OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

November 19, 2025

Cristina Rodríguez
Manager, Sr. Product Registrations
FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for Carfentrazone-ethyl
Product Name: Rage Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 279-3307
Case Number: 671530
Application Date: June 12, 2023

Dear Cristina Rodríguez:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Carfentrazone-ethyl Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling and must be used at your next label printing. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Concepción Rodríguez by phone at 202-566-0820, or via email at rodriguez.concepcion@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Maryam K. Muhammad-Perch, Team Lead
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

CARFENTRAZONE-ETHYL	Group	14	HERBICIDE
GLYPHOSATE	Group	9	HERBICIDE

RAGE HERBICIDE

For Use Only by Individuals/Firms Certified and/or Licensed as Pesticide Applicators

Active Ingredient:	**By Wt.**
Carfentrazone-ethyl*: Ethyl α,2-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]-4-fluorobenzenepropanoate	0.40%
Glyphosate IPA**	49.71%
Inert Ingredients:	49.89%
	100.0%

* This product contains 0.040 pounds per US gallon of the active ingredient Carfentrazone-ethyl.
**This product contains 5.0 pounds per US gallon of the active ingredient Glyphosate, in the form of isopropylamine salt, (3.71 pounds per gallon of glyphosate acid).
Contains Petroleum Distillates
U.S. Patent Pending

EPA Reg. No. 279-3307 **EPA Est. 279-**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION-AVISO

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

THE ACTIVE INGREDIENT CARFENTRAZONE-ETHYL IS MADE IN CHINA. FORMULATED AND PACKAGED IN USA.
THE ACTIVE INGREDIENT GLYPHOSATE IS MADE, FORMULATED AND PACKAGED IN USA.

FIRST AID

If Inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
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.
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. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. 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.
Note to Physician: RAGE HERBICIDE is expected to have low oral and dermal toxicity, and moderate inhalation toxicity. It is expected to be slightly irritating to the skin and minimally irritating to the eyes. Treatment is otherwise controlled removal of exposure followed by symptomatic and supportive care. This product may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard.

See other panels for additional precautionary information.

FMC

Sold by
FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

ACCEPTED
11/19/2025
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No.
279-3307

ATTENTION
-Although this label may appear similar to the label on a product you may have used, there may be important label differences. Users must read, understand and strictly follow all label directions, precautions and restrictions.
-It is the user's responsibility to be sure the product is approved for sale or use on the intended crop and for use in the specific geographic area.
-It is the user's responsibility to be aware of and to follow all State or local precautions or restrictions not appearing on this product label.
-Prior to purchase or use of this product, read the Terms of Sale or Use and Limitation of Warranty and Liability Section of this label. If the terms and conditions are unacceptable, return the product immediately in the original and unopened container.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans (and Domestic Animals)

Caution

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear**:** long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride, and shoes plus socks.

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

User Safety Recommendations:
Users should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing

Environmental Hazards

RAGE HERBICIDE is very toxic to algae and moderately toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the high water mark, except as specified on this label. Do not contaminate water when cleaning of equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Fish Advisory Statement:

This product may be hazardous to aquatic organisms, particularly in clear, shallow water bodies that are adjacent to treated areas. Transport to water by runoff or spray drift of this product in areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, should be avoided. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Non-target Organism Advisory Statement:

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 minimizing spray drift.

Physical/Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied using only stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.

DO NOT MIX, STORE OR APPLY THIS PRODUCT OR SPRAY SOLUTIONS OF THIS PRODUCT IN GALVANIZED STEEL OR UNLINED STEEL (EXCEPT STAINLESS STEEL) CONTAINERS OR SPRAY TANKS. This product or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas, which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Only use for sites, pests, and application methods specified on this labeling.

Harvest-aid application to legume vegetables (excluding soybean) may not exceed a maximum of 0.065 lb ai/A, and for up to 12 months following harvest-aid application, the subsequent planted crop may only be a registered crop.

The maximum seasonal rate for "legume vegetables (crop group 6) except soybean" is 0.096 lb ai/A.

Use Restrictions:

Endangered and Threatened Species Protection Requirement:

Before using this product, you must obtain any applicable Endangered Species Protection Bulletins ('Bulletins') within six months prior to or on the day of application. To obtain Bulletins, go to Bulletins Live! Two (BLT) at **https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/bulletins**. When using this product, you must follow all directions and restrictions contained in any applicable Bulletin(s) for the area where you are applying the product, including any restrictions on application timing if applicable. It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, including this labeling instruction to follow all directions and restrictions contained in any applicable Bulletin(s). For general questions or technical help, call 1-844-447-3813, or email ESPP@epa.gov.

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.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, please note that RAGE HERBICIDE contains both a Group 14/Carfentrazone-ethyl and a Group 9/Glyphosate herbicide. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 14 and/or Group 9 herbicides. The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of RAGE HERBICIDE or other Group 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.

- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.

- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.

- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact FMC Corporation at 1-800-331-3148.

SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- For aerial applications, the distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of the length of the wingspan or 90% of rotor diameter. To further reduce drift, use on half of the length of the wingspan or rotor diameter at the edge of the field.
- Applicators must only spray when wind speed is 10 miles per hour or less.
- Applicators must not spray during temperature inversions.
- For aerial applications, the release height must be no higher than 10 feet from the top of the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.
- For aerial applications, select nozzle and pressure that produce medium to coarse spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with the most current version of the American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 641 (ASABE S641)

Ground Boom Applications:

- For ground boom applications, apply with the nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy. For all other ground applications, the nozzle must be no more than 4 feet from the target vegetation.
- For ground applications, select nozzle and pressure that produce medium to coarse spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with the most current version of the American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASAE S572)

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: Coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves made of polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride 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. Turf grasses on golf courses and other non-residential turf areas such as industrial parks, tank farms, professionally managed college and professional sports fields, commercial lawns and ornamental landscapes are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR AGRICULTURAL USE

RAGE HERBICIDE is a broad spectrum, nonselective herbicide controlling weeds through two modes of action, providing both contact and systemic herbicide effects. RAGE HERBICIDE's two modes of action will help minimize herbicide resistant weed populations.

RAGE HERBICIDE is a liquid emulsion formulation (EW). RAGE HERBICIDE should be mixed with water and a recommended adjuvant (see Adjuvant Section) for controlling selective post emergence broadleaf and grass weeds on labeled crops. Weed control is best achieved when the product is applied to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches in height or rosettes less than 3 inches across.

RAGE HERBICIDE is rapidly absorbed through the foliage of plants and becomes rainfast when spray solution has dried. To avoid significant crop response, applications should not be made within 6 - 8 hours of either rain or irrigation. Within a few hours following application, the foliage of susceptible weeds shows signs of desiccation. Plant necrosis and death occur several days after the application. Some herbicidal symptoms may appear on the

crop. due to environmental conditions and/or with certain spray tank additives, some herbicidal symptoms may appear on the crop. However, the crop recovers quickly with no loss in yield.

Extremes in environmental conditions such as temperature, moisture, soil conditions, and cultural practices may affect the activity of RAGE HERBICIDE. Under warm moist conditions, herbicide symptoms may be accelerated. While under very dry conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms may be delayed. Weeds hardened off by drought are less susceptible to RAGE HERBICIDE.

TANK MIXTURES

RAGE HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label but are on the tank mix partner's label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide along with the recommendations on this label. See Mixing and Loading Section for tank mixing instructions.

Adjuvants

A nonionic surfactant (NIS). methylated seed oil (MSO), or crop oil concentrate (COC) is required. Use a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) having at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) or a methylated seed oil, or a crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution). Ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 2-4 pounds per acre may be used in addition to the nonionic surfactant, methylated seed oil, or crop oil concentrate. Product use rate should not be reduced when AMS is used. The addition of UAN or AMS may increase the level of leaf speckling compared to NIS. MS0, or COC used alone. Refer to individual crop recommendation Sections for specific adjuvant type and use rates.

Ammonium Sulfate:

Where hard water conditions exist, 8 to 16 pounds of dry ammonium sulfate (or the equivalent amount of ammonium sulfate in a liquid formulation) should be used per 100 gallons of water. Thoroughly dissolve the dry ammonium sulfate in the spray tank before adding herbicides. After use, completely rinse the spray system with clean water to reduce corrosion.

Drift Reduction Agents:

Drift reduction agents may be used, especially near sensitive vegetation. Drift reduction agents can affect the spray pattern, causing reduced performance if adequate coverage is not obtained. Check your local county or state regulations that may require the use of a drift reduction agent. Read and follow label directions for use when using a drift reduction agent.

Mixing and Loading Instructions:

Fill the spray tank 3/4 full with clean water and activate the agitation system. Use the following mix order:

1) If ammonium sulfate is used, slowly add it into the spray water. Continue agitation and ensure that ammonium sulfate is completely dissolved before adding other products.
2) Dry formulations (e.g., powders, dry flowables)
3) Liquid suspensions (e.g., RAGE HERBICIDE and other flowables)
4) Liquids (e.g., EC's). Complete filling the spray tank to the desired level.

The spray tank agitation should be sufficient to ensure uniform spray mixture during application and until the spray tank has been emptied. RAGE HERBICIDE is a liquid suspension formulation which should be thoroughly mixed in the spray tank after dry formulations are thoroughly mixed and before other products are added. A compatibility test should be conducted prior to mixing RAGE HERBICIDE with other products. Avoid the overnight storage of RAGE HERBICIDE spray mixtures. Premixing RAGE HERBICIDE spray solutions in nurse tanks is not recommended.

Maintain continuous spray solution agitation until all the spray solution has been used.

Do not use with tank additives that lower the pH of the spray solution below pH of 5 or increase the pH above pH of 8. Buffer the spray solution to alter the pH range as appropriate.

On Farm Testing

Not all varieties or cultivars of labeled crops have been fully evaluated under all environmental and soil conditions. For additional and specific information, consult University or local Extension specialists. It may also be beneficial to conduct small on farm trials under actual conditions with specific varieties or cultivars before treating large acreage.

