

279-3295

12/6/2012

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D C 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Jill Holihan
FMC Corporation
1735 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

DEC - 6 2012

Dear Ms Holihan

SUBJECT Label Amendment to Clarify Use Directions
Sulfentrazone 4F Row Herbicide
EPA Registration No 279-3295
Your Resubmission Dated September 26, 2012

The label amendment referred to above, submitted in accordance with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. This amended label supersedes all previously accepted ones.

Sincerely yours

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathryn V. Montague".

Kathryn V Montague
Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Enclosure

Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Herbicide

For Use in Railroad, Highway, Roadside, Pipeline and Utility Rights-of-Way, Industrial Areas, Fence Rows, and Other Non-crop Sites Can Also Be Used For Selective Weed Control in Turf Sites Including Residential and Institutional Lawns, Athletic Fields, Commercial Sod Farms, Golf Course Fairways and Roughs Also for use as Selective Weed Control in Container and Field grown ornamentals

EPA Reg No 279-3295

EPA Est 279-

Active Ingredient	By Wt
Sulfentrazone*	39.6%
Other Ingredients	60.4%
	100.0%

N [2,4-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]phenyl]methanesulfonamide

Contains 4.0 pounds of active ingredient per gallon

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

See other panels for additional precautionary information

ACCEPTED
DEC - 6 2012
FMC Corporation
Agricultural Products Group
1735 Market Street
Philadelphia PA 19103
279-3295



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Philadelphia PA 19103

FIRST AID	
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 center or doctor for further treatment advice
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice Do not give any liquid to the person Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person
HOTLINE 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 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.	
For Information Regarding the Use of this Product Call 1-800-321-1FMC(1362)	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS Hazards to Humans (and Domestic Animals)

CAUTION
Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled, swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Applicators and other handlers must wear long sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves and shoes plus socks.
Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations Users should Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards
This pesticide is toxic to marine/estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to terrestrial and aquatic plants in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This pesticide is toxic to non target plants and aquatic invertebrates. This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind or via runoff events. Use care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water. Do not apply directly to water to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Groundwater advisory This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Do not use on coarse soils classified as sand which have less than 1% organic matter.

Surface water advisory Sulfentrazone can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions sulfentrazone may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water) for several to many months post application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlying tile drainage systems that drain to surface waters.

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 through any type of irrigation system.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted entry interval. These requirements only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is: Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants; chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material; and shoes plus socks.

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Re-entry Statement: Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment area until spray has dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food, or feed.

Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat.

In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area, and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. Call FMC (800) 331-3148.

To confine spill: If liquid, dike surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter, or commercial clay. If dry material, cover to prevent dispersal. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents.

Pesticide Disposal

If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional office for guidance.

Container Disposal-Handling

Metal or Plastic Containers: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple-rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple-rinse as follows: (For containers greater than 5 gallons) Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. (For containers 5 gallons or less) 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 reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Do not cut or weld metal containers.

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Sulfentrazone 4F ROW is a selective soil-applied herbicide for the control of certain broadleaf weeds, grasses, and sedges. When applied according to directions, it will provide control of susceptible species. Sulfentrazone 4F ROW is formulated as flowable (suspension concentrate) containing four pounds of the active ingredient sulfentrazone per gallon.

The mode of action of Sulfentrazone 4F ROW involves uptake by weed roots and shoots. Observe all instructions, mixing directions, application precautions, and other label information of each product when tank mixing with Sulfentrazone 4F ROW.

Proper handling instructions: This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams, 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 properly diked mixing/loading areas.

Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse, or wash water, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States

may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment

Product must be used in a manner which will prevent back siphoning in wells spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixtures or rinsates

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Utilize a boomless application system or a boom and nozzle sprayer equipped with the appropriate nozzles spray tips and screens and adjusted to provide optimum spray distribution and coverage at the appropriate operating pressures Utilize nozzles and boomless sprayer configurations which produce minimal amounts of fine spray droplets Do not exceed 25 psi spray pressure unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift reducing nozzles or boomless application systems Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre

Water must be used as the carrier for this product when applied alone or when tank mixed with other herbicides

Avoid letting this product sit overnight as settling of product and difficulty of resuspending may occur

Do not allow spray to drift onto adjacent plants as injury to other plants may occur

Do not apply to ornamental shrubs and trees turf grasses or crops

SPRAY TANK PREPARATION

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of existing pesticide deposits before using this product Follow the spray tank clean out procedures specified on the label of product previously applied before adding Sulfentrazone 4F ROW to the tank

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Sulfentrazone 4F ROW may be tank mixed with other herbicides for control of additional weed species Mixtures with some other herbicides have not been tested Conduct an appropriate compatibility test prior to tank mixing with other products Follow all precautions and restrictions on the tank mix partner label

