangered plant species, applicators must comply with the following mitigation measures when endangered plant species are known to occur in proximity of the application site:

- **Aerial Application** - Leave a 150-foot untreated buffer between treatment area and endangered plant populations.
- **Ground Application** - Use low-pressure nozzles according to the manufacturer's specifications that produce only medium-to-coarse or very coarse droplets **AND** leave a 35-foot untreated buffer between treatment area and known endangered plant populations.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Standpoint is a selective residual herbicide for controlling many annual grass weeds, annual broadleaf weeds, and sedge as they germinate (see **Table 1**).

Standpoint can be used in agricultural field and row crops including bean (dry), beets (sugar), corn (field corn (grain, seed, silage), fresh sweet corn, popcorn), cotton, fallow, garlic, hops, horseradish, onions (dry bulb, green), peanut, perennial grasses grown for seed, potato, shallots (dry bulb), sorghum (grain), soybean, and winter squash. **Standpoint** may also be used as a fallow treatment.

TABLE 1. WEEDS CONTROLLED

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Annual Grass Weeds	
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*
Bluegrass, roughstalk	*Poa trivialis*
Brome, California	*Bromus carinatus*
Brome, downy	*Bromus tectorum*
Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Crabgrass, smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Cupgrass, Southwestern	*Eriochloa gracilis*
Cupgrass, woolly[1]	*Eriochloa villosa*
Fescue, rattail	*Vulpia myuros*
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria glauca*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Johnsongrass (seedling)[1]	*Sorghum halepense*
Millet, wild proso[1]	*Panicum miliaceum*
Panicum, fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
Panicum, Texas[1]	*Panicum texanum*
Red rice	*Oryza sativa*
Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium multiflorum*

(continued)

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TABLE 1. WEEDS CONTROLLED *(continued)*

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Annual Grass Weeds *(continued)*	
Sandbur[1]	*Cenchrus* spp.
Shattercane[1]	*Sorghum bicolor*
Signalgrass, broadleaf[1]	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*
Annual Broadleaf Weeds	
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*
Amaranth, Powell	*Amaranthus powellii*
Beggarweed, Florida[1]	*Desmodium tortuosum*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
Chamomile, mayweed	*Anthemis cotula*
Eclipta[1]	*Eclipta alba*
Lambsquarters, common[1]	*Chenopodium album*
Nightshade, black[2]	*Solanum nigrum*
Nightshade, cutleaf[2]	*Solanum triflorum*
Nightshade, Eastern black[2]	*Solanum ptycanthum*
Nightshade, hairy[2]	*Solanum sarrachoides*
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*
Ragweed, common[1]	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Spurge, nodding	*Chamaesyce nutans*
Spurge, spotted	*Chamaesyce maculata*
Waterhemp, common[2]	*Amaranthus rudis*
Waterhemp, tall[2]	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*
Sedges	
Flatsedge, rice	*Cyperus iria*
Nutsedge, yellow[2]	*Cyperus esculentus*

[1]Partial control or suppression only. To complement control, use **Standpoint** in tank mixes or sequential application with other herbicides that provide additional control of these weed species.

[2]For best control of these species, use the highest rate specified by soil type. If dry conditions exist near application or excessive rainfall occurs early in season, a post emergence herbicide or cultivation may be required to help control these weeds.

MODE OF ACTION

Dimethenamid-P, the active ingredient in **Standpoint**, is a Group 15 (WSSA) Group K3 (HRAC) herbicide belonging to the chloroacetamide chemistry class. **Standpoint** is a root-and-shoot growth inhibitor that controls susceptible germinating seedlings before or soon after they emerge from the soil.

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Standpoint is a Group 15/Group K3 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **Standpoint** and other Group 15 herbicides. Weed species with resistance to Group 15 may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 15 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Standpoint** or other Group 15 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of **Standpoint** or other target-site-of-action Group 15 herbicides that have a similar target site of action on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixes or premixes with herbicides from different target-site-of-action groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive IPM (Integrated Pest Management) program including cultural and mechanical methods.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy, and control of escapes with effective alternative herbicides or mechanical methods.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed control program needs to consider all of the weeds present.
- Scout fields prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- Scout fields after application to verify the treatment was effective.
- Suspected herbicide-resistance weeds may be identified by these indicators:

  (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; and

  (3) Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA and/or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management directions for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your local Atticus, LLC representative at 984-467-4800.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Standpoint provides most effective weed control when applied by ground or aerial equipment and subsequently incorporated into soil by rainfall, sprinkler irrigation, or mechanical tillage before weed seedling emergence from soil. **Standpoint** can also be applied through chemigation.

Standpoint may be applied as a preplant incorporated, preplant surface, preemergence, early postemergence, or layby (corn) treatment. **Standpoint** may be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as the spray carrier. Additionally, **Standpoint** may be impregnated on and applied with dry bulk fertilizer. Sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier is not advised for use after crop emergence. Refer to **ADDITIVES** for more information.

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APPLICATION RATE

Application rates for **Standpoint** when applied alone, in tank mix, or in sequential applications are given in **Table 2**, and vary by soil texture and organic matter content. Refer to **CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION** for additional rate information.