Spray Equipment Clean-Out:

Many new pesticides are very active at low rates, especially to sensitive crops. Residues left in mixing equipment, spray tanks, hoses, spray booms and nozzles can cause crop effects if they are not properly cleaned. As soon as possible after spraying RAGE HERBICIDE and before using the sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer equipment must be thoroughly cleaned using the following

procedure. In addition, users must take appropriate steps to ensure proper equipment clean-out for any other products mixed with RAGE HERBICIDE as required on the other product labels. More complete cleaning can be achieved if the spray system is cleaned immediately following the application.

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles. Use a high-pressure detergent wash to remove physical sediment and residues from the inside of the sprayer tank and thoroughly rinse. Then, thoroughly flush sprayer hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles with a clean water rinse. Remove and clean spray tips and all filters and screens (tank, spray hose and spray tips) separately in the ammonia solution of Step 2.

2. Next, prepare a sprayer cleaning solution by adding three gallons of ammonia (containing at least 3% active) per 100 gallons of clean water. Prepare sufficient cleaning solution to allow the operation of the spray system for a minimum of 15 minutes to thoroughly flush hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles.

3. Convenient and thorough cleaning of the sprayer can be achieved if the ammonia solution or fresh water is left in the spray tank, hoses, spray booms and spray nozzles overnight or during storage.

4. Before using the sprayer, completely drain the sprayer system. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, spray boom, and spray nozzles with clean water. Remove and clean spray tips and all filters and screens (tank, spray hose and spray tip) separately in an ammonia solution.

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

Do not apply sprayer cleaning solutions or rinsate to sensitive crops.

Do not store the sprayer overnight or for any extended period of time with RAGE HERBICIDE spray solution remaining in the tank, spray lines, spray boom plumbing, spray nozzles or strainers.

If the sprayer has been stored or idle, purge the spray boom and nozzles with clean water before beginning any application.

Should small quantities of RAGE HERBICIDE remain in inadequately cleaned mixing, loading and/or spray equipment, they may be released during subsequent applications potentially causing effects to certain crops and other vegetation. FMC accepts no liability for any effects due to inadequately cleaned equipment.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

GROUND APPLICATION

Operate ground sprayer to deliver uniform spray deposition to the target. Overlaps and slower ground speeds cause higher application rates and possible crop response.

Spray Buffer for Ground Application

Spray buffer zones for ground applications, listed in chart below, are required when indigenous endangered plant species are present.

Buffers to Indigenous Endangered Plant Species		
RAGE HERBICIDE USE RATE (fl oz/A)	**Low Spray Boom Buffer (ft.)**	**High Spray Boom Buffer (ft.)**
30	20	33
40	26	46

Conventional Boom and Nozzle Sprayers

Utilize 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, which produce minimal amounts of fine spray droplets. Do not exceed 30 psi spray pressure unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift reducing nozzles. Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre. Higher spray volumes are required when there is a dense weed population or crop canopy. Sprayers should be adjusted to position spray tips a minimum of 18 inches above the crop and operated to avoid the application of excessive herbicide rates directly over the rows and/or into the whorl of treated crop plants.

Directed Sprayers

RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied with drop nozzles or other type sprayer equipment capable of directing the spray to the target weeds and away from sensitive plant parts.

Hooded Sprayers
RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the listed crops in the Harvest Aid Section. This treatment may be made to crops grown in rows, and includes crops grown in rows where mulch or plastic barriers are used as a weed control tool in the drill or plant line. RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied at rates up to 40 ounces per broadcast acre **not to exceed the amount listed in the Maximum Allowable RAGE HERBICIDE Use Table** in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of finished spray. RAGE HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other pesticides registered for this treatment pattern.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. **Coverage is essential for good control**. A nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be used to enhance activity of RAGE HERBICIDE. For selecting an adjuvant refer to the adjuvant section.

Hooded sprayers must be designed, adjusted and operated to prevent any spray deposition to green stem, leaf tissue, flowers or fruit of the crop. The hooded sprayer should be designed and operated so that the spray pattern is totally enclosed. Hooded sprayers should be operated in such a manner as to minimize vertical movement such as bouncing or the raising of the equipment during application. Hood sprayers should not be operated in excess of five (5) miles per hour to minimize which may cause bouncing. Extreme care must be taken during operations in fields where there is undulation of the soil surface, deep furrows, drains or other contours which would disturb the adjustment and positioning of the spray equipment and/or the spray pattern. Applications must not be made when wind conditions disturb the spray patterns which results in spray deposition to sensitive plants or plant parts including crops.

Precautions:
Crop injury will occur when spray is allowed to come in contact with the leaves, green stem tissue, flowers or fruit of the crop.

Restrictions:
Do not apply more than 80 fl oz/A in the growing season as a row middle application. Do not apply more than 120 fl oz/A per crop season as a hooded sprayer application.

Band Treatment Applications
For band treatment, apply the broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. To determine these:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width In inches}}{\text{Row Width Per Acre In inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate} = \text{Banded rate}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band Width In inches}}{\text{Row Width Per Acre In inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Volume} = \text{Banded volume}$$

Handheld or High Volume Equipment (Spot Treatments)
Knapsack sprayers and other high-volume spraying equipment utilizing handguns or other appropriate nozzle configurations may be used to control weeds listed in this label. Mix a 0.75 to 2 percent solution of this product in water, add a nonionic surfactant and apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. Refer to the 'WEEDS CONTROLLED" Section for specific application information.

Applications should be made on a spray-to-wet basis. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to point of runoff.

For spot treatment of brush and trees a 5-8 percent solution may be used as a low volume directed spray. This treatment method is most effective in areas where there is a low density of the targeted vegetation. If a straight stream nozzle is used, start the application at the top of the targeted vegetation and spray evenly, contacting a minimum of 50 percent of the foliage, using a back and forth motion until the bottom of the vegetation is reached. For flat fan and cone nozzles and with hand-directed mist blowers, mist the application over the foliage of the targeted vegetation. Small, open-branched trees should be treated from only one side to ensure adequate coverage.

If the foliage is thick or there are multiple root sprouts, applications must be made from several sides to ensure adequate spray coverage.

Restriction: Use Coarse Sprays Only

Wick-type or Controlled droplet Application systems
RAGE HERBICIDE is not recommended for this type of application equipment.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum coverage while producing a minimal amount of fine droplets. Apply at a minimum of 3 gallons of finished spray per acre. Higher aerial spray volumes are required for harvest aid/defoliation treatments, dense weed population or crop canopy.

Read and follow all state and local regulations and restrictions regarding the aerial application of herbicides containing carfentrazone and glyphosate.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND THE GROWER.

Carfentrazone-ethyl is a contact PPO (protoporphyrinogen oxidase) herbicide. Avoid any drift conditions that would allow the product to contact desirable vegetation. Carfentrazone-ethyl is not volatile, however; mist from spray drift may cause injury to sensitive plants.

The interaction of 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 movement from applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications of dry materials.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

CONTROLLING SPRAY DROPLET SIZE

Aerial and Ground Applications

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

Pressure - Do not use pressures greater than that specified by the nozzle manufacturer. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. 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 – For aerial application, orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream. A parallel orientation results in larger droplets than other orientations and reduces air turbulence and the production of small droplets. Significant deflection from 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. For aerial applications, solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and potentially the least drift.

Boom Length - For some aerial 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 – Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind movement. Aerial applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety.

Swath Adjustment - Swath adjustment distance must increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind - Drift potential is lowest between winds speeds of 3 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Applications shall be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Do not apply Carfentrazone-ethyl when wind speed exceeds 10 mph. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator shall be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray 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 – Do not apply carfentrazone-ethyl during a temperature inversion because the 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 following 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 upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Shielded Sprayers - Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

Sensitive Areas – Carfentrazone-ethyl shall only be applied when the wind is blowing away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species and non-target crops).

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The optimum 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 when applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions Sections for more information).

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

For all non-aerial applications, wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site, on the upwind side, immediately prior to application.

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE RAGE HERBICIDE SEASONAL USE INFORMATION (

Refer to the crop Section of this label for specific product use directions.

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE RAGE HERBICIDE USE PER ACRE PER SEASON FOR CROPS OR CROP GROUPING	
Total Allowed RAGE HERBICIDE Use per Season*	
Crop/Crop Group/Crop Subgroup	**RAGE HERBICIDE (fl oz/A) Per Season**
Bush berry (Subgroup 13A)	272
Cane berry (Subgroup 13B)	272
Citrus fruit (Group 10)	272
Corn	99
Cotton	208
Grape	272
Pome fruit (Group 11)	272
Potato	208
Rice	208
Small Grains: Barley, Oats and Wheat (Preplant)	40
Sorghum (Preplant and In-season)	20

Soybeans (Preplant and In-season)	73
Stone fruit (Cherry, Peach, Plum, etc (Group 12)	272
Tree nut (Group 14)	272
Tropical fruits	160
Tropical tree fruits	272
*The total allowable usage includes all applications made to the field per calendar year. This includes fallow treatments, burndown treatments and all in-season treatments, including harvest aid.	

RAGE HERBICIDE PREHARVEST INTERVALS

Refer to the crop Section of this label for specific product use directions.

PREHARVEST INTERVALS (PHI) OR MAXIMUM GROWTH STAGE FOR RAGE HERBICIDE APPLICATIONS

Crop/Crop Group/Crop Subgroup	PHI (Days Before Harvest) or Growth Stage
Bush berry (Subgroup 13A)	14 days
Cane berry (Subgroup 13B)	15 days
Citrus Fruit (Group 10)	3 days
Corn	Fourteen leaf collar
Cotton (Preplant)	7 days
Cranberry	30 days
Grape	14 days
Pasture	56 days (grazing or hay operations)
Pome fruit: Apples and Pears (Group 11)	3 days
Potato (Preplant)	7 days
Small Fruit	14 days
Small Grains: Barley, Oats and Wheat (Preplant)	Grain (jointing stage) Forage (7 days)
Sorghum (Preplant)	6 leaf collars
Soybeans (Preplant)	V10 growth stage
Stone Fruit: Cherry, Peach, Plum, etc	17 days
Tropical fruits	3 days
Tropical tree fruits	3 days

Refer to the crop Section for crop tolerance information.

CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS

Following applications of RAGE HERBICIDE, any registered crop may be planted at any time with the following exceptions.

For treatments prior to planting, allow at least 3 days before planting the following crops: Cantaloupe, Casaba melon, Cucumber, Eggplant, Endive (escarole), Garlic, Gourds, Groundcherry, Honeydew melon, Honeyball melons, Mango melons, Muskmelons, Persian melons, all melons, Pumpkin, Summer squash, Winter squash, Tomatillo, Watermelon, Pepper, and Forage grasses.

For all other crops, 12 months.

Up to 12 months following application to cotton, potato, and the non-grass animal feed crop group 18, the subsequent planted crop may only be a registered crop.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

The following weeds are listed with their common and scientific names for clarification and are found in the various crop Sections. Refer to the specific crop Sections for product use information. Optimum control may be achieved when small weeds are treated rather than when they are larger in size. Best weed control may be achieved when actively growing weeds are up to 4 inches high or rosettes are less than 3 inches across.

Refer to "DIRECTIONS FOR USE"), "GENERAL INFORMATION", and "APPLICATION INFORMATION" Sections in this label for specific uses and application instructions.

ANNUAL WEEDS

General application instructions for annual weeds

When targeting:

1) Larger weeds
2) High weed density
3) Weeds hardened off due to weather conditions
4) Weeds nearing maturity, use higher rates and use more aggressive spray adjuvants.

When applied at 20 to 24 fl oz./A, RAGE HERBICIDE will provide control of the following weeds:	
Common Name	***Scientific Name***
Ammania, purple	*Ammania coccinea*
Anoda, spurred	*Anoda cristata*
Bedstraw, catchweed	*Galium aparine*
Bittercress	*Cardamine spp.*
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*
Bluegrass, bulbous	*Poa bulbosa*
Brome	*Bromus spp.*
Brome, downy	*Bromus tectorum*
Brome, Japanese	*Bromus japonicas*
Burcucumber	Sicyos *angulatus*
Buttercup	*Ranunculus spp.*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
Cocklebur	*Xanthium strumarium*
Corn, volunteer	Zea mays
Cotton, volunteer	Gossypium *hirsutum,* G. *barbadense* (nonglyphosate tolerant)
Crabgrass	*Digitaria spp.*
Dandelion, dwarf	*Krigia cespitosa*
Flixweed	*Descurainia Sophia*
Foxtail	*Setaria spp.*
Foxtail, Carolina	*Alopecurus carolinianus*
Goatgrass, jointed	*Aegilops cylimdrica*
Cuban spinach	*Aegilops cylimdrica*
Ground cherry, cutleaf	*Physalis annulata*
Ground cherry, Wright's	*Physalis*
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*
Morning glory	*Ipomoea spp.*
Mustard spp	*Sisymbrium spp.*
Nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*
Nightshade, Eastern black	*Solanum ptychanthum*
Nightshade, hairy	*Solanum physalifolium*
Pennycress, field	*Thlaspi arvense*
Poinsettia, wild	*Euphoria heterophylla*
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*
Rocket, London	*Sisymbrium irio*

Rocket, yellow	*Barbarea vulgaris*
Rye	Secale cereale
Sesbania, hemp	*Sesbania exaltata*
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Spanish needles	*Bidens bipinnata*
Sprangletop	*Leptochloa spp.*
Stinkgrass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*
Sunflower, wild	*Helianthus annus*
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*
When applied at 25 to 28 fl oz/A, RAGE HERBICIDE will provide control of the following weeds: All the weeds listed above plus,	
Common Name	***Scientific Name***
Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*
Barnyardgrass	*Echiniochloa crus-galll*
Bassia, five hook	*Bassia hyssopifolia*
Cutleaf evening primrose	*Oenothera laciniata*
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Chickweed, mouseear	*Cerastium vulgatum*
Cupgrass, wooly	*Eriochloa villosa*
Deadnettle, Purple and Red	*Lamium spp.*
Eclipta	*Eclipta prostrata*
Falseflax, smallseed	*Camelina microcarpa*
Fiddleneck	*Amsinckia spp.*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Itchgrass	*Rottboellia cochinchinensis*
Lambsquarters, Common	*Chenopodium album*
Johnsongrass, seedling	*Sorghum* halepense
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
Lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*
Knotweed, Prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*
Mallow, common	*Malva neglecta*
Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*
Millet, wild proso	*Panicum miliaceum*
Nightshade, silverleaf	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*
Oats, wild	*Avena fatua*
Panicum willowweed	*Epilobium brachycarpum*
Panicum	*Panicum spp.*
Pigweeds	*Amaranthus spp*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Radish, wild	*Raphanus raphanistrum*
Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium multiflorum*
Shattercane	*Sorghum bicolor*
Shepherd's-purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Spurge, prostrate	*Euphorbia prostrata*
Spurry, umbrella	*Holosteum umbellatum*

Thistle, Russian	*Salsola kali*
Wallflower, bushy	*Erysimum repandum*
Wheat, volunteer	*Triticum aestivum*
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*
When applied at over 28 fl oz./A, RAGE HERBICIDE will provide control of the following weeds: All weeds listed above plus,	
Common Name	***Scientific Name***
Burclover, California	*Medicago polymorphia*
Cheat	*Bromus secalinus*
Coast fiddleneck	*Amsinckia intermedia*
Filaree, Redstem	*Erodium cicutarium*
Fleabane	*Erigeron spp.*
Fleabane, hairy	*Conyza bonariensis*
Horseweed/Marestail	*Conyza canadensis*
Mustards (blue, tansy, tumble, wild)	*Sinapsis spp.*
Nettle, stinging	*Urtica dioica*
Sand bur, field	*Cenchrus spp.*
Signalgrass, broad leaf	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Sowthistie, annual	*Sonchus oleraceus*
Speedwell, Persian	*Veronica agrestis*
Spurry, Corn	*Spergula arvensis*

Perennial Weeds

General application instructions for perennial weeds:

- Apply to vigorously growing perennial weeds.
- Avoid disturbance of vegetation for at least 7 days after application unless otherwise indicated.
- Do not treat weeds that have been mowed or tilled until regrowth has reached the recommended stages.
- Treat vegetation prior to a killing frost.
- For selecting an adjuvant, refer to the adjuvant section
- Weeds that regenerate from underground parts or seed may require a repeat treatment.

General Recommendation: Weeds without specific recommendations in the following list can by controlled by applying 4.5-7.5 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 0.75 to 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Control is maximized when target plants are actively growing and most have reached early head or early bud stage of growth.

Weed	**Recommendation**
Alfalfa *Medicago sativa*	See General Recommendation Section
Alligatorweed* *Alternanthera philoxeroides*	Apply 4.5 to 7.5 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1.25 percent solution with hand-held equipment to provide partial control of alligatorweed. Apply when most of the target plants are in bloom. Repeat applications will be required to maintain such control.
Anise/Fennel *Foeniculum culgare*	See General Recommendation Section
Artichoke, Jerusalem *Helianthus tuberosus*	See General Recommendation Section
Bahiagrass *Paspalum notatum*	See General Recommendation Section
Bermudagrass *Cynodon dactylon*	Apply 4.5 to 7.5 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and when seedheads appear.

Bindweed, field *Convolvulus arvensis,* Nightshade, silverleaf *Solanum elaeagnifoliumelaeagnifolicum,* Blueweed, Texas *Helianthus ciliaris*	Apply 6 to 7.5 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray west of the Mississippi River and 4.5 to 6 pints of this product per acre east of the Mississippi River. With hand-held equipment, use a 1.5 percent solution. Apply when target plants are actively growing and are at or beyond full bloom. For silverleaf nightshade, best results can be obtained when application is made after berries are formed. Do not treat when weeds are under drought stress. New leaf development indicates active growth. For best results apply in late summer or fall.
Brackenfern *Pteridium spp.*	Apply 4.5 to 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 0.75 – 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply to fully expanded fronds which are at least 18 inches long.
Cattail *Typha spp.*	Apply 4.5 to 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 0.75 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and are at or beyond the early-to-full bloom stage of growth. Best results are achieved when application is made during the summer or fall months.
Clover, red *Trifolium pratense*	See General Recommendation Section
Clover, whitetip *Trifolium variegatum*	See General Recommendation Section
Clover, white *Trifolium repens*	See General Recommendation Section
Cogongrass *Imperata clylindrica*	Apply 4.5 to 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray. Apply when cogongrass is at least 18 inches tall and actively growing in late summer or fall. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage or mowing. Due to uneven stages of growth and the dense nature of vegetation preventing good spray coverage, repeat treatments may be necessary to maintain control.
Cordgrass *Spartina spp.*	Apply 4.5 to 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1.25 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Schedule applications in order to allow 6 hours before treated plants are covered by tidewater. The presence of debris and silt on the cordgrass plants will reduce performance. It may be necessary to wash targeted plants prior to application to improve uptake of this product into the plant.
Cutgrass, giant* *Zizaniopsis miliacea*	Apply 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment to provide partial control of giant cutgrass. Repeat applications will be required to maintain such control, especially where vegetation is partially submerged in water. Allow for substantial regrowth to the 7- to 10-leaf stage prior to retreatment.
Dallisgrass *Paspalum dilatatum*	See General Recommendation Section
Dandelion *Taraxacum officinale*	See General Recommendation Section
Dock, curly *Rumex crispus*	See General Recommendation Section
Dogbane, hemp *Apocynum cannabinum* Knapweed *Centaurea repens* Horseradish *Armoracia rusticana*	Apply 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached the late bud-to-flower stage of growth. For best results, apply in late summer or fall.