For best results fill spray tank with one half of the volume of clean water needed for the area to be treated Start agitation system Slowly add Sulfentrazone 4F ROW to the spray tank Complete filling the spray tank to the desired level Continuous spray tank agitation is required at all times to maintain a uniform spray solution Make sure Sulfentrazone 4F ROW is thoroughly mixed before application or before adding another product to the spray tank

For tank mixtures with other herbicides a jar test should be conducted to ensure product compatibility before full scale mixing Provided the jar test indicates the mixture to be compatible prepare the tank mixture as follows Fill the tank one half full with water With agitator operating add the recommended amounts of ingredients using the following order dry granules first liquid suspensions (flowables) second Add EC products followed by water soluble products to tank as agitation continues and tank is filled with water All applicable directions restrictions and precautions for the tank mixture herbicides must be followed

Use the Sulfentrazone 4F ROW mixture immediately after mixing Do not store the sprayer overnight or for any extended period of time with the Sulfentrazone 4F ROW spray mixture remaining in the tank Premixing Sulfentrazone 4F ROW spray solutions in nurse tanks is not recommended

If Sulfentrazone 4F ROW is tank mixed with other herbicides all additional directions restrictions and precautions for the tank mixture herbicides must be followed

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off target drift movement from aerial applications These requirements do not apply to forestry applications public health uses or to applications using dry formulations

- 1 The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor
- 2 Nozzles must always point backward and parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees Where states have more stringent regulations they should be observed

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

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest

droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind Temperature and Humidity and Temperature Inversion section of this label)

Controlling Droplet Size

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

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

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

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

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

Boom Height Making applications at the lowest height that produces a uniform spray pattern will reduce exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind

Boom Length For some use patterns reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width

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

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind toward sensitive areas the swath will be displaced downwind Therefore on the up and downwind edges of the field the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind smaller drops etc) For ground applications when applications are made with a crosswind towards sensitive areas the application should leave a buffer to avoid off site movement

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph However many factors including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential

Note Local terrain can influence wind patterns Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning Their presence can be indicated by ground fog however if fog is not present inversions can also be identified 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 upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing

Sensitive Areas

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

Drift Control Additives

Drift control additives may be used with all spray equipment with the exception of controlled droplet applicators When a drift control additive is used read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the label It is recommended that additives be certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA)

Sprayer Equipment Clean-Out

After spraying Sulfentrazone 4F ROW and before using sprayer equipment for any other applications the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned using the following procedure

- 1 Drain sprayer tank hoses and spray boom and thoroughly rinse the inside of the sprayer tank with clean water to remove sediment and residues In addition thoroughly flush sprayer hoses boom and nozzles with clean water
- 2 Fill the tank 1/2 full with clean water and add appropriate detergent or ammonia (follow manufacturer's directions for use) Fill the tank to capacity and operate the sprayer for 15 minutes to flush hoses boom and nozzles
- 3 Drain the sprayer system Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses boom and nozzles Remove and clean spray tips and screens separately
- 4 Properly dispose of all cleaning solution and rinsate in accordance with Federal State and local regulations and guidelines

Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or plants Do not contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other plants

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Railroad Rights-of-Way

Sulfentrazone 4F ROW can be used to control many weeds and maintain bare ground on railroad rights of way including railroad yards railroad crossings and railroad bridge abutments

Highway, Roadside, Pipeline and Utility Rights-of-Way

Sulfentrazone 4F ROW can be used to control many weeds and maintain bare ground in highway roadside pipeline and utility rights of way Such areas would include but are not limited to guard rails road shoulders electric utility substations pipeline pumping stations around electric transmission towers around distribution line poles and in other areas where complete vegetation control is desired

Industrial Areas, Fence Rows and Other Non-crop Sites

Sulfentrazone 4F ROW controls weeds and maintains bare ground in industrial areas including production facilities tank farms storage areas parking areas lumber yards airports military installations along fence rows and in similar non crop sites where complete vegetation control is needed

Method and Rate of Application

For residual control of germinating weeds in non crop land apply this product as a broadcast treatment at 8 to 12 fluid ounces (0.25 to 0.375 pounds active ingredient) per acre by ground in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre Applications may be made by helicopter on railroad rights of way only

DO NOT apply Sulfentrazone 4F ROW to soils classified as sand with less than 1% Organic Matter

Use labeled rates of burndown herbicides such as glyphosate glyphosate trimesium diquat 2,4-D dicamba etc as tank mixtures with Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Use recommended adjuvants for the herbicide tank mix partner For all products used in tank mixes refer to the specific product labels for all restrictions on tank mixing and observe all label precautions instructions and rotational cropping restrictions

Timing

For best results apply Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Herbicide alone or in combination with other herbicides for residual control of weeds in late summer fall or early spring to insure adequate moisture for soil activation

Weeds Controlled

This product when applied at 8 to 12 fluid ounces per acre will control the following weeds in non cropland areas Use the higher labeled rates to extend length of control Use the higher rates on sites with fine soil textures and on sites with more than 2% organic matter