Table 2. Standpoint Application Rate/Acre[1,2,3]

Soil Texture	Standpoint (Fl. Oz./A)	
	Organic Matter Content < 3%	Organic Matter Content ≥ 3%
Coarse sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	12 - 14 (0.563 - 0.656 lb. a.i.)	14 - 18 (0.656 - 0.844 lb. a.i.)
Medium silt, silt loam, loam, sandy clay loam	14 - 18 (0.656 - 0.844 lb. a.i.)	18 - 21 (0.844 - 0.984 lb. a.i.)
Fine sandy clay, silty clay, silty clay loam, clay loam, and clay		
See tank mix descriptions for the specified application rate ranges of other herbicides tank mixed with **Standpoint**.		

- Soil texture groups used in this label are coarse (sand, loamy sand, sandy loam), medium (silt, silt loam, loam, sandy clay loam), and fine (sandy clay, silty clay, silty clay loam, clay loam, and clay).
- DO NOT apply on coarse soils classified as sand (does not include loamy sand or sandy loam) with less than 3% organic matter (as determined by soil tests, if not known), and where depth to groundwater is 30 feet or less. When use rates are expressed in ranges, use the lower rate for more coarsely textured soils lower in organic matter; use the higher rate for more finely textured soils high in organic matter.

[1]The application rates listed are intended for full-season control of targeted weeds. Reduced application rates (8 to 16 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint**) may be used where partial control or reduced length of soil residual control is required, such as postemergence application, or preemergence application where cultivation or sequentially applied herbicides will be used for added control of the same targeted weed species. Use 8 to 12 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** on coarse-texture soils. Use 12 to 16 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** on medium-texture and fine-texture soils.

[2]For all early preplant applications, use 21 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint**.

[3]On muck soils and high organic matter soils, apply **Standpoint** at 21 fl. oz./A.

PREPLANT INCORPORATED APPLICATION

Apply **Standpoint** and incorporate into the upper (1 to 2 inches) soil surface up to 2 weeks before planting. Use a harrow, rolling cultivator, finishing disk, or other implement capable of giving uniform shallow incorporation. Avoid deeper incorporation or reduced weed control or crop injury may result.

PREPLANT SURFACE APPLICATION

For use in minimum tillage or no-till production systems, apply **Standpoint** alone or in tank mixes up to 45 days before planting. When making early preplant application (15 to 45 days before planting), use the highest rate specified for the specific soil type. Early preplant applications are not for use on coarse-texture soils or in areas where average annual rainfall (or rainfall plus irrigation) typically exceeds 40 inches. Early preplant applications may be applied as part of a split application program where the second application is made after planting (use 2/3 of **Standpoint** rate early followed by 1/3 of rate after planting). A split application is advised when the initial application is made more than 30 days before planting.

PREEMERGENCE SURFACE APPLICATION

Broadcast treatment uniformly to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence. Rainfall, sprinkler irrigation, or shallow mechanical incorporation after application is required to move this product into the upper soil surface where weed seeds germinate. If adequate rainfall or irrigation does not occur and weed seedling emergence begins, a shallow cultivation or rotary hoeing will improve performance.

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Standpoint must be applied before weed seedling emergence or in a tank mix with products registered for use on the specific crop on this label that control the emerged weeds. Refer to **CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION** for specific postemergence applications by crop.

LAYBY APPLICATION

Use **Standpoint** in field corn, seed corn, and popcorn. See **CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION - Corn** for more details on layby application.

SPLIT APPLICATION

Standpoint may be used in split application programs where applications are made as part of the methods described above. If applications are less than 2 weeks apart, the total **Standpoint** rate used must not exceed the maximum rate given for each specific soil type. If applications are 2 weeks or more apart, a total **Standpoint** application rate of up to 21 fl. oz./A per year may be used on any soil type in all labeled crops except corn, cotton, sugar beet, and soybean. See **CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION** section for maximum crop yearly application rate in corn, cotton, sugar beet, and soybean.

FALL APPLICATION

For use only in the following states: Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, north of Highway 136 in Illinois, and north of Highway 91 in Nebraska.

Standpoint may be used in fall applications to control weeds in minimum tillage or no-till corn or soybean production systems planted the following spring. Apply up to 21 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** to medium-texture and fine-texture soils with greater than 2.5% organic matter.

Fall applications must be made after October 1. Apply **Standpoint** in the fall after crop harvest when soil temperature at the 4-inch depth is sustained at less than 55°F and before the ground freezes.

Tillage operations may be conducted before or after applying **Standpoint**. If following an application, tillage should be no more than 2 to 3 inches deep to uniformly incorporate the herbicide into the upper soil surface. If a sequential application program (fall application followed by spring application of **Standpoint**) is used, the maximum combined rate of **Standpoint** that may be applied is 21 fl. oz./A per crop year.

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MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

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

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select a nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

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

BOOM HEIGHT – GROUND BOOM

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

RELEASE HEIGHT – AIRCRAFT

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. 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.

HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

AERIAL APPLICATION METHOD AND EQUIPMENT

Water Volume

Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

Managing Spray Drift from Aerial Application

Applicators must follow these requirements to avoid off target drift movement:

- **Boom Length** - The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.
- **Application Height** - Without compromising aircraft safety, application should be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the crop canopy or tallest plants.

Applicators must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

GROUND APPLICATION (BANDING)

When applying **Standpoint** by banding, calculate the amount of herbicide and water volume per acre needed using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate per Acre} = \text{Banding Herbicide Rate per Acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Volume per Acre} = \text{Banding Water Volume per Acre}$$

GROUND APPLICATION (BROADCAST)

Water Volume

Use 5 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume for accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

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Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

GROUND APPLICATION (DRY BULK FERTILIZER)

Standpoint may be impregnated or coated onto dry bulk granular fertilizer carriers for preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence application. Impregnation or coating may be conducted by the in-plant bulk system or the on-board system. When impregnated onto some dry fertilizer blends, **Standpoint** may exhibit a strong odor. Perform the mixing operation in a well-ventilated area.