Fescue *Festuca spp.*	See General Recommendation Section
Fescue, tall *Festuca arundinacea*	Apply 4.5 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth. When applied prior to the boot stage, less desirable control may be obtained.
Guineagrass *Panicum maximum*	Apply 4.5 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 0.75 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and when most have reached at least the 7-leaf stage of growth.
Hemlock, poison *Conium maculatum*	See General Recommendation Section
Horsenettle *Solanum carolinense*	See General Recommendation Section
Ice Plant *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*	See General Recommendation Section
Johnsongrass *Sorghum halepense* Bluegrass, Kentucky *Poa pratensis* Bromegrass, smooth *Bromus inermis* Canarygrass, reed *Phalaris arundinacea* Orchardgrass *Dactylis glomerata* Ryegrass, perennial *Lolium perenne* Timothy *Phleum pretense* Wheatgrass, western *Agropyron smithii*	Apply 3 to 4.5 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 0.75 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth. When applied prior to the boot stage, less desirable control may be obtained. In the fall, apply before plants have turned brown.
Lantana *Lantana camara*	Apply this product as a 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply to actively growing Lantana at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Use the higher application rate for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth.
Lespedeza: common, serices *Lespedeza striata, Lespedeza cuneata*	See General Recommendation Section
Loosestrife, purple *Lythrum salicaria*	Apply 4 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 to 1.5 percent solution using hand-held equipment. Treat when plants are actively growing at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Best results are achieved when application is made during summer or fall months. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost.
Lotus, American *Nelumbo lutea*	Apply 4 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 0.75 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Treat when plants are actively growing at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Best results are achieved when application is made during summer or fall months. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Repeat treatment may be necessary to control regrowth from underground parts and seeds.
Maidencane *Panicum hematomon*	Apply 4.5 to 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 0.75 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Repeat treatments will be required, especially to vegetation partially

	submerged in water. Under these conditions, allow for regrowth to the 7- to 10-leaf stage prior to retreatment.
Milkweed *Asclepias spp*	Apply 4.5 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached the late bud-to-flower stage of growth.
Mullein, common *Verbascum thapsus*	See General Recommendation Section
Napiergrass *Pennisetum purpureum*	See General Recommendation Section
Nutsedge: purple, yellow *Cyperus rotundus, Cyperus esculentus*	Apply 4.5 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray, or as a 0.75 percent solution with hand-held equipment to control existing nutsedge plants and immature nutlets attached to treated plants. Apply when target plants are in flower or when new nutlets can be found at rhizome tips. Nutlets which have not germinated will not be controlled and may germinate following treatment. Repeat treatments will be required for long-term control.
Orchardgrass *Dactylis glomerata*	Apply 4.5 pints per acre as a broadcast spray, or 1 to 1.5 percent solution of this product with hand-held equipment when plants are actively growing.
Pampasgrass *Cortaderia jubata*	Apply 4.5 to 6 pints per acre as a broadcast spray, or 1 to 1.5 percent solution of this product with hand-held equipment when plants are actively growing.
Paragrass *Brachiaria mutica*	See General Recommendation Section
Phragmites** *Phragmites spp.*	For partial control of phragmites in Florida and the counties of other states bordering the Gulf of Mexico, apply 7.5 pints per acre as a broadcast spray or apply a 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment. In other areas of the U.S., apply 4.5 to 6 pints per acre as a broadcast spray or apply a 1 to 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment for partial control. For best results, treat during late summer or fall months when plants are actively growing and in full bloom. Due to the dense nature of the vegetation, which may prevent good spray coverage and uneven stages of growth, repeat treatments may be necessary to maintain control. Visual control symptoms will be slow to develop.
Quackgrass *Agropyron repens* Kikuyugrass *Pennisetum clandestinum* Muhly, wirestem *Muhlenbergia frondosa*	Apply 3 to 4.5 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment when most quackgrass or wirestem muhly is at least 8 inches in height (3 to 4-leaf stage of growth) and actively growing. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.
Reed, giant *Arundo donax*	For control of giant reed and ice plant, apply a 1.5 percent solution of this product with hand-held equipment when plants are actively growing. For giant reed, best results are obtained when applications are made in late summer to fall.
Smartweed, swamp *Polygonum coccineum*	See General Recommendation Section
Spatterdock *Nuphar luteum*	Apply 7 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1.0 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when most plants are in full bloom. For best results, apply during the summer or fall months.
Starthistle, yellow *Centaurea solstitialis*	See General Recommendation Section
Sweet potato, wild* *Ipomoea pandurata*	Apply this product as a 1.5 percent solution using hand-held equipment. Apply to actively growing weeds that are at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Repeat applications will be required. Allow the plant to reach the recommended stage of growth before re-treatment.

Thistle, artichoke *Cynara cardunculus* Thistle, Canada *Cirsium arvense*	Apply 3 to 4.5 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment for Canada thistle. To control artichoke thistle, apply a 2 percent solution as a spray to wet application. Apply when target plants are actively growing and are at or beyond the bud stage of growth.
Torpedograss* *Panicum repens*	Apply 6 to 7.5 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment to provide partial control of torpedograss. Use the lower rates under terrestrial conditions, and the higher rates under partially submerged or a floating mat condition. Repeat treatments will be required to maintain such control.
Tules, common *Scirpus acutus*	Apply this product as a 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply to actively growing plants at or beyond the seedhead stage of growth. After application, visual symptoms will be slow to appear and may not occur for 3 or more weeks.
Velvetgrass *Holcus spp.*	See General Recommendation Section
Waterhyacinth *Eichhornia crassipes*	Apply 5 to 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or apply a 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and at or beyond the early bloom stage of growth. After application, visual symptoms may require 3 or more weeks to appear with complete necrosis and decomposition usually occurring within 60 to 90 days. Use the higher rates when more rapid visual effects are desired.
Waterlettuce *Pistia stratiotes*	For control, apply a 1.0-1.5 percent solution using hand-held equipment to actively growing plants. Use higher rates where infestations are heavy. Best results are obtained from mid-summer through winter applications. Spring applications may require retreatment.
Waterprimrose *Ludwigia spp.*	Apply this product as a 1.0 percent solution using hand-held equipment. Apply to plants that are actively growing at or beyond the bloom stage of growth, but before fall color changes occur. Thorough coverage is necessary for best control.

Woody Brush and Trees

General application instructions for Woody Brush and Trees:

- Do not treat trees that have been cut or brush that has been mowed or tilled until sufficient leaf area has developed from regrowth.
- For selecting an adjuvant refer to the adjuvant Section
- Ensure thorough coverage when using hand-held equipment.
- Apply when plants are actively growing, and unless otherwise directed, after leaves have fully expanded.
- Use the higher application rates for vines that have reached the woody stage of development.
- In general, best results are obtained when application is made in late summer or fall after fruit formation. In arid areas, however, best results are obtained when brush species are at high moisture content and are flowering in spring or early summer.
- Allow 7 or more days after application before disturbing treated vegetation by operations such as tillage, mowing or removal.
- Plants that regenerate from underground parts or seed may require retreatment.
- Application to undesirable deciduous species with some autumn color is acceptable provided major leaf drop has not occurred.
- Treatments following a fall frost may result in reduced performance.

Refer to “DIRECTIONS FOR USE” , “GENERAL INFORMATION” and “APPLICATION INFORMATION” Sections in this label for specific use and specific application instructions.

RAGE HERBICIDE will control or partially control the following woody brush plants and trees when applied as recommended in the following list of species. Applied as a 5 to 8 percent solution in a low volume directed spray as described in the "HAND-HELD AND HIGH-VOLUME EQUIPMENT" section, this product will control or partially control all species listed in this section of this label. Use the higher rate of application for dense stands and larger woody brush and trees.

General Recommendation: Species without a specific recommendation in the list can be partially controlled by applying 3 to 7.5 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray, or as a 0.75 to 2.0 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

Weed (Brush and Trees)	Recommendation
Alder *Alnus spp.* Blackberry *Rubus spp.* Dewberry *Rubus trivialis* Honeysuckle *Lonicera spp.* Post oak *Quercus stellata* Raspberry *Rubus spp.*	For control, apply 4.5 to 6 pints per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 0.75 to 1.25 percent solution with hand-held equipment.
Ash* *Fraxinus spp.*	See General Recommendation Section
Aspen, quaking *Populus tremuloides* Hawthorn *Crataegus spp.* Trumpetcreeper *Campsis radicans*	For control, apply 3 to 4.5 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 0.75 to 1.25 percent solution with hand-held equipment.
Bearclover, Bearmat *Chamaebatia foliolosa*	See General Recommendation Section
Birch *Betula spp* Elderberry *Sambucus spp.* Salmonberry *Rubus spectabilis* Thimbleberry *Rubus parviflorus*	For control, apply 3 pints per acre of this product as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment.
Bitter cherry *Prunus emarginata* Black cherry *Prunus serotina* Pin cherry *Prunus pensylvanica* Southern red oak *Quercus falcate* Sweet gum *Liquidambar styraciflua* Prunus *Prunus spp.*	For control, apply 3 to 7.5 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 to 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

Black oak* *Quercus velutina*	See General Recommendation Section
Buckwheat, California* *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Hasardia* *Haplopappus squamosus* Monkey Flower* *Mimulus guttatus* Tobacco, tree* *Nicotiana glauca*	For partial control of these species apply a 3 to 7.5 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or a 1 to 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.
Cascara* *Rhamnus purshiana*	See General Recommendation Section
Catsclaw* *Acacia greggi*	For partial control, apply a 1.25 to 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.
Ceanothus *Ceanothus spp.*	See General Recommendation Section
Coyote brush *Bacharis consanguinea*	For control, apply 5 to 6.5 pints of this product as a broadcast spray or a 1.25 to 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.
Creeper, Virginia* *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	See General Recommendation Section
Dogwood *Cornus spp.* Hickory *Carya spp.* Salt cedar* *Tamarix spp.*	For partial control, apply 4 to 8 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 to 2 percent solution of this product with hand-held equipment.
Elm* *Ulmus spp*	See General Recommendation Section
Eucalyptus, bluegum *Eucalyptus globulus*	For control of eucalyptus resprouts, apply a 1.5 percent solution of this product with hand-held equipment when resprouts are 6 to 12-feet tall. Ensure complete coverage. Apply when plants are actively growing. Avoid application to drought-stressed plants.
French broom *Cytisus monspessulanus* Scotch broom *Cytisus scoparius*	For control, apply 3 to 8 pints of this product per acre or as a 1.25 to 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment.
Holly, Florida; Brazilian Peppertree *Schinus terebinthifolius* Waxmyrtle, southern* *Myrica cerifera*	For partial control, apply 4 to 8 pints of this product per acre, or as a 1 to 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment.
Hornbeam, American *Carpinus caroliniana*	See General Recommendation Section
Kudzu *Pueraria lobata*	For control, apply 6.5 to 8 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Repeat applications will be required to control.