Weeds Controlled	
Beggarweed Florida	Desmodium tortuosum
Carpetweed	Mollugo verticillata
Chickweed common	Stellaria media
Copperleaf Hophornbeam	Acalypha ostryifolia
Crabgrass species	Digitaria spp
Croton tropic	Croton glandulosus
Daisy American	Coreopsis grandiflora

Dayflower common	Commelina communis
Dayflower Virginia	Commelina virginica
Dock curly	Rumex crispus
Fixweed	Descurainia Sophia
Galinsoga hairy	Galinsoga ciliata
Groundcherry clammy (seedling)	Physalis heterophylla
Groundcherry cutleaf	Physalis angulata
Jimsonweed	Datura stramonium
Kochia	Kochia scoparia
ALS/Triazine Resistant Kochia	Kochia scoparia
Lambsquarter common	Chenopodium album
Lettuce wild	Lactuca virosa
Mallow common	Malva neglecta
Milkweed honeyvine	Ampelamus albidus
Mexicanweed	Caperonia castanifolia
Morningglory species	Ipomoea spp
Mustard species	Brassica spp
Nightshade species	Solanum spp
Nutsedge species	Cyperus spp
Palmer amaranth	Amaranthus palmeri
Pigweed smooth	Amaranthus hybridus
Pigweed redroot	Amaranthus retroflexus
Texasweed	Caperonia palustris
Thistle Russian	Salsola iberica
Waterhemp tall	Amaranthus tuberculatus
Waterhemp common	Amaranthus rudis

Turf Use Instructions

Product Information

Sulfentrazone 4F ROW is a selective preemergence and post emergence herbicide which controls annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in established turf areas including but not limited to residential and institutional lawns athletic fields commercial sod farms golf course fairways and golf course roughs To broaden the spectrum for preemergence control or suppression of annual grasses and/or broadleaf weeds Sulfentrazone 4F ROW should be tank mixed with an EPA registered annual grass herbicide Observe all instructions mixing directions application precautions and other label information of each product when tank mixing with Sulfentrazone 4F ROW

Sulfentrazone 4F ROW is formulated as a flowable (suspension concentrate) containing 4 lbs of active ingredient per gallon The mode of action of Sulfentrazone 4F ROW involves uptake by both weed roots and shoots Preemergence application of Sulfentrazone 4F ROW requires soil moisture for activation The amount of soil moisture required for activation following application depends on existing soil moisture organic matter content and soil texture The most effective preemergence weed control will be obtained when Sulfentrazone 4F ROW is activated by at least 0.5 inches of rainfall or irrigation within 7 days after application and prior to weed seed germination

Mixing and Application Instructions

Product handling instructions

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells) sink holes 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 properly diked mixing/loading areas

Operations that involve mixing loading rinsing or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks container or equipment rinse or wash water and rainwater that may fall on the pad Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad which means the pad must be self contained The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times The above specific minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment

Product must be used in a manner which will prevent back siphoning in wells spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixtures or rinsates

6/9

SPRAY TANK PREPARATION

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of existing pesticide deposits before using this product. Follow the spray tank clean out procedures specified on the label of product previously applied before adding Sulfentrazone 4F ROW to the tank.

Sulfentrazone 4F ROW is a suspension concentrate intended for dilution with water. In certain applications liquid fertilizer may replace water as diluent.

MIXING WITH WATER

For best results fill spray tank with one fourth of the volume of clean water needed for the area to be treated. Start the agitation system and add Sulfentrazone 4F ROW to the tank. Make sure Sulfentrazone 4F ROW is thoroughly mixed before application or before adding another product to the spray tank.

USE OF SURFACTANTS

Temporary discoloration of some turf types may result from use of surfactants or adjuvants with Sulfentrazone 4F ROW. High temperatures and high relative humidity may increase the risk of temporary discoloration. Use of surfactants is not recommended.

MIXING WITH LIQUID FERTILIZERS

Utilize local recommendations for sources and rates of fertilizer and refer to mixing directions on the fertilizer labels (e.g. UAN or urea solutions). Determine the compatibility of this product with the desired fluid fertilizer by mixing small proportional quantities in advance. (See the TANK MIXTURES COMPATIBILITY section below).

TANK MIXTURES COMPATIBILITY

Sulfentrazone 4F ROW is believed to be compatible with most herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, growth regulators, liquid fertilizers, and spray adjuvants commonly used in turf and ornamental plant management. However, when preparing a new tank mix, conduct an appropriate compatibility test by mixing proportional amounts of all spray ingredients in a test vessel (jar) prior to tank mixing with other products. Shake the mixture vigorously and allow it to stand for five to ten minutes. Rapid precipitation of the ingredients and failure to resuspend when shaken indicates that the mixture is incompatible and should not be applied. Provided the jar test indicates the mixture to be compatible, prepare the tank mixture as follows: Fill the tank one fourth full with water. With the agitator operating, add the recommended amounts of ingredients using the following order: dry granules first and liquid suspensions (flowables) second. As the agitation continues, add the tank is filled with water, add EC products third, followed by the addition of water soluble products.