Standpoint may also be applied in herbicide tank mixes where the tank mix companion product is also registered for these application systems. Individuals or agents selling **Standpoint** in these application systems are responsible for following all state and local regulations regarding fertilizer and herbicide blending.

Addition of a drying agent may be necessary if the fertilizer and herbicide blend is too wet for uniform application because of high humidity, high urea concentration, or low fertilizer use rate. Slowly add the drying agent to the blend until a flowable mixture is obtained. Drying agents are not advised for use with on-board impregnation systems.

Under some conditions, fertilizer impregnated with **Standpoint** may clog air tubes or deflector plates on pneumatic application systems. Mineral oil may be added to **Standpoint** before blending with fertilizer to reduce plugging. DO NOT use drying agents when mineral oil is used. To avoid separation of **Standpoint** and mineral oil mixes in cold temperatures, either keep mixture heated or agitated before blending with fertilizer. Mineral oil may be used at in-plant blending stations or on-board injection systems.

Apply 200 to 750 pounds of the fertilizer and herbicide blend per acre. Application must be made uniformly to the soil to prevent possible crop injury and for satisfactory weed control. Impregnated fertilizer spread at 1/2 rate and overlapped to obtain a full rate will offer a more uniform distribution. For granular fertilizer application to protect small birds and mammals, soil incorporation of the granules is required. A shallow (1 to 2 inches) incorporation is desirable for improved weed control. Deeper incorporation may result in unsatisfactory weed control. Use the following formula to calculate the herbicide rate when using dry bulk fertilizer applications:

$$\frac{\text{Fl. Oz./A}}{\text{Fertilizer (lbs./A)}} \quad X \quad 2{,}000 \quad = \quad \text{Fl. Oz. per Ton of Fertilizer}$$

Incompatible Mixtures

DO NOT impregnate **Standpoint** or **Standpoint** mixes on ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate fertilizers or fertilizer blends. Single superphosphate (0-20-0) and triple superphosphate (0-46-0) may be impregnated only with **Standpoint** alone.

CHEMIGATION APPLICATION VIA SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Standpoint may be applied as a chemigation treatment through sprinkler irrigation systems. Apply this product ONLY through a sprinkler irrigation system of the following type: center pivot, end tow, hand move, lateral move, side (wheel) roll, or solid set. DO NOT apply this product through any other type of sprinkler irrigation system.

Application may be made alone or in tank mixtures with other herbicides on this label registered for use in specified sprinkler irrigation systems. Application must be made within specific crop stage timings and product use rates given in the container label Directions For Use. Uniform distribution of **Standpoint**-treated irrigation water is the sole responsibility of the applicator and is required to avoid crop injury, lack of herbicide effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residue in the crop. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

Proper calibration is the responsibility of the applicator. The system must be properly calibrated (with water only) to ensure the amount of **Standpoint** applied corresponds to the specified rate. Apply **Standpoint** in volume minimums of 0.33 to 0.67 inch of water using the lower volume for coarse-texture soils and the higher volume for fine-texture soils. Application made in high volumes of water (more than 1 inch) may result in reduced weed control. Meter herbicide dilution into irrigation water through the entire time of water application for center pivot and lateral move sprinkler systems. For solid-set and hand-move sprinkler irrigation systems, apply **Standpoint** through the system at the beginning of the set; then follow with additional water to reach volume minimums as listed by soil type. To increase calibration accuracy of injection metering equipment, dilute **Standpoint** in a minimum of 3 parts water to 1 part **Standpoint**. Maintain agitation in injection nurse tanks to keep a uniform herbicide suspension during application.

Special Instructions for Chemigation:

1. DO NOT apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
2. DO NOT connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
3. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
4. Recirculate and/or contain tail water (runoff water) from chemigation that contains **Standpoint** in the field in a cistern or holding reservoir from the initial application and/or used only on adjacent, approved crops for which **Standpoint** is registered for this type of application.
5. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. It must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
6. The sprinkler chemigation system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum-relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow. In addition, systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. The sprinkler chemigation system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
8. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems:

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, discharge the water from the public water system into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical

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break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

3. All chemigation systems connected to public water systems must also follow restrictions listed in the preceding section.

ADDITIVES

Spray adjuvants have little or no influence on **Standpoint** performance when application is made before weed emergence. However, several tank mixes with **Standpoint** require adjuvants to improve burndown of emerged weeds. Therefore, surfactants and/or low rate fertilizer (28%, 30%, or 32% urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) or ammonium sulfate (AMS)), or crop oil concentrate (COC) may be used with **Standpoint** tank mixes applied preplant, preemergence, or early postemergence to the crop.

Follow the adjuvant directions on the tank mix partner's label.

When an adjuvant (or a specific adjuvant product, such as a drift control agent) is to be used with this product, Atticus, LLC recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant for use on food crops.

OIL CONCENTRATE

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum-oil or vegetable-oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- Nonphytotoxic
- Contain only EPA-exempt ingredients
- Provide good mixing quality in the jar test
- Successful in local experience

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable-oil and petroleum-oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see **COMPATIBILITY TEST FOR MIX COMPONENTS**.

The use of adjuvants containing penetrants, such as petroleum-based oils, after corn emergence may cause crop injury.