Locust, black* *Robinia pseudoacacia*	See General Recommendation Section
Manzanita *Arctostaphylos spp*	See General Recommendation Section
Persimmon* *Diospyros spp.*	See General Recommendation Section
Poison Ivy *Rhus radicans* Poison Oak *Rhus toxicodendron*	For control, apply 6.5 to 8 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Repeat applications may be required to maintain control. Fall treatments must be applied before leaves lose green color.
Poison sumac* *Rhus vernix*	See General Recommendation Section
Poplar, yellow* *Liriodendron tulipifera*	See General Recommendation Section
Red maple *Acer rubrum* Northern pin oak *Quercus palustris* Red oak *Quercus rubra*	For control, apply 4 to 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 to 1.25 percent solution with hand-held equipment when leaves are fully developed. For partial control, apply 1.75 – 3.25 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast spray.
Rose, multiflora *Rosa multiflora*	For control, apply 4 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray, or as a 1 – 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Treatments should be made prior to leaf deterioration by leaf-feeding insects.
Russian-olive *Elaeagnus angustifolia*	See General Recommendation Section
Sage: black, white *Salvia spp* Sagebrush, California *Artemisia californica* Chamise *Adenostoma fasciculatum* Tallowtree, Chinese *Sapium sebiferum*	For control of these species apply 4 to 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or a 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.
Saltbush, Sea myrtle *Baccharis halimifolia*	For control, apply this product as a 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment.
Sassafras *Sassafras aibidum*	See General Recommendation Section
Smooth sumac* *Rhus glabra*	See General Recommendation Section
Sourwood* *Oxdendrum arboreum*	See General Recommendation Section
Sugar maple *Acer saccharum*	For control, apply as a 0.75 to 1.25 percent solution with hand-held equipment when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.
Swordfern* *Polystichum munitum*	See General Recommendation Section
Vine maple* *Acer circinatum*	See General Recommendation Section
White oak * *Quercus alba*	See General Recommendation Section

Willow *Salix spp.*	For control, apply 5 to 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment.
Winged sumac* *Phus copallina*	See General Recommendation Section

*Partial control

FALLOW SYSTEMS

RAGE HERBICIDE may be utilized in Fallow Cropping Systems only where crops are seeded and harvested on alternate years for soil moisture conservation.

Apply RAGE HERBICIDE by ground or aerially alone or with other herbicides in the fallow period prior to planting or the emergence of any crop or rotational crop listed on this label to control or suppress annual broadleaf and grass weeds. For best performance, make applications to young and actively growing weeds up to 4 inches high or rosettes less than 3 inches across. **Coverage is essential for good weed control.**

Apply RAGE HERBICIDE at 16 to 40 fl oz/A. A nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be used to enhance activity of RAGE HERBICIDE. For selecting an adjuvant refer to the adjuvant Section.

When tank mixing RAGE HERBICIDE with other products, be sure the RAGE HERBICIDE is mixed in the spray tank water after dry formulations, if used. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions Section.

RAGE HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides to Control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide along with the recommendations on this label.

BURNDOWN

(PREPLANT, PREEMERGENCE and AT-PLANT)

For Corn, Cotton, Cucurbits (transplanted), Flax, Fruiting Vegetables (transplanted), Grasses (Crop Group 17), Legume Vegetables (Crop Group 6), Okra (transplanted), Potatoes, Rice, Small Grains, Soybeans, Sorghum, Strawberries (transplanted), Sunflowers.

Apply RAGE HERBICIDE alone or with other herbicides or liquid fertilizers as a burn-down treatment prior to planting or within 24 hours after planting of labeled crops to control or suppress grass and broadleaf weeds. For best performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches high or rosettes less than 3 inches across. **Coverage is essential for good control.** A nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be used to enhance activity of RAGE HERBICIDE. For selecting an adjuvant refer to the adjuvant Section

When tank mixing RAGE HERBICIDE with other products, be sure the RAGE HERBICIDE is mixed in the spray tank water after dry formulations, if used. When tank mixing with fertilizer solutions be sure to use an RAGE HERBICIDE slurry mixture. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions Section.

RAGE HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label, however, mixing with a contact herbicide such as glufosinate, diquat or paraquat based products is not recommended. Read and follow all manufacture’s label recommendations for the companion herbicide along with the recommendations on this label.

Precautions for Plastic Beds or Mulch:

When applying RAGE HERBICIDE prior to transplanting crops into plastic mulch, care must be taken to remove residues of RAGE HERBICIDE from the plastic prior to transplanting.

SPOT TREATMENT

RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied as a spot treatment for the control of weeds in the following crops: citrus, corn, cotton, sorghum, soybeans, barley, buckwheat, millet, pome fruits, rye, stone fruit, tree nuts, triticale and wheat.

Refer to the “HAND-HELD and HIGH-VOLUME EQUIPMENT” Section for additional information and dilution charts.

Spot Treatment Mixing Chart
Amount of RAGE HERBICIDE

Desired Volume	¾%	1%	1 ¼%	1 ½%	5%	8%
1 Gal	1 oz	1 1/3 oz	1 2/3 oz	2 oz	6 oz	10 ¼ oz
25 Gal	1 ½ pt	1 qt	1 ¼ qt	1 ½ qt	5 qt	2 gal
100 Gal	3 qt	1 gal	1 ¼ gal	1 ½ gal	5 gal	8 gal

2 tablespoons = 1 fl oz

For use in knapsack sprayers, it is suggested that the recommended amount of this product be mixed with water in a larger container. Fill sprayer with the mixed solution and add the correct amount of surfactant.

Restrictions
Treatments must be made prior to:
1) Seed head formation in grains
2) Pod set in soybeans
3) Boll opening in cotton.

HOODED SPRAYER APPLICATIONS

RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied to the following crops using hooded sprayers in accordance with specific use directions as stated in the following Directions for Use section.

Corn, Cotton, Peanuts, Sugarcane, Barley, Buckwheat, Millet, Rye, Oats, Soybean, Triticale, Wheat, Calamondin, Chironja, Citron, Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin Orange, Orange, Pummelo, Tangelo, Tangors, Almond, Beechnut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert, Hickory nut, Macadamia, Pecan, Walnut, Grapes, Kiwi, Apple, Apricot, Cherry (sweet and sour), Loquat, Mayhaw, Nectarine, Olive, Peach, Pear, Plum, Prune, Quince, Artichoke (Jerusalem), Beans, Beet greens, Beets (red and sugar), Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese cabbage, Cantaloupe, Carrot, Cauliflower, Casaba melon, Celeriac, Celery, Chard (Swiss), Chicory, Collards, Crenshaw melon, Cucumber, Egg plant, Endive (escarole), Garlic, Gourds, Groundcherry, Melon (honeydew and honeyball), Horseradish, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lentils, Lettuce, Mango melon, Melons (all), Muskmelon, Mustard greens, Okra, Onion, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Pepper, Persian melon, Potato (Irish and sweet), Pumpkin, Radish, Rape greens, Rhubarb, Shallot, Spinach, Squash (summer and winter), Tomatillo, Tomato, Turnip, Watermelon, Yams, Blackberry, Boysenberry, Cranberry, Currant, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry, Raspberry (red and black), Forage grasses, Acerola, Atemoye, Avocado, Banana, Canistel, Cherimoya, Cocoa beans, Coffee, Dates, Figs, Guava, Jaboticaba, Longan, Luchee, Mango, Papaya, Passion fruit, Persimmons, Pomegranate, Sapodilla, Sapote (black, mamey) Sugarapple, Tea.

Directions for Use:
RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the above listed crops. This treatment may be made to crops grown in rows, and includes crops grown in rows where mulch or plastic barriers are used as a weed control tool in the drill or plant line. RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied at rates up to 40 ounces per broadcast acre **not to exceed the amount listed in the Maximum Allowable RAGE HERBICIDE Use Table** above, in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of finished spray. RAGE HERBICIDE may be tankmixed with other pesticides registered for this treatment pattern.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. **Coverage is essential for good control.** Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient or a petroleum or vegetable seed based crop oil concentrate at 1.5 to 2.0 pints per acre.

Hooded sprayers must be designed, adjusted and operated in such a manner as to prevent any spray deposition to green stem, leaf tissue, flowers or fruit of the crop. The hooded sprayer should be designed and operated so as to totally enclose the spray pattern. Sprayers should be operated in such a manner as to minimize vertical movement such as bouncing or the raising of the equipment during application. Sprayers should not be operated in excess of five (5) miles per hour to minimize such bouncing. Extreme care must be taken during operations in fields where there is undulation of the soil surface, deep furrows, drains or other contours which would disturb the adjustment and positioning of the spray equipment and/or the spray pattern. Applications must not be made when wind conditions are such that spray patterns may be disturbed and result in spray deposition to sensitive plants or plant parts.

Precautions:
Crop injury will occur when spray is allowed to come in contact with the leaves, green stem tissue, flowers or fruit of the crop.

Restrictions:
Do not apply more than 40 fl oz/A during the preplant timing and no more than 80 fl oz/A in season as a row middle application. Do not apply more than 120 fl oz/A per crop season as a hooded sprayer application.
Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

HARVEST AID TREATMENT

RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied to cotton, soybeans and the cereal grain crops (corn, grain sorghum, wheat) to defoliate the mature crop (non-glyphosate tolerant) and/or desiccate troublesome grass and broadleaf weeds such as morningglories, pigweeds, velvetleaf and others that may be present at harvest. RAGE HERBICIDE may be used alone or as a tank mixture with other harvest aids (see Mixing and Loading instructions.).