Read and observe mixing instructions of all tank mix partners. Also read each product's label for Directions for Use, Precautionary Statements and Restrictions and Limitations. The most restrictive labeling applies in all tank mixtures. No label dosage rate should be exceeded. Tank mixture recommendations are for use only in states where the companion products and application site are registered. In addition, certain states or geographical regions may have established dosage rate limitations. Consult your state Pesticide Control Agency for additional information regarding the maximum use rates.

Use Sulfentrazone 4F ROW spray mixture immediately after mixing. Do not store the mixture.

Ground Equipment

Power sprayers: Uniform and accurate spray coverage requires proper calibration and operation of spray equipment. The use of marker dyes or foams can improve application accuracy. Boom sprayers equipped with appropriate flat fan nozzles, tips and screens are ideal for broadcast applications. Power sprayers fitted with spray wand/gun may also be used for broadcast application after careful calibration by the applicator. Power sprayers fitted with spray wand/gun are suitable for spot treatments.

Hand operated sprayers: Backpack and compression sprayers are appropriate for small turfgrass areas and spot treatments. Wands fitted with a flat fan nozzle tip should be held stationary at the proper height during application. A side to side or swinging arm motion can result in uneven coverage.

Apply this product in a sufficient volume of carrier solution to provide a uniform spray distribution. Spray volumes of 20 – 175 gallons per acre (0.5 to 4.0 gal/1,000 ft²) with spray pressures adjusted to 20 – 40 psi are appropriate. Apply the higher spray volumes for dense weed populations.

Sprayer Equipment Clean Out

After spraying Sulfentrazone 4F ROW and before using sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned using the following procedure:

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, and spray boom and thoroughly rinse the inside of the sprayer tank with clean water to remove sediment and residues. In addition, thoroughly flush sprayer hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water.

2. Fill the tank 1/2 full with clean water and add appropriate detergent or ammonia (follow manufacturer's directions for use). Fill the tank to capacity and operate the sprayer for 15 minutes to flush hoses, boom, and nozzles.

3. Drain the sprayer system. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Remove and clean spray tips and screens separately.

4. Properly dispose of all cleaning solution and rinse in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations and guidelines.

Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or plants. Do not contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other plants.

Weed Control in Turfgrasses

Use Precautions for Turf Use

Turfgrass Safety

This product may be used on seeded, sodded or sprigged turfgrasses that are well established. First application of this product can be made following the second mowing, providing the turfgrass has developed into a uniform stand with a good root system. Turfgrass injury could result from application of this product on turfgrass that is not well established or has been weakened by stresses such as unfavorable weather conditions, disease, chemical or mechanical influences.

When applied as directed under the conditions described, the following established turfgrasses are tolerant to Sulfentrazone 4F ROW at the listed use rates in a range from 0.125 to 0.375 lb a.i./acre (4 to 12 fl oz/acre or 0.092 to 0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft).

Table 1. Tolerant grasses

Grass Type*	Maximum Use Rate Single Application		
	lb a.i./A	Fluid ounces per 1000 ft ²	Fluid ounces per acre
Cool Season Grasses			
Bentgrass, creeping (<i>Agrostis</i> sp.)	0.125	0.092	4
Bluegrass, Kentucky (<i>Poa pratensis</i>) Bluegrass, Rough ² (<i>Poa trivialis</i>) Fescue, fine ¹ (<i>Festuca rubra</i>) Fescue, tall ¹ (<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>) Ryegrass, perennial (<i>Lolium perenne</i>)	0.125 25	0.092 0.18	4-8
Warm Season Grasses			
Bahiagrass ² (<i>Paspalum notatum</i>) Bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) & hybrids Buffalograss (<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>) Carpentergrass (<i>Axonopus affinis</i>) Centipedegrass (<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>) Kikuyugrass (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>) Seashore Paspalum (<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>) St. Augustinegrass (<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>) ³ Zoysiagrass (<i>Zoysia japonica</i>) ³	0.25 0.375	0.18 – 0.275	8-12

1. Use of this product on certain cultivars of Chewings Fescue, Fine Fescue, or Tall Fescue cultivars may result in undesirable injury.

2. Sulfentrazone 4F ROW application may cause temporary discoloration to exposed leaf surfaces on St. Augustinegrass and certain cultivars of zoysiagrass, bahiagrass, or rough bluegrass. Treated turfgrass will recover with new growth. Discolored leaf tissue will be removed with mowing. To reduce potential for discoloration, do not apply Sulfentrazone 4F ROW on turfgrass that is weakened by weather, mechanical, chemical, disease, or other related stress. Maintain proper cultural practices such as adequate moisture and fertility levels to promote healthy turf growth.