NITROGEN SOURCE

Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN). Use 1 to 2 gallons of UAN (28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution) per acre. DO NOT use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.

Ammonium Sulfate (AMS)

AMS at 8 to 17 pounds per 100 gallons of spray solution may be substituted for UAN. Use high-quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid nozzle plugging. Other sources of nitrogen are not as effective as those mentioned. Atticus, LLC does not recommend applying AMS if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

NONIONIC SURFACTANT (NIS)

The standard label recommendation is 1 to 2 quarts of an 80% active (NIS) per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, a higher spray surfactant rate is advised.

TANK MIXING INFORMATION

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the mixtures are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Standpoint may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with other herbicide products registered for use in any labeled crop found in this label for a broader spectrum of residual weed control and/or control of emerged weeds. Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm that the respective tank mix products are registered for use on the labeled crop. Read and follow tank mix product labels for application instructions, use restrictions and precautions, and rotational cropping guidance. Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Standpoint** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than Atticus, LLC-advised tank mixes.

COMPATIBILITY TEST FOR MIX COMPONENTS

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

For 20 gallons/A spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 mL) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in **MIXING ORDER** using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label rate per acre.

Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, or fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, or thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, DO NOT mix the ingredients in the same tank.

MIXING ORDER

Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.

1. **Water** - Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank 3/4 full of clean water.
2. **Inductor** - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
3. **Products in PVA bags** - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
5. **Water-soluble products**
6. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as **Standpoint** or oil concentrate when applicable)
7. **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable)
8. **Remaining quantity of water**

USE PRECAUTIONS

- **Emergency replanting (recropping) intervals** - If corn, dry bean, grain sorghum, peanut, or soybean treated with **Standpoint** are lost to adverse weather or for other reasons, the area treated may be replanted to any of those crops immediately, unless specified otherwise in the **CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION** section of this label.
  - o If the original application was banded and the second crop is planted in the row middles, a second band application may be applied.
  - o If **Standpoint** has been applied to sugar beets, cotton, dry bulb onions, garlic, dry bulb shallots, green onions, hops, perennial grass grown for seed, horseradish, potato, or winter squash and crop failure occurs because of adverse weather or other reasons, replanting (recropping) these crops is not advised. If replanting a crop is necessary, plant any of the following labeled crops (corn, dry bean, grain sorghum, peanut, soybean) where soil application of **Standpoint** is registered.
- **Stress** - Application to crops under stress because of lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures may result in crop injury.

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USE RESTRICTIONS

- **Maximum crop yearly application rate** - DO NOT apply more than a total of 0.98 pound of active ingredient dimethenamid-P (21 fl. oz. of **Standpoint**) per acre per crop year in all labeled crops except corn, cotton, sugar beet, and soybean. See **CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION** section for maximum application rate in corn, cotton, sugar beet, and soybean per crop year.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI)** - Refer to **CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION** for crop-specific preharvest intervals and feeding and grazing restrictions.
- **Standpoint** is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York State.
- DO NOT contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- If the original **Standpoint** treatment was broadcast, DO NOT make a second application of **Standpoint**.

CROP ROTATION INTERVALS

Refer to **Table 3** to determine the proper interval between **Standpoint** application and the planting of rotational crops. Determine the rotational crop interval for tank mix products and use the most restrictive interval of all products applied.

TABLE 3. ROTATIONAL CROP PLANTING INTERVALS BY STANDPOINT APPLICATION RATE

Crop	Standpoint Use Rate (Fl. Oz./A)	
	< 16	16 - 21
	Rotational Crop Interval (Months After Application)	
Alfalfa	4	6
Canola (rapeseed)	4	6
Cotton	4	4
Peas (dry field, edible)	4	4
Small grains	4	4
Cover crops (winter, spring)*	4	6
Other crops	6	9

*Cover crops (winter, spring) may be planted after application of **Standpoint**, either inter-seeded into the current crop before harvest or after harvest of the current crop. Depending on the sensitivity of the sown cover crop to **Standpoint**, stand establishment may be reduced. If cover crops are sown for conservation purposes prior to a 4-month interval, DO NOT harvest as a food or feed crop, or allow livestock to graze cover crops.

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CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION
BEET, SUGAR

Standpoint may be used as part of a weed management program in sugar beet.

Application Type and Timing	Standpoint Rate[1]	Application Instructions
Postemergence **Normal Timing** 2 true-leaf to 8 true-leaf stage **Extended Timing** 9-leaf to 12-leaf true leaf stage	**Single Application:** See **Table 2** **Split Applications:** **Initial -** 12 - 16 fl. oz./A **Sequential -** 8 - 12 fl. oz./A (Remainder)	**Normal Timing:** Apply **Standpoint** after sugar beets have reached the 2-leaf stage (at least 2 fully expanded true leaves) but before sugar beets have exceeded the 8-leaf stage. Application at 2-leaf stage or later may result in temporary leaf injury. Application made from preemergence up through cotyledon stage of beets may result in significant crop injury including possible stand reduction. **Extended Timing:** Apply **Standpoint** after sugar beets have reached the 9-leaf stage but before sugar beets have exceeded the 12-leaf stage. **Single Application:** If **Standpoint** is applied only as a single application, DO NOT exceed 21 fl. oz./A. **Split Applications:** If **Standpoint** is applied in two split applications, maintain a minimum of 14 days between split applications. DO NOT exceed a total of 24 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** in a crop year. If two applications are made, apply no more than 12 to 16 fl. oz./A during the first application (applied during **Normal Timing**); then the remainder of the maximum rate during the second application (applied during **Extended Timing**).