Applications should be made when the crop is mature and the grain has begun to dry down, or according to Extension Service recommendations in the use area. Apply RAGE HERBICIDE as a broadcast spray at rates not to exceed the maximum allowable amount found in the **MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE RAGE HERBICIDE USE TABLE** Section.

Applications should be made in a sufficient spray volume that provides complete foliar coverage. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre for ground application and 5 gallons per acre for aerial application.

A nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be used to enhance activity of RAGE HERBICIDE. For selecting an adjuvant refer to the adjuvant Section.

Do not apply more than 26 fl oz/A of this product to wheat.

RAGE HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide along with the recommendations on this label.

CANEBERRY

Caneberry (Including but not limited to Blackberry, Boysenberry, Black Raspberry, Red Raspberry, cultivars and/or hybrids of these)

Hooded Sprayer Applications
RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications Section of this label for additional specific use directions .

For berries, hooded or shielded applicators must be fully enclosed including tops, sides, back and front. Only shielded applicators that prevent all contact between herbicide and crops may be used.

Post-Directed Application For Weed Control
RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied at 10 to 32 fl oz/A as a directed spray for weed control using a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre. For best performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across.

Do not allow the spray pattern to contact canes.

Band Treatment Applications
For band treatment, apply the broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. To determine these:

Band Width In inches		Broadcast	
----------	X	Rate	= Banded rate
Row Width In inches		Per Acre	

Band Width In inches		Broadcast	
----------	X	Volume	= Banded volume
Row Width In inches		Per Acre	

Coverage is essential for good control. A nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be used to enhance activity of RAGE HERBICIDE. For selecting an adjuvant refer to the adjuvant Section.

Do not apply when conditions favor drift exist or wind is above 10 mph.
Do not apply more than 272 fl oz/A per season
Do not apply within 30 days of harvest of cranberries.
Do not apply within 14 days of harvest of other berries.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, RAGE Herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in caneberries. When tank mixing RAGE HERBICIDE with other products, be sure the RAGE HERBICIDE is mixed in the spray tank water after dry formulations, if used. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions Section.

Chemical Mowing or Row-middle
Hooded sprayer applications can be made to control or suppress both annual and perennials weeds between the row. Weeds should be actively growing and not under stress. The following perennial grasses grown as ground cover between rows in tree crops may be suppressed: Bermudagrass, tall fescue, orchardgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, and quackgrass.

Apply 3-4 fl oz/A of RAGE HERBICIDE in 10-20 gallons of water per acre to suppress tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass and quackgrass. Kentucky bluegrass ground covers require 4 fl oz/A of product . Do not use Ammonium Sulfate with RAGE HERBICIDE alone or in tankmixtures.

A mowing to attain an even height of the cool season grass covers is suggested 3-4 days before application.

BUSHBERRY

(Including but not limited to Blueberry, highbush and lowbush, Currant, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry)

Dormant Applications
Apply a broadcast application of RAGE HERBICIDE to the base of the main trunk to control actively growing weeds during the dormant stage of the crop.

Hooded Sprayer Applications
RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop during the vegetative growth stage of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications Section of this label for additional specific use directions.

For berries, hooded or shielded applicators must be fully enclosed including tops, sides, back and front. Only shielded applicators that prevent all contact between herbicide and crops may be used.

Postemergent Weed Control of Broadleaf Weeds
RAGE HERBICIDE is for post-emergence weed control of certain susceptible broadleaf weeds when used alone or in combination with other herbicides. Apply RAGE HERBICIDE at 20 to 40 fl oz/A for control of susceptible broadleaf weeds. The lower rate is for small seedling weeds at the two to three leaf stage; higher rates are needed for larger weeds up to the six-leaf stage. Applications to weeds beyond the six-leaf stage may result in only partial control.

RAGE HERBICIDE may be mixed with other herbicides that have pre-emergence or post-emergence activity. Any pre-emergence activity must rely on activity from other herbicides as directed on their labels. Contact herbicides may be tank mixed with RAGE HERBICIDE to obtain a broader spectrum of weeds controlled (see tank mixing section instructions). If RAGE HERBICIDE is used in a tank mixture, refer to the other product labels for all restrictions on tank mixing and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Coverage is essential for good control. Use a spray volume adequate to get thorough coverage and use a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre. Apply only with ground equipment. Applications may be made with boom equipment, shielded or hooded sprayers, hand-held and high volume wands or orchard guns. Control is enhanced with the addition of a nonionic or crop oil concentrate surfactant. A non-ionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be used to enhance activity of RAGE HERBICIDE. For selecting an adjuvant refer to the adjuvant Section.

Chemical Mowing or Row-middle
Hooded sprayer applications can be made to control or suppress both annual and perennials weeds between the row. Weeds should be actively growing and not under stress. The following perennial grasses grown as ground cover between rows in tree crops may be suppressed: Bermudagrass, tall fescue, orchardgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, and quackgrass.

Apply 3-4 fl oz/A of RAGE HERBICIDE in 10-20 gallons of water per acre to suppress tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass and quackgrass. Kentucky bluegrass ground covers require 4 fl oz/A of product . Do not use Ammonium Sulfate with RAGE HERBICIDE alone or in tankmixtures.

A mowing to attain an even height of the cool season grass covers is suggested 3-4 days before application.

Precautions
Extreme caution must be taken during applications when desirable fruit or foliage are present in order to avoid fruit spotting or leaf necrosis. Do not allow spray pattern of RAGE HERBICIDE to contact with desirable fruit or foliage. On seedling or newly transplanted bushes do not allow spray pattern to contact green bark of trunk area.

Restrictions
Do not apply within 14 day of harvest.
Do not apply more than 40 fl oz/A during the dormant stage, and 80 ounces in season as a row middle application.
Do not apply more than 120 fl oz/A per crop season.

CORN

Field Corn, Seed Corn, Popcorn, Corn Silage, and Sweet Corn (Processing and Fresh Market)

Apply RAGE HERBICIDE alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply to corn in all tillage systems from 30 days before planting up to 8 leaf collar growth stage. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist or wind is above 10 mph.
Coverage is essential for good control.

Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient. Under dry conditions the use of a crop oil concentrate may improve weed control. The use of a crop oil concentrate may increase leaf speckling on the treated corn leaves.
For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches high and rosettes less than 3 inches across.

Sprayers should be adjusted to position spray tips a minimum of 18 inches above the crop and operated to avoid the application of excessive herbicide rates directly over the rows and/or into the whorl of the corn plant. Be aware that overlaps and slower ground speeds while starting, stopping or turning while spraying may result in higher application rates and possible crop response.

Preplant, Preemergence and At-Plant
Apply RAGE HERBICIDE alone or with other herbicides or liquid fertilizers as a burn-down treatment prior to planting or corn emergence to control or suppress grass and broadleaf weeds. For best performance, make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches high or rosettes less than 3 inches across. **Coverage is essential for good control.** A nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be used to enhance activity of RAGE HERBICIDE. For selecting an adjuvant refer to the adjuvant Section.

When tank mixing RAGE HERBICIDE with other products, be sure the RAGE HERBICIDE is mixed in the spray tank water after dry formulations, if used. When tank mixing with fertilizer solutions be sure to use a RAGE HERBICIDE slurry mixture. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions Section.

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.

Hooded Sprayer Applications (Applications may be made to glyphosate tolerant and conventional varieties with hooded sprayers)
RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications Section .

RAGE HERBICIDE at 10 to 20 fl oz/A. Use higher rates when weeds are under stress or are larger.

Applications should be made by ground equipment using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons of spray per acre, or by air at a minimum finished spray volume of 3 gallons of spray per acre. Do not apply more than 99 fl oz/A of RAGE HERBICIDE per season including fallow/preplant burndown and labeled crop applications.

Tank Mixtures
RAGE HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other labeled herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tank mixing RAGE HERBICIDE with other products, be sure RAGE HERBICIDE is mixed in the spray tank water after dry formulations, if used. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions Section.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, RAGE HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with 2,4-D (amine), Accent®, Atrazine, Basis®, Beacon®, Clarity™, Distinct®, Hornet®, Liberty®, Lightning®, Marksman®, Northstar™, Permit®, Poast®, Sencor®, Spirit™, Steadfast, Sterling® and Tough®.

When tank mixing RAGE HERBICIDE with Accent, Atrazine, Liberty, and Poast®, use adjuvants recommended on the tank mix partner label. These may include nonionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, 28% nitrogen, ammonium sulfate or combinations of these.

For Directed Spray Applications (Applications may be made to glyphosate tolerant and conventional varieties)
RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied with drop nozzles or other sprayers capable of directing the spray to the target weeds and away from the corn plant. **Do not allow spray contact to the crop when applying to conventional corn varieties**, RAGE HERBICIDE may be used up to the maximum of 50 fl oz/A using drop nozzles for control of larger weed sizes for those weeds listed below under "Control of Weeds". Use appropriate rates of adjuvants such as non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil.

Seed Corn Production
For seed production fields, apply RAGE HERBICIDE using drop nozzles or other equipment to make a directed spray treatment. Avoid directing spray solution into the whorl of glyphosate tolerant varieties. **Avoid spray contact to the crop when applying to conventional corn varieties.**

Seed corn inbreds have generally shown good tolerance to RAGE HERBICIDE, however, all inbreds have not been tested. Broadcast applications may result in spray being concentrated into the whorl of the plant, which will increase leaf response. To minimize application into the whorl of the plants, drop nozzles or other type directed sprayers must be used to direct the spray to the targeted weeds.