Sulfentrazone 4F ROW has demonstrated tolerance on both cool and warm season turfgrasses. However, not all varieties have been evaluated. Turfgrass managers desiring to treat newly released varieties should first apply Sulfentrazone 4F ROW to a small area prior to treatment of larger areas.

Application to reseeded, overseeded or sprigged areas

Reseeding, overseeding or sprigging of treated areas within one (1) month after application of this product could inhibit the establishment of desirable turfgrasses. Overseeding of bermudagrass with perennial ryegrass at two (2) to four (4) weeks after an application can be done if slight injury to perennial ryegrass can be tolerated.

Best results are obtained for reseeded or overseeded when mechanical or power seeding equipment (slit seeders) are used to give good seed to soil contact and proper soil cultivation, irrigation, and fertilization practices are followed.

Sod Production

This product may be applied to established sod. Allow sod to establish a good root system, a uniform stand, and to fill in the exposed edges. It is recommended that sod be established for at least three (3) months.

before an application of Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Do not apply this product within three (3) months of harvest

Other Use Precautions

Do not apply to golf course putting greens or tees
 Do not use on turfgrasses other than those listed on this label
 Do not apply with surfactants unless previous experience has demonstrated combinations with surfactant to be physically compatible and non injurious to the grass type in question

Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with Sulfentrazone 4F ROW

Do not apply directly to landscape ornamental foliage or ornamental beds containing dormant bulbs or non woody perennials

Temporary turfgrass discoloration has been observed when Primo has been either tank mixed or applied within 7 days of a Sulfentrazone 4F ROW application It is recommended that Primo applications be made 7 days prior to or after Sulfentrazone 4F ROW application to reduce risk of turfgrass discoloration

PREEMERGENCE CONTROL OF ANNUAL GRASSES AND BROADLEAF WEEDS

Control of Summer Annual Weeds

Apply Sulfentrazone 4F ROW at the application rate for the turf species being managed (4 to 12 fluid ounces/acre or 0.092 to 0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft) prior to weed seed germination in early spring Applications in early spring will control or suppress the following summer annuals

Black medic	(<i>Medicago lupulina</i>)
Common purslane	(<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)
Pigweed Redroot	(<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>)
Pigweed, Smooth	(<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>)
Prostrate knotweed	(<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)
Spurge	(<i>Euphorbia spp</i>)
Prostrate spurge	(<i>Euphorbia supina</i>)
Spotted spurge	(<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>)
Barnyardgrass	(<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>)
Crabgrass large	(<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>)
Crabgrass, smooth	(<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>)
Foxtail green	(<i>Setaria viridis</i>)
Foxtail yellow	(<i>Setaria glauca</i>)
Goosegrass	(<i>Eleusine indica</i>)

Control of Winter Annual Weeds

Apply Sulfentrazone 4F ROW at the application rate for the turf species being managed (4 to 12 fluid ounces/acre or 0.092 to 0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft) in late summer or early fall to control or suppress the following winter annual weeds

Buttercups	(<i>Ranunculus spp</i>)
Carolina geranium	(<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>)
Common chickweed	(<i>Stellaria media</i>)
Common groundsel	(<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>)
Corn Speedwell	(<i>Veronica arvensis</i>)
Hairy bittercress	(<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>)
Henbit	(<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>)
Johnnyjumpup violet	(<i>Viola rafeinesquii</i>)
Knawel	(<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>)
Large hop clover	(<i>Trifolium campestre</i>)
Mouseear chickweed	(<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>)
Parsley piert	(<i>Alchemilla microcarpa</i>)
Spurweed	(<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>)
Annual bluegrass	(<i>Poa annua</i>)
Annual ryegrass	(<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>)

To broaden the spectrum for preemergence control or suppression of annual grasses and/or broadleaf weeds Sulfentrazone 4F ROW can be tank mixed with an EPA registered annual grass herbicide Applications in combination with proflaminate pendimethalin dithiopyr or oxadiazon will provide broad spectrum control of the weeds listed in Table 4 Read the label recommendations of the tank mix partner to determine grass species safety use rate and application procedures Follow all label restrictions use directions and precautionary statements before using these tank mixtures Read and follow the TANK MIXTURES COMPATIBILITY section of this label for instructions on how to determine the compatibility of tank mixtures

POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF ANNUAL BIENNIAL & PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS

Sulfentrazone 4F ROW will control or suppress the weeds listed in Table 4 when applied alone shortly after weeds have emerged Apply Sulfentrazone 4F ROW at rates from 4 to 12 fl oz/acre (0.092 to 0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft) Do not exceed the application rate specified for the turfgrass species in Table 1 To broaden the weed spectrum and increase effectiveness for certain weeds listed in Table 4 Sulfentrazone

4F ROW may be tank mixed with other EPA registered postemergence herbicides Control of emerged annual grass weeds may be improved by combining Sulfentrazone 4F ROW with Acclaim® Dimension® MSMA or Drive® Read the label recommendations of the tank mix partner to determine turfgrass species safety use rate and application procedures Follow all label restrictions use directions and precautionary statements before using these tank mixtures Read and follow the TANK MIXTURES COMPATIBILITY section of this label for instructions on how to determine the compatibility of tank mixtures