Tank Mixes:

Application may be made alone or in tank mixtures with other registered herbicides on sugar beet. Crop injury is possible when tank mixing other herbicides as well as any adjuvants such as methylated seed oils with **Standpoint**. Read and follow the applicable **Crop-specific Restrictions** and **Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Crop-specific Restrictions:

- Harvest only mature beets and tops.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):**
  - **Normal Timing Application:** 60 days
  - **Extended Timing Application:** 95 days

[1]Refer to **Table 2** for specific maximum application rates of **Standpoint** depending on soil type and organic matter content.

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FIELD CORN (GRAIN, SEED, SILAGE), FRESH SWEET CORN*, POPCORN

Corn in this label refers to field corn grown for grain, seed, or silage; fresh sweet corn; and popcorn. Before applying to seed corn, sweet corn, or popcorn, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the **Standpoint** selectivity on your inbred line or hybrid to avoid potential injury.

Crops	Application Type and Timing	Standpoint Rate[1]	Application Instructions
Up to 12" Tall: Field Corn (grown for grain, seed, or silage) Fresh Sweet Corn Popcorn	**Preplant Surface** **Preplant Incorporated** **Preemergence** **Postemergence**	**Single Application:** See **Table 2** **Split Applications:** **Initial -** 8 - 16 fl. oz./A **Sequential -** 8 - 16 fl. oz./A (Remainder)	**Standpoint** may be applied in a single application or two split applications. **Split Application:** If **Standpoint** is applied in two split applications, maintain a minimum of 14 days between split applications, and DO NOT exceed a total of 24 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** in a crop year. If two applications are made, apply no more than 8 to 16 fl. oz./A during the first application (applied preplant, preemergence, or postemergence); then apply the remainder of the maximum rate during the second application (postemergence, layby). **Layby Applications to Field Corn, Seed Corn, and Popcorn:** Layby applications are made when corn is greater than 12-inches tall but before it is greater than 36-inches tall. For layby application for control of late-season germinating weeds, apply before weeds emerge from soil or in combination with a herbicide(s) and/or cultivation that controls emerged weeds. For best performance, direct application beneath the corn canopy.
Greater than 12" but Less than 36" Tall: Field Corn Seed Corn Popcorn	**Layby**		

Tank Mixes:

Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm the respective tank mix products are registered for use on specific corn types. Not all corn products are registered for use on seed corn, popcorn, and sweet corn.

Crop-specific Restrictions:

- Corn may be grazed or fed to livestock 40 days or more after application of **Standpoint**.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI) for sweet corn ears:** 50 days
- DO NOT make layby application of **Standpoint** to sweet corn.

*Not Registered for Use by California

[1]Refer to **Table 2** for specific maximum application rates of **Standpoint** depending on soil type and organic matter content.

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COTTON*

Standpoint may only be applied postemergence to cotton for residual weed control. Before applying to cotton, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **Standpoint** on your variety to avoid potential injury. Cotton gin by products may be fed to livestock. Use of **Standpoint** may result in temporary growth suppression in cotton if extreme conditions of high rainfall and extended periods of water-saturated soil occur during cotton germination or early seedling development.

Application Type and Timing	Standpoint Rate	Application Instructions
Single Postemergence Application First true leaf to mid-bloom stage	See **Table 2**	**Early Postemergence: Standpoint** must be applied before weed seedling emergence or in a tank mix with products registered for use on cotton that control the emerged weeds. For effective residual activity, rainfall, sprinkler irrigation, or shallow mechanical incorporation after application is required to move this product into the upper soil surface where weed seeds germinate. **Standpoint** will provide residual control of weeds germinating after application. Weeds that are emerged at time of application must be controlled with cultivation, or a tank mix or sequential application of another herbicide labeled for postemergence weed control in cotton. **Standpoint** application to emerged cotton may result in temporary leaf burn, spotting, and/or stunting, but a reduction in cotton yield is not expected. Adjuvants may be applied with **Standpoint** when making early postemergence application. **Single Application:** Apply **Standpoint** at up to 21 fl. oz./A as a broadcast spray to cotton from first true leaf stage to the mid-bloom stage (i.e., two weeks after R1 initial bloom stage). DO NOT apply more than 21 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** in a single application. **Split Application: Standpoint** may be applied as split applications when both the initial and sequential application is made early postemergence. With the initial application, apply **Standpoint** very early postemergence (typically from first true leaf stage to 6 to 10 leaf stage) as a broadcast spray to cotton. For the sequential application, apply **Standpoint** early postemergence (up to the mid-bloom stage, i.e., two weeks after R1 initial bloom stage) as a broadcast spray to cotton. Sequential applications must be separated by at least 14 days. DO NOT apply more than 31 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** from early postemergence applications.
Sequential Postemergence Application **Initial Application -** Very early post-emergence (typically from first true leaf stage to 6 to 10 leaf stage) **Sequential Application -** Early post-emergence (up to the mid-bloom stage)	**Initial -** 12 - 18 fl. oz./A **Sequential -** 13 - 19 fl. oz./A	

(continued)

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COTTON* *(continued)*

Tank Mixes:
Tank mixing **Standpoint** with other emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulated products may enhance potential for cotton injury response.

Crop-specific Restrictions:
- DO NOT apply preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence in cotton.
- DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 31 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** per year.
- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a postemergence application of **Standpoint** and the harvest of cotton.