Sweet Corn Production
RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied to sweet corn, however, the user assumes all responsibility for herbicide tolerance with such use. All hybrids/varieties have not been tested for sensitivity to RAGE HERBICIDE nor does FMC Corporation have access to all seed company or food processor data. Broadcast applications may result in spray being concentrated into the whorl of the plant, which will increase leaf response. To minimize application into the whorl of the plants, drop nozzles or other type directed sprayers must be used to direct the spray to the targeted weeds.

Therefore, to the extent consistent with applicable law, any crop response arising from the use of RAGE HERBICIDE on sweet corn is the responsibility of the user. Use RAGE HERBICIDE only under the recommendation of the seed company, food processor, or State Agricultural Extension Service.

Tank Mixtures
RAGE HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with Atrazine 4L (16 fl oz/A) or Atrazine 90DF (9 oz/A) or Dicamba or 2,4-D (0.125 to 0.25 lb ai/A), Clarity (3 to 4 oz/A) for additional weed control and for residual weed control. Higher rates of Atrazine, or Clarity herbicides can be used, but do not exceed the recommended label use rates allowed by these labels. For selecting an adjuvant refer to the adjuvant Section.

Restriction:
Do not apply RAGE HERBICIDE as a banded or broadcast treatment over the top of corn varieties not genetically tolerant to glyphosate herbicide.

COTTON

Removal of Failed Cotton Stands
RAGE HERBICIDE at the rate of 20 to 32 fl oz/A broadcast as a foliar spray over the top of the remaining cotton plants and weeds with sufficient spray volume to provide coverage of the cotton plant, in particular the terminal area. **Coverage is essential for good control.** A nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be used to enhance activity of RAGE HERBICIDE. For selecting an adjuvant refer to the adjuvant Section.
RAGE HERBICIDE may be tankmixed with Mustang MAX insecticide for the control of cutworms at this application timing.

Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist or wind is above 10 mph.

Hooded Sprayer Applications
RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications Section for additional specific use directions.

Post-directed and Lay-by Application
RAGE HERBICIDE is a contact and systemic herbicide for postemergence directed sprayer or hooded/shielded sprayer applications for the control of broadleaf and grass weeds in cotton. Apply RAGE HERBICIDE alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. When tank mixing RAGE HERBICIDE with other products, be sure the RAGE HERBICIDE is mixed in the spray tank water after dry formulations, if used. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions Section.

Applications of RAGE HERBICIDE or RAGE HERBICIDE tank mixtures should be made with directed sprayers or hooded sprayers to prevent contact of spray solution with the cotton plant. Do not allow spray solution to contact cotton foliage or green stem tissue.

Directed spray equipment should position nozzles a minimum 3 to 4 inches above the soil, with nozzles directed beneath the crop canopy. RAGE HERBICIDE or RAGE HERBICIDE tank mix applications should be made to cotton that is a minimum of 6 inches in height. Applications to cotton at 5 to 6 nodes or less must be made with hooded or shielded sprayer equipment to completely avoid contact with cotton plants.

Lay-by applications of RAGE HERBICIDE or RAGE HERBICIDE tank mixtures at later growth stages of cotton may be made when cotton plants have achieved a height of 12 inches or more with sufficient bark development and height differential between crop bottom leaves and the soil. Spray solution should be directed at the base of cotton plants to avoid contact with green stem tissue or foliage while maintaining maximum contact with broadleaf weeds that are at appropriate treatment size.

Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist or wind is above 10 mph.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. **Coverage is essential for good control.** A nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be used to enhance activity of RAGE HERBICIDE. For selecting an adjuvant refer to the adjuvant Section.

RAGE HERBICIDE Use Rates and Directions
Apply RAGE HERBICIDE at 20 to 52 fl oz/A as a post-directed treatment using a directed sprayer, a hooded sprayer or lay-by sprayer using a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. Do not apply more than 160 fl oz/A of RAGE HERBICIDE per season by post-directed and lay-by applications.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses, RAGE HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other fluometuron herbicides or other herbicides registered for cotton post-directed and/or lay-by applications. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tank mixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Harvest Aid Application
RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied as a harvest aid on non-glyphosate resistant cotton varieties for weed desiccation, cotton defoliation and regrowth control, and on glyphosate-resistant varieties for weed desiccation prior to harvest and on both types as a systemic perennial weed management tool.

Apply RAGE HERBICIDE at 25 to 52 fl oz/a of product using a quality spray adjuvant. NIS spray adjuvant is recommended when temperatures are consistently above 60 degrees F immediately prior to and after treatment. COC or other adjuvants that give enhanced leaf penetration capabilities are recommended for conditions below 60

degrees F before and after treatment. Applications must be made at 70% open bolls or according to local extension service recommendations.

Apply RAGE HERBICIDE in at least 10 gallons of spray solution per acre by ground or at least 5 gallons of spray solution per acre by air using equipment and parameters that optimize coverage and penetration of foliage. Coverage is essential for optimum defoliation potential. Repeat application of RAGE HERBICIDE at 25 to 32 fl oz/A of product or Aim EC at 1 oz/a of product with recommended adjuvants to remove any remaining foliage or to desiccate regrowth if necessary. Dense cotton canopy, large plant size, and environmental conditions not conducive to complete plant coverage may reduce initial application performance and increase the need for a second application.

RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied as a tank mix or as a sequential application with other cotton harvest aids. RAGE HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with CottonQuik, or other registered cotton harvest aid products.

Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tank mixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Precautions
Apply broadcast to conventional cotton varieties only after desired boll load has matured, as applications made prior to this stage may reduce yield. Broadcast applications to glyphosate tolerant varieties may be made after 15 percent cracked boll stage.

Restrictions
Do not apply more than 208 ounces of RAGE HERBICIDE per acre per season.
Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
Do not apply to cotton grown for seed production.

GRAIN SORGHUM (Grain and/or Forage)

Burndown (Preplant, Preemergence and At-Plant)
RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied as a Burndown application, please refer to the Burndown Application section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Hooded Sprayer Applications
RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications Section for additional specific use directions.

Restrictions
Do not apply after the 6 Leaf Collars
Do not apply RAGE HERBICIDE to sweet sorghum.

GRAPE (Raisin, Table and Wine)

RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied as a directed spray for post-emergence weed control of susceptible broadleaf weeds. Apply RAGE HERBICIDE alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds to middles (between rows of plants), and strips (in row of plants). RAGE HERBICIDE may be mixed with other herbicides that have pre-emergence or post-emergence activity. Any pre-emergence activity must rely on activity from other herbicides as directed on their labels. Apply RAGE HERBICIDE at 12 to 40 fl oz/A. RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied at any time during the season (see precautions).

Hooded Sprayer Applications
RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications Section for additional specific use directions.

Equipment and Application: Coverage is essential for good control. Use a spray volume adequate to get thorough coverage and use a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre. Apply only with ground equipment. A nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be used to enhance activity of RAGE HERBICIDE. For selecting an adjuvant refer to the adjuvant Section.

Chemical Mowing or Row-middle
Hooded sprayer applications can be made to control or suppress both annual and perennials weeds between the row. Weeds should be actively growing and not under stress. The following perennial grasses grown as ground

cover between rows in tree crops may be suppressed: Bermudagrass, tall fescue, orchardgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, and quackgrass.

Apply 3-4 fl oz of Rage in 10-20 gallons of water per acre to suppress tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass and quackgrass. Kentucky bluegrass ground covers require 4 fl oz/A of product. Do not use Ammonium Sulfate with RAGE HERBICIDE alone or in tankmixtures.

A mowing to attain an even height of the cool season grass covers is suggested 3-4 days before application.

For grapes, hooded or shielded applicators must be fully enclosed including tops, sides, back and front. Only shielded applicators that prevent all contact between herbicide and crops may be used.

Precautions: Extreme caution must be used during applications when desirable fruit or foliage are present in order to avoid fruit spotting or leaf necrosis. Do not allow spray mist of RAGE HERBICIDE to come in contact with desirable fruit or foliage. On seedling or newly transplanted vines do not allow spray to contact green bark of trunk area. Other herbicides may be more injurious to young vines than RAGE HERBICIDE and the precautions and restrictions on the labels of all tank-mix herbicides must be followed.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 40 fl oz/A per application (including preplant site preparation) and 272 fl oz/A per season. Allow a minimum of 14 days between last application and harvest. If RAGE HERBICIDE is used in a tank mixture, observe the other product's label for restrictions, precautions, and rotational cropping instructions.

MILLET: PROSO MILLET, PEAR MILLET

Burndown (Preplant, Preemergence and At-Plant)
RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied as a Burndown application; please refer to the Burndown Application Section of this label for additional use directions.

Spot Treatment
Apply RAGE HERBICIDE as a spot treatment alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds.

Refer to the "HAND-HELD and HIGH-VOLUME EQUIPMENT" section for additional information and dilution charts. See Spot Treatment chart under Spot Treatment Section.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. For dense weed pressure, use the higher recommended rate plus tank mix combinations. **Coverage is essential for good control.** Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient. A high quality sprayable liquid nitrogen fertilizer (2-4% v/v or 2-4 gallons per 100 gallon spray solution) or ammonium sulfate (AMS) at the rate of 2-4 pounds per acre may be used in addition to the nonionic surfactant

Restrictions
Do not harvest for forage within 56 days of application.

PASTURES: hay, forage and sod

Pasture, forage, hay or sod crop renovation
RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied as a broadcast spray for the control of annual and perennial weeds prior to planting forage grasses. If application rates total 2.25 quarts per acre or less, no waiting period for feeding of livestock grazing is required. If the rate is greater than 2.25 quarts per acre, remove livestock before application and wait 8 weeks following application before grazing or harvest/hay operations.

Spot Treatment
RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied as a spot treatment for the control of annual and perennial weeds growing in pastures, hay, forage and sod grasses composed of including but not limited to bahiagrass, bermudagrass, bluegrass, brome, fescue, orchardgrass, ryegrass, timothy, wheatgrass, St. Augustine and zoysia.