When used as directed Sulfentrazone 4F ROW will control or suppress the following weeds

Table 4 Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Sulfentrazone 4F ROW

BROADLEAVES	SCIENTIFIC NAMES
Bedstraw, catchweed	(<i>Galium aparine</i>)
Beggarweed Florida	(<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>)
Bittercress	(<i>Cardamine spp</i>)
Black medic	(<i>Medicago lupulina</i>)
Buttercups	(<i>Ranunculus spp</i>)
Carolina geranium	(<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>)
Carpetweed	(<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>)
Chickweed common	(<i>Stellaria media</i>)
Chickweed mouseear	(<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>)
Cinquefoil	(<i>Potentilla spp</i>)
Clover	(<i>Trifolium spp</i>)
Copperleaf	(<i>Ascalypha spp</i>)
Cudweed	(<i>Gnaphalium spp</i>)
Dandelion	(<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>)
Dock Curly	(<i>Rumex crispus</i>)
Dollarweed	(<i>Hydrocotyl umbellata</i>)
Eclipta	(<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>)
Evening primrose	(<i>Oenothera biennis</i>)
Fiddleneck	(<i>Amsinckia spp</i>)
Filaree	(<i>Erodium spp</i>)
Galinsoga	(<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>)
Goldenrod	(<i>Solidago spp</i>)
Ground ivy	(<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>)
Groundsel common	(<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>)
Henbit	(<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>)
Knawel	(<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>)
Knotweed prostrate	(<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)
Kochia	(<i>Kochia scoparia</i>)
Lambsquarters common	(<i>Chenopodium album</i>)
Lawn burweed (spurweed)	(<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>)
Lespedeza common	(<i>Lespedeza striata</i>)
Mallow common	(<i>Malva neglecta</i>)
Parsley piert	(<i>Alchemilla arvensis</i>)
Pigweed Redroot	(<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>)
Pigweed Smooth	(<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>)
Pigweed Tumble	(<i>Amaranthus albus</i>)
Pineapple weed	(<i>Marrubium matricanoides</i>)
Plantain buckhorn	(<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>)
Puncture weed	(<i>Trifolium terrestris</i>)
Purslane common	(<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)
Pusley Florida	(<i>Richardia scabra</i>)
Redweed	(<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>)
Rocket London	(<i>Sisymbrium ino</i>)
Shepherd s purse	(<i>Capsella bursa pastoris</i>)
Smartweed Pennsylvania	(<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>)
Sorrel Red	(<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)
Speedwell	(<i>Veronica spp</i>)
Spurge (annuals)	(<i>Euphorbia spp</i>)
Spurge prostrate	(<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>)
Spurge spotted	(<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>)
Star of Bethlehem	(<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>)
Velvetleaf	(<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)
Violet wild	(<i>Viola pratensis</i>)
Violet Johnny jump up	(<i>Viola rafeinesquii</i>)
Wild garlic	(<i>Allium vineale</i>)
Wild onion	(<i>Allium canadense</i>)
Woodsorrel creeping	(<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>)
Woodsorrel yellow	(<i>Oxalis stricta</i>)

POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL SEDGES

Sulfentrazone 4F ROW will control or suppress sedges (Table 5) when applied at a rate of 4 to 12 fl oz/acre (0.092 to 0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft) Apply the highest rate consistent with the rate needed for turfgrass safety in Table 1 Rates lower than 12 fl oz/acre (0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft) will generally control sedges for at least 60 days A rate of 12 fl oz/acre (0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft) will provide approximately 75% control for at least 60 days Yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*) is the most susceptible sedge species

Good spray coverage is needed for optimum control of sedges. Temporary discoloration of some turfgrass species may result from use of surfactant. Use of surfactants is not recommended.

Table 5 Sedge species controlled or suppressed by Sulfentrazone 4F ROW

Common Name	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Kyllinga green	(<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i>)
Kyllinga false green	(<i>Kyllinga gracilima</i>)
Nutsedge purple	(<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>)
Nutsedge yellow	(<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>)
Sedge globe	(<i>Cyperus globulosus</i>)
Sedge cylindric	(<i>Cyperus retrorsus</i>)
Sedge Surinam	(<i>Cyperus surinamensis</i>)
Sedge Texas	(<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>)

1 PURPLE NUTSEdge For optimum control of purple nutsedge split applications are recommended (Table 6). Apply 4-8 ounces per acre as an initial application followed by a second application when evidence of actively growing purple nutsedge is visible. Do not exceed the maximum rate per acre based on turfgrass variety listed in Table 1. Tolerant grasses.