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DRY BEAN*

Standpoint is not registered for use in succulent beans, succulent bean varieties grown for seed, or cowpeas. Before applying **Standpoint** to dry beans, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **Standpoint** on your specific dry bean class and variety to help avoid potential injury to sensitive classes or varieties.

Crops	Application Types and Timing	Standpoint Rate[1]	Application Instructions
Dry bean classes (black turtle soup, cranberry, dry lima, great northern, navy, pink, pinto, red kidney, red Mexican, and small whites)	**Preplant Surface** **Preplant Incorporated** **Preemergence** **Early Postemergence** First to third trifoliate stage	**Single Application:** See **Table 2** **Split Applications:** **Initial -** 10 - 14 fl. oz./A **Sequential -** 7 - 11 fl. oz./A (Remainder)	If extreme conditions of high rainfall and extended periods of water-saturated soil occur during dry edible bean germination or early seedling development, **Standpoint** use may result in temporary growth suppression. This suppression will not reduce dry edible bean yield. **Standpoint** use postemergence may occasionally result in some temporary spotting or browning of dry bean leaves and stunting, but a reduction in dry bean yield is unexpected. Postemergence tank mixtures with other crop protection products or adjuvants may significantly enhance this effect. Depending on growing conditions, recovery from this injury begins immediately but may take several weeks for dry beans to recover completely. **Single Application: Standpoint** may be applied in a single application of up to 21 fl. oz./A. **Split Applications:** Apply 10 - 14 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** initially, and the remaining 7 - 11 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** in the sequential application. DO NOT exceed a total of 21 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** per crop year. Additional restrictions specific to dry beans are to use a maximum of 12 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** on coarse soils with organic matter less than 1.5% for soil applications made before crop emergence.
Garbanzo Beans Lentils	**Preplant Surface** **Preemergence**		

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Tank Mixes:
An herbicide product containing S-metolachlor may only be applied sequentially with **Standpoint**.

Crop-specific Restrictions:
- DO NOT apply **Standpoint** early postemergence to dry beans grown in the states of Washington and Oregon (**EXCEPTION:** Malheur county).
- DO NOT apply **Standpoint** early postemergence by chemigation to dry beans grown in Idaho or Malheur County, Oregon.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** 70 days

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[1]Refer to **Table 2** for specific maximum application rates of **Standpoint** depending on soil type and organic matter content.

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DRY BULB ONIONS, GARLIC, DRY BULB SHALLOTS

Standpoint may be used as part of a weed management program in dry bulb onions, garlic, and dry bulb shallots grown in muck soils, high organic soils, and in mineral soils.

Application Timing	Standpoint Rate[1]	Application Instructions
2 true-leaf stage until a minimum of 30 days before harvest.	**Single Application:** See **Table 2** **Split Application:** **Initial -** 10 - 14 fl. oz./A **Sequential -** 7 - 11 fl. oz./A (Remainder)	Apply **Standpoint** after dry bulb onions, garlic, and dry bulb shallots have reached the 2 true-leaf stage until a minimum of 30 days before harvest. Application made before 2 true-leaf stage may result in significant crop injury including possible stand reduction. If applications are made to transplanted dry bulb onions, garlic, and dry bulb shallots, DO NOT apply until transplants are in the ground and soil has settled around transplants with several days to recover. **Single Application: Standpoint** may be applied in a single application of up to 21 fl. oz./A. **Split Applications:** If split applications are made, maintain a minimum of 14 days between sequential applications. DO NOT apply more than a total of 21 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** in a single crop year. A total maximum combined rate of 21 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** may be applied on any soil type in a single crop year.

Tank Mixes:

Crop injury is possible when tank mixing other herbicides as well as any adjuvants such as methylated seed oils with **Standpoint**. Read and follow the applicable **Crop-specific Restrictions** and **Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Crop-specific Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** 30 days

[1]Refer to **Table 2** for specific maximum application rates of **Standpoint** depending on soil type and organic matter content.

FALLOW

Standpoint may be used as a residual treatment to control listed weeds before they germinate at the beginning of the fallow period. Specific rotational crop planting intervals must be observed between an application of **Standpoint** and planting of the following crops (see **CROP ROTATION INTERVALS** section).

Application Timing	Standpoint Rate	Application Instructions
Beginning of fallow period before weed germination	See **Table 2**	Apply **Standpoint** as a broadcast spray at up to 21 fl. oz./A before weeds emerge for best product performance. Split applications may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications; but DO NOT exceed the maximum cumulative amount of 21 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** per crop year.

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GREEN ONIONS*

(Leeks, Spring onions or Scallions, Japanese bunching onions, Green shallots or Eschalots)

Standpoint may be used as part of a weed management program in green onions grown in muck soils, high organic soils, and mineral soils.

Application Timing	Standpoint Rate	Application Instructions
After 2 true-leaf stage until a minimum of 30 days before harvest.	**Single Application:** See **Table 2** **Split Application:** **Initial -** 10 - 14 fl. oz./A **Sequential -** 7 - 11 fl. oz./A	**Standpoint** may only be applied by ground (broadcast) application. Apply **Standpoint** after green onions have reached the 2 true-leaf stage until a minimum of 30 days before harvest. Application made before 2 true-leaf stage may result in significant crop injury including possible stand reduction. If applications are made to transplanted green onions, DO NOT apply until transplants are in the ground and soil has settled around transplants with several days to recover. **Single Application: Standpoint** may be applied in a single application of up to 21 fl. oz./A. **Split Application:** If split applications are made, maintain a minimum of 14 days between sequential applications. DO NOT apply more than a total of 21 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** in a single crop year.