Refer to the "HAND-HELD and HIGH-VOLUME EQUIPMENT" Section for additional information and dilution charts. See Spot Treatment chart under Spot Treatment Section.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. For dense weed pressure, use the higher recommended rate plus tank mix combinations. **Coverage is**

essential for good control. A nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be used to enhance activity of RAGE HERBICIDE. For selecting an adjuvant refer to the adjuvant Section.

SMALL GRAINS (WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE, RYE, RICE, BUCKWHEAT, TEOSINTE, WILD RICE AND OATS)

Burndown (Preplant, Preemergence and At-Plant)
RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied as a Burndown application, please refer to the Burndown Application Section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Spot Treatment
Apply RAGE HERBICIDE as a spot treatment alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds.

Refer to the "HAND-HELD and HIGH-VOLUME EQUIPMENT" Section for additional information and dilution charts.

Do not treat more than 10 percent of the total field to be harvested. The crop receiving spray in the treated area will be killed. Take care to avoid drift outside the target area for the same reason.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and rosettes less than 3 inches across. For dense weed pressure, use the higher recommended rate plus tank mix combinations. **Coverage is essential for good control.** A nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be used to enhance activity of RAGE HERBICIDE. For selecting an adjuvant refer to the adjuvant Section.

Restrictions
Do not harvest wheat or feed barley for forage within 7 days of application.
Do not harvest triticale, rye or oats for forage within 56 days of application.

SOYBEANS
TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION
Apply RAGE HERBICIDE alone or as a tank mixture with other herbicides to emerged and actively growing weeds. Apply to soybeans in all tillage systems to active growing weeds prior to crop emergence. Do not apply when conditions favoring drift exist.

For best performance, make application to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches high and rosettes less than 3 inches across. Use the higher level of listed rates when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth. **Coverage is essential for good control.**

To control weeds not listed on this label, RAGE HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use on soybeans. When tank mixing RAGE HERBICIDE with other products, be sure the RAGE HERBICIDE is mixed in the spray tank water after dry formulations, if used. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions Section. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tank mixing, and observe all label precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping restrictions.

For additional information on crop response refer to the general information Section of the RAGE HERBICIDE label.

Burndown (Preplant, Preemergence and At-Plant)
RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied as a Burndown application, please refer to the Burndown Application Section of this label for additional specific use directions.

Hooded Sprayer Applications (All Varieties)
RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied with hooded sprayers to control labeled weeds between the rows of the crop. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications Section for additional specific use directions.

For Directed Applications (All Varieties)
Use RAGE HERBICIDE at 20 to 73 fl oz/A. Applications should be made by ground equipment using a finished spray volume of 10-20 gallons of spray per acre. When soybeans are grown under very dry soil moisture conditions, a high quality sprayable liquid nitrogen fertilizer (2-4% v/v or 2- 4 gallons per 100 gallon spray solution) may be used in addition to the nonionic surfactant. Apply as a post-directed treatment with spray directed toward the base of the plant and avoid contact with soybean foliage. The use of spray shields may reduce spray contact with soybean foliage. RAGE HERBICIDE contact with soybean foliage can result in significant crop response.

Broadcast Postemergence Applications (Glyphosate Tolerant Varieties Only)
Apply RAGE HERBICIDE for the control of velvetleaf. Where soybeans of Group 3.5 or less (earlier maturing), use RAGE HERBICIDE at rates up to 12 fl oz/A. Where soybeans of greater than Group 3.5 (later maturing), use RAGE HERBICIDE at rates up to 24 fl oz/A.
Use a nonionic surfactant 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) having at least 80% active ingredient.

Restrictions
Do not apply more than 73 fl oz/A total per season in burndown, directed and over-the-top applications. Do not feed treated soybean forage or soybean hay to livestock.

Do not apply to soybeans after the V10 growth stage.

Tank Mixtures
RAGE HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides to control weeds not listed on this label, with the exception of diphenylether herbicides. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide except for specific recommendations on this label. When tank-mixing RAGE HERBICIDE with other products, be sure the RAGE HERBICIDE is mixed in the spray tank water after dry formulations, if used. For specific mixing instructions, refer to the Mixing and Loading Instructions Section. RAGE HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other herbicides. Refer to the Tank Mixtures and Recommended Adjuvants Sections .

TREE FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Citrus Fruits including Calamondin, Citrus citron, chironja, tangelo, tangor, Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin (tangerine), Orange (sour), Orange (sweet), Pummelo, Satsuma mandarin

Pome Fruits including Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, MayHaw, Pear, Pear (oriental), Quince

Stone Fruits including Apricot, Cherry (sweet), Cherry (tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Plum (Chickasaw), Plum (Damson), Plum (Japanese), Plumcot, Prune **(dormant applications only)**

Nuts including Almond, Beech nut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (hazelnut), Hickory nut, Macadamia nut (bush nut), Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut (black and English)

Weed Control
Apply RAGE HERBICIDE for post-emergence weed control of target weeds, or in a tank mix combination with other herbicides. RAGE HERBICIDE alone provides no weed control through soil activity. Maintaining long-term weed control requires repeat applications as new weeds germinate and/or tank mixing with registered preemergence herbicide products. When tank mixing read and follow all label directions of all products used.

Apply RAGE HERBICIDE at 20 to 99 fl oz/A for control of emerged and actively growing weeds, referring to Weeds Section of this product label to select the appropriate use-rate. A nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate product must be used to maximize RAGE HERBICIDE's performance. For selecting an adjuvant refer to Adjuvants Section.

RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied as directed for weed control in tree fruit and nut crops at any time during the year, except as noted in the Restrictions below.

Restrictions
RAGE HERBICIDE may not be applied during the fruiting cycle in Stone fruit Crop Group orchards, including cherries, apricots, peaches, plums and prunes. Do not use RAGE HERBICIDE in stone fruit orchards during the interval from bud· burst until after harvest.

RAGE HERBICIDE may not be applied during the fruiting cycle in Pome Fruit Crop Group orchards West of the Rocky Mountains. Do not use RAGE HERBICIDE in Western pome fruit orchards during the interval from green tip/tight cluster until after harvest.

Hooded Sprayer Applications
RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied with hooded sprayers in middles between the tree rows to control weeds listed in the Weed Sections of this label. Refer to the Hooded Sprayer Applications section for additional use directions.

Tree Skirt Production Systems
Different productions systems dictate different RAGE HERBICIDE application techniques. Skirted trees are grown to allow lower branches of the trees to touch the ground. Non-skirted trees are grown in production systems where branches are pruned up the trunk, allowing access to the root collar and lower trunk.

When using RAGE HERBICIDE in skirted production orchard groves, the use of a hooded sprayer is required. When using RAGE HERBICIDE in non-skirted orchards/groves applications may be made with directed sprayers.

Regardless of the orchard production system, pruning method or the sprayer type utilized, do not allow RAGE HERBICIDE spray solution to contact green stem tissue, leaves, fruit or blooms.

Equipment and Application
Coverage is essential for good control. Use a finished spray volume adequate for thorough coverage, applying a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre. Apply only with ground equipment. Applications may be made with boom equipment, hooded sprayers, shielded sprayers, hand-held and high volume wands or orchard guns.

Chemical mowing or row middle
Applications can be made to control or suppress both annual and perennials weeds between the row. Weeds should be actively growing and not under stress. The following perennial grasses grown as ground cover between rows in tree crops may be suppressed: Bermudagrass, tall fescue, orchardgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, and quackgrass.

Apply 3-4 fl oz/A of RAGE HERBICIDE in 10-20 gallons of water per acre to suppress tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass and quackgrass. Kentucky bluegrass ground covers require 4 fl oz/A of product . Do not use Ammonium Sulfate with RAGE HERBICIDE alone or in tankmixtures.

A mowing to attain an even height of the cool season grass covers is suggested 3-4 days before application.
RAGE HERBICIDE can be used to inhibit seed head emergence and suppress vegetative growth of bahiagrass. Single applications will suppress vegetative growth for a period of approximately 45 days and sequential applications will suppress vegetative growth for approximately 120 days.

Application should be made at 1 to 2 weeks after full green-up of bahiagrass, prior to seed head emergence or after the bahiagrass has been mowed to a uniform height of 3 to 4 inches. Apply 5 fl oz/A of this product, plus 1 quart of an approved nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of total spray volume in 10 to 25 gallons of water per acre.

Sequential applications of RAGE HERBICIDE may be required to extend chemical mowing activity 6-8 weeks after first application in other perennial grass covers.

Precautions
Caution must be used during applications to avoid contact of spray, spray drift or mist with foliage or green bark of trunk, branches, suckers, fruit, foliage or other parts of trees. Contact with other than matured brown bark can result in serious damage.
On seedling or newly transplanted trees do not allow spray to contact green bark or trunk area. Other herbicides may be more injurious to young trees than RAGE HERBICIDE; so, if tank mixtures are used, the most restrictive precautions and restrictions of all tank-mix herbicide labels must be followed.

Restrictions
Do not directly apply RAGE HERBICIDE spray solution to tree suckers.

Do not apply more than 99 fl oz/A per application (including preplant site preparation) and 272 fl oz/A per season. If RAGE HERBICIDE is used in a tank mixture, observe the other product's label for restrictions, precautions, and rotational cropping instructions.

Do not apply to Citrus within 3 day of harvest.

Do not apply to Pome Fruits from green tip/tight cluster until after harvest West of the Rocky Mountains. East of the Rocky Mountains
Do not apply within 3 days of harvest

Do not apply to Stone Fruits from bud burst until after harvest.

Do not apply to Nut Trees within 3 days of harvest.

MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND CALIBRATED EQUIPMENT MUST BE USED FOR EFFECTIVE PRODUCT APPLICATION. AVOID SPRAYING DESIRABLE PLANTS BY CAREFULLY DIRECTING THE SPRAY OF HAND-GUN SPRAYERS. FOR BEST RESULTS DO NOT MIX WITH WATER FROM PONDS AND DITCHES THAT MAY CONTAIN SOIL.

Mixing

RAGE HERBICIDE mixes readily with water. Fill the mixing or spray tank with ½ the required amount of water. Add the recommended amount of this product and complete filling the tank to