Table 6

Split Application Rate Options		
Grass Type	Option 1 (fluid ounces/acre)	Option 2 (fluid ounces/acre)
Cool Season Grasses excluding Bentgrass (see Table 1)	4 oz followed by 4 oz 35 DAIT	6 oz followed by 2 oz 35 DAIT
Warm Season Grasses (see Table 1)	8 oz followed by 4 oz 35 DAIT	6 oz followed by 6 oz 35 DAIT

DAIT = Days After Initial Treatment

POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF GRASSY WEEDS

Sulfentrazone 4F ROW will control or suppress specific annual grasses (Table 7) when applied at a rate of 4 to 12 fl oz/acre (0.092 to 0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft). Apply the highest rate consistent with the rate needed for turfgrass tolerance in Table 1. Rates lower than 12 fl oz/acre (0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft) will generally control grasses for at least 60 days. Sulfentrazone 4F ROW works best if applied when the annual grasses are small (pre tiller stage) and actively growing.

Good spray coverage is needed for optimum control of grasses. Temporary discoloration of some turfgrass species may result from use of surfactant. Use of surfactants is not recommended.

Table 7

Common Name	Scientific Name
Goosegrass	<i>Elymus indica</i>

For use as Selective Weed Control in Container and Field Grown Ornamentals

Apply as a directed spray toward the base of the plant. Do not spray over the top. Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Herbicide is most effective when applied to soil free of clods and debris such as leaves or mulch. When applied pre-emergence, the treated area should receive at least 0.25 inches of irrigation or rainfall after application for the greatest efficacy.

The addition of liquid fertilizers can increase the probability of superficial damage to green plant tissue inadvertently treated if applied with Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Herbicide.

Use Precautions

1 Direct application of Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Herbicide to actively growing foliage can cause unacceptable injury to desirable plants. See Table 7 for a list of compatible plants. To reduce injury, apply Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Herbicide as a site directed spray to the soil around the base of the plant. Avoid application directly to plant foliage where possible. However, if foliage contacted during application, apply overhead irrigation to the foliage to wash Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Herbicide from plant surfaces onto soil.

2 Do not apply to areas where ornamental bulbs or dormant non-woody perennials are present. Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Herbicide is soil active and may damage these plants upon emergence.

Tolerant Ornamental Species

The species listed below in Table 7 are tolerant to Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Herbicide.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage), some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Herbicide.

Table 7 Tolerant Ornamental Species -

Common name	Scientific name
Abelia	Abelia X grandiflora
Arborvitae	Thuja sp
Azalea and Rhododendron	Rhododendron sp
Boxwood Species	Buxus sp
Bridal Wreath	Spiraea sp
Butterfly Bush	Buddleia davidii
Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica
Creeping Juniper	Juniperus horizontalis
Douglas Fir	Pseudotsuga menziesii
Dwarf Yaupon Holly	Ilex vomitoria Nana
Fir Species (Fraser Balsam etc)	Abies fraseri
Juniper	Juniperus sp
Meserve Holly	Ilex x meserveae
Norway Spruce	Abies picea
Rose	Rosa sp
Rotunda Holly	Ilex Rotunda
Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora
Taxus sp	Yew

Application Sites and Instructions

Site	Application Instructions
Newly Transplanted Container or Field Nursery Stock	1 Apply after new transplant material has formed roots and is well established. 2 Do not apply until soil has settled around transplants. Direct application toward base of plant to avoid terminal and bud area of plant.
Established Container Field Nursery Stock Plants or Landscape Plants	1 Apply at any time as a directed spray toward the base of the plant.

Application Rate for Container and Field Grown Ornamentals

Amount to Apply (Broadcast)	Comments
4-12 fl oz/A 0.092 - 0.275 fl oz/1000 sq ft	1 Use 8-12 fl oz/A for sedges and perennial weeds. 2 Multiple applications may be made if needed as long as total amount applied in one year does not exceed 12 fl oz/A. 3 Direct application toward base of plants.

Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.

Preemergence control of annual broadleaf weeds and Sedges

Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Herbicide will control or suppress the weeds listed in Table 8. When applied prior to weed germination, apply Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Herbicide at a rate of 4 to 12 fl oz/acre. To broaden the weed spectrum and increase effectiveness for certain weeds listed in Table 8, Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Herbicide may be tank mixed with other EPA registered pre-emergence herbicides. Refer to the Tank Mixtures Compatibility section of this label to determine compatibility of tank mixtures. Consult the label for application instructions for each of the tank mix products. Follow all label restrictions, use directions, and precautionary statements before using these tank mixtures. Control of emerged annual grass weeds may be improved by combining Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Herbicide with other post-emergence herbicides.

POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF ANNUAL BIENNIAL & PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS

Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Herbicide will control or suppress the weeds listed in Table 8 when applied alone shortly after weeds have emerged. Apply Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Herbicide at rates from 4 to 12 fl oz/acre (0.092 to 0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft). To broaden the weed spectrum and increase effectiveness for certain weeds listed in Table 8, Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Herbicide may be tank mixed with other EPA registered post-emergence herbicides. Refer to the Tank Mixtures Compatibility section of this label to determine compatibility of tank mixtures. Consult the label for application instructions for each of the tank mix products. Follow all label restrictions, use directions, and precautionary statements before using these tank mixtures. Control of emerged annual grass weeds may be improved by combining Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Herbicide with other registered post-emergence herbicides.