Tank Mixes:

Standpoint application may be made before, in tank mixture, or after use of registered herbicides for postemergence use in green onions. Crop injury is possible when tank mixing herbicides as well as any adjuvants such as methylated seed oils with **Standpoint**. Read and follow the applicable **Crop-specific Restrictions** and **Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Crop-specific Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** 30 days

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HOPS*

Standpoint may be used as part of a weed management program in baby (first year planting) and established hops.

Application Type and Timing	Standpoint Rate[1]	Application Instructions
Preemergence Dormant or early vegetative growth stage **Postemergence**	See **Table 2**	**Standpoint** may only be applied by ground (banded) application (including postemergence-directed). Contact with hop foliage or cones by spray mixture or drift may cause injury. Apply **Standpoint** preemergence to weeds when hops are in the dormant or early vegetative stages of growth. **Standpoint** may only be applied in single application. **Standpoint** has not been tested on hops grown in all soil textures. Refer to **Table 2** for soil texture group descriptions and appropriate application rates. Atticus, LLC recommends testing **Standpoint** on a small portion of the target crop to confirm safety in the local soil type. Depending on application timing, **Standpoint** may negatively impact growth of cover crops planted in the fall after harvest.

Tank Mixes:

Tank mixes with other herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, and fertilizers are not advised when using this product in hops.

Crop-specific Restrictions:

- DO NOT apply to hops by air or through any type of irrigation system.
- DO NOT apply more than 21 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** per crop year.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** 60 days

*Not Registered for Use by California

[1]Refer to **Table 2** for specific maximum application rates of **Standpoint** depending on soil type and organic matter content.

PEANUT*

Application Types and Timing	Standpoint Rate[1]	Application Instructions
Preplant Surface **Preplant Incorporated** **Preemergence** **Postemergence** Up to 80 days before harvest	**Single Application:** See **Table 2** **Sequential Application:** **Initial -** 10 - 14 fl. oz./A **Sequential -** 7 - 11 fl. oz./A (Remainder)	Use higher rates (16 to 21 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint**) for improved control or suppression of difficult weeds like yellow nutsedge, Florida beggarweed, eclipta, common ragweed, and other broadleaf species. **Single Application: Standpoint** may be applied in a single application of up to 21 fl. oz./A. **Split Applications:** Apply 10 to 14 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** initially, and the remaining 7 to 11 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** in the sequential application. DO NOT apply more than 21 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** per crop year.

Tank Mixes:

Standpoint may be applied alone or in tank mix combination.

Crop-specific Restrictions:

- Peanut hay or straw may be grazed or fed to livestock 80 days or more after application of **Standpoint**.

*Not Registered for Use by California

[1]Refer to **Table 2** for specific maximum application rates of **Standpoint** depending on soil type and organic matter content.

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Cary, NC 27513

PERENNIAL GRASS GROWN FOR SEED

(For use on perennial grass grown for seed only in states west of the Mississippi River)

Standpoint may be used as part of a weed management program in established stands of cool-season and warm-season perennial grass grown for seed. Grass seed crops must have been established for at least one year or had at least one seed crop harvested before **Standpoint** use. The grass seed screenings remaining after processing and grass straw remaining after seed harvest may be grazed by or fed to livestock.

Application Timing	Standpoint Rate	Application Instructions
Cool-Season Perennial Grasses Apply during regrowth in the fall or spring before emergence of targeted weeds.	14 - 21 fl. oz./A	**Standpoint** applied as directed will provide preemergence control or suppression of volunteer seedlings from previous grass seed crops in addition to many annual grass weeds, annual broadleaf weeds, and sedge listed in **Table 1**. **Cool-Season Perennial Grass:** Apply labeled rates to postharvest grass during regrowth in the fall or spring before emergence of targeted weeds. **Standpoint** may be applied in a sequential use program with other herbicides that control emerged weeds. Application to perennial ryegrass and fine fescue stands under stress may cause crop injury. **Warm-Season Perennial Grass:** Apply at labeled rates to postharvest grass during the fall, or during winter dormancy, or after the first seed harvest/cutting. DO NOT apply to warm-season perennial grass after greenup in the spring before the first seed harvest/cutting. **Standpoint** may be applied in a sequential use program with other herbicides that control emerged weeds. In both cool-season and warm-season perennial grass, use the higher rate in the rate range where more dense infestations of targeted annual grass weeds, annual broadleaf weeds, or sedge are expected. Grass straw from the previous harvest must be removed, burned, or evenly spread before **Standpoint** application or reduced weed control may result. For effective control or suppression of annual grass weeds, annual broadleaf weeds, sedge, or volunteer seedlings from previous grass seed crops, this product must be moved into the upper soil surface where weed seeds germinate by rainfall or irrigation before weed emergence. Application made in periods of cold temperature that temporarily limit normal crop growth or in extended cold temperature periods that initiate winter dormancy in grass crops may result in crop injury.
Warm-Season Perennial Grasses Apply during the fall, or during winter dormancy, or after the first seed harvest/cutting		

Tank Mixes:

Standpoint may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for use in perennial grass grown for seed. Atticus, LLC recommends testing **Standpoint** tank mixes on a small portion of the target crop to determine if damage is likely to occur. **Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing Standpoint with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers.** Subsequent application of postemergence herbicides may cause crop injury. Consult with your local Atticus, LLC dealer regarding local tank mix options.