When used as directed, Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Herbicide will control or suppress the following weeds:

Table 8 Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Sulfentrazone 4F ROW

BROADLEAVES	SCIENTIFIC NAMES
Bedstraw catchweed	(<i>Galium aparine</i>)
Beggarweed Florida	(<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>)
Bittercress	(<i>Cardamine spp</i>)

Black medic	(<i>Medicago lupulina</i>)
Buttercups	(<i>Ranunculus spp</i>)
Carolina geranium	(<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>)
Carpetweed	(<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>)
Chickweed common	(<i>Stellaria media</i>)
Chickweed mouseear	(<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>)
Cinquefoil	(<i>Potentilla spp</i>)
Clover	(<i>Trifolium spp</i>)
Copperteaf	(<i>Ascalypha spp</i>)
Cudweed	(<i>Gnaphalium spp</i>)
Dandelion	(<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>)
Dock Curly	(<i>Rumex crispus</i>)
Dollarweed	(<i>Hydrocotyl umbellata</i>)
Eclipta	(<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>)
Evening primrose	(<i>Oenothera biennis</i>)
Fiddleneck	(<i>Amsinckia spp</i>)
Filaree	(<i>Erodium spp</i>)
Galinsoga	(<i>Galinsoga ciliate</i>)
Goldenrod	(<i>Solidago spp</i>)
Ground ivy	(<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>)
Groundsel common	(<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>)
Henbit	(<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>)
Knawel	(<i>Sciranthus annuus</i>)
Knotweed prostrate	(<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)
Kochia	(<i>Kochia scoparia</i>)
Lambsquarters common	(<i>Chenopodium album</i>)
Lawn burweed (spurweed)	(<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>)
Lespedeza common	(<i>Lespedeza striata</i>)
Mallow common	(<i>Malva neglecta</i>)
Parsley piert	(<i>Alchemilla arvensis</i>)
Pigweed Redroot	(<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>)
Pigweed Smooth	(<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>)
Pigweed Tumble	(<i>Amaranthus albus</i>)
Pineapple weed	(<i>Matricaria matricanoides</i>)
Plantain buckhorn	(<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>)
Puncture weed	(<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)
Purslane common	(<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)
Pusley Florida	(<i>Richardia scabra</i>)
Redweed	(<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>)
Rocket, London	(<i>Sisymbrium ino</i>)
Shepherd's purse	(<i>Capsella bursa pastoris</i>)
Smartweed Pennsylvania	(<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>)
Sorrel Red	(<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)
Speedwell	(<i>Veronica spp</i>)
Spurge (annuals)	(<i>Euphorbia spp</i>)
Spurge prostrate	(<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>)
Spurge spotted	(<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>)
Star of Bethlehem	(<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>)
Velvetleaf	(<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)
Violet wild	(<i>Viola pratensis</i>)
Violet Johnny jump-up	(<i>Viola rafinesquii</i>)
Wild garlic	(<i>Allium vineale</i>)
Wild onion	(<i>Allium canadense</i>)
Woodsorrel creeping	(<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>)
Woodsorrel yellow	(<i>Oxalis stricta</i>)

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

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, or crop conditions beyond the control of FMC or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold FMC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF SEDGES

Sulfentrazone 4F ROW Herbicide will control or suppress sedges (Table 9) when applied at a rate of 4 to 12 fl oz/acre (0.092 to 0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft). Rates lower than 12 fl oz/acre (0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft) have been shown to control sedges for up to 60 days. For longer residual control or heavier sedge populations, a second application 30 days following the first may be needed for optimum control. Do not exceed a total application rate of 12 fl oz/A (0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft or 0.375 lb ai/A) per year.

Good spray coverage is needed for optimum control of sedges.

Table 9 Sedge species controlled or suppressed by Sulfentrazone 4F ROW

Common Name	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Kyllinga green	(<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i>)
Kyllinga false green	(<i>Kyllinga gracillima</i>)
Nutsedge purple ¹	(<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>)
Nutsedge yellow	(<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>)
Sedge globe	(<i>Cyperus globulosus</i>)
Sedge cylindric	(<i>Cyperus retrorsus</i>)
Sedge, Surtman	(<i>Cyperus surinamensis</i>)
Sedge Texas	(<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>)

¹Purple Nutsedge: For optimum control of purple nutsedge, split applications are recommended (Table 6). Apply 4.8 ounces per acre as an initial application followed by a second application when evidence of actively growing purple nutsedge is visible. Do not exceed a total application rate of 12 fl oz/A (0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft or 0.375 lb ai/A) per year.

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