Crop-specific Restrictions:

- DO NOT apply a total of more than 21 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** per crop year.
- From treated fields of cool-season perennial grass, forage and hay may be grazed by or fed to livestock 60 days after application.
- From treated fields of warm-season perennial grass, forage and hay may be grazed by or fed to livestock 30 days after application.

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POTATO, HORSERADISH*

Standpoint may be used as part of a weed management program in horseradish and potato.

Crops	Application Methods and Timing	Standpoint Rate	Application Instructions
Potato	**Preemergence** After planting or after drag-off	Refer to **Table 2** for specific maximum application rates of **Standpoint** depending on soil type and organic matter content.	**Standpoint** may only be applied in a single application in horseradish and potato. In cold and wet growing conditions, **Standpoint** application may result in delayed emergence or early season stunting of horseradish and potato. DO NOT exceed the specified rate by soil type and organic matter content in a single application.
Horseradish*	**Postemergence** 2-leaf stage to the 8-leaf stage		

Crop-specific Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** 40 days

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SORGHUM (GRAIN)

All **Standpoint** applications must only be made to sorghum seed that has been properly treated by the seed company with an approved chloroacetamide herbicide safener or severe injury may occur. **Standpoint** is not registered for use on sweet or forage sorghum.

Crops	Application Types and Timing	Standpoint Rate	Application Instructions
Sorghum up to 12 inches tall	**Preplant Surface** **Preplant Incorporated*** **Preemergence** **Postemergence**	Refer to **Table 2** for specific maximum application rates of **Standpoint** depending on soil type and organic matter content.	Single or split application may be used. Under high soil moisture or cool conditions, **Standpoint** application may cause temporary stunting or leaf wrapping of sorghum. Sorghum will normally outgrow these symptoms in 10 to 14 days. For best performance, make preemergence surface application within 5 days of the last preplant tillage. If weeds have emerged, apply **Standpoint** with herbicides to control emerged vegetation.

Crop-specific Restrictions:

- Sorghum forage may be grazed or fed to livestock 60 days or more after application of **Standpoint**.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI) for grain and fodder:** 80 days

*Not Registered for Use by California

SOYBEAN*

Application Types and Timing	Standpoint Rate[1]	Application Instructions
Preplant Surface **Preplant Incorporated** **Preemergence** **Postemergence** from emergence (cracking stage) to fifth-trifoliate leaf stage	**Single Application:** See **Table 2** **Split Applications:** **Initial -** 8 - 16 fl. oz./A **Sequential -** 8 - 16 fl. oz./A (Remainder)	If extreme conditions of high rainfall and extended periods of water-saturated soil occur during soybean germination or early seedling development, **Standpoint** use may result in temporary growth suppression. Temporary soybean burn and/or stunting may occur with postemergence applications of **Standpoint**. **Preplant Incorporated:** Incorporation must be uniform and shallow (upper 1 to 2 inches of soil). Deeper incorporation may reduce weed control or increase the potential for crop injury. Preplant incorporated treatments are not for use on coarse soils with less than 1.5% organic matter. **Single Application:** If **Standpoint** is applied only as a single application, DO NOT apply more than 21 fl. oz./A. **Split Application:** If **Standpoint** is applied in two split applications, maintain a minimum of 14 days between split applications, and DO NOT exceed a total of 24 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** in a crop year. If two applications are made, apply no more than 8 to 16 fl. oz./A during the first application (applied preplant, preemergence, or postemergence); then apply the remainder of the maximum rate during the second application (postemergence).

Crop-specific Restrictions:

- DO NOT graze or feed forage, hay, or straw to livestock.

*Not Registered for Use by California

[1]Refer to **Table 2** for specific maximum application rates of **Standpoint** depending on soil type and organic matter content.

Tank mixtures with other herbicides and/or spray adjuvants may increase the level of crop injury. Crop injury is typically transient and has not resulted in reduced soybean yield potential.

WINTER SQUASH

For use only in Oregon and Washington

Standpoint may be used as part of a weed management program in winter squash (Golden Delicious variety only).

Application Type and Timing	Standpoint Rate	Application Instructions
Preemergence Surface	**Soils < 3% Organic Matter:** Apply a minimum of 12 - 14 fl. oz./A **Soils > 3% Organic Matter:** Apply a minimum of 16 - 18 fl. oz./A	**Standpoint** may only be applied by ground (broadcast) application. **Standpoint** may only be applied in single application. DO NOT apply more than 21 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** on any soil in a single application. Broadcast the treatment uniformly to the soil surface after planting and before crop and weed emergence. If extreme conditions of high rainfall and extended periods of water saturated soil occur during winter squash germination or early seedling development, **Standpoint** use may result in growth suppression, which may reduce yields.

Tank Mixes:

Tank mixes with other herbicides or insecticides are not advised when using this product in winter squash.

(continued)

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Crop-specific Restrictions:

- DO NOT apply to winter squash by air or through any type of irrigation system.
- DO NOT apply when conditions favor drift to adjacent susceptible vegetation.
- DO NOT apply more than 21 fl. oz./A of **Standpoint** per year in winter squash.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** 90 days

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame. Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated, area separate from fertilizer, feed, or foodstuffs and away from other pesticides. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides. Groundwater contamination may be reduced by diking and flooring of permanent liquid bulk storage sites with an impermeable material. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used must be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

For plastic containers ≤ 5 gallons: 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 and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

For plastic containers > 5 gallons: 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. Recap and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE. Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability. **CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of ATTICUS, LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, ATTICUS, LLC makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond statements on this label. **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither ATTICUS, LLC the manufacturer, nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use, handling, application, or storage of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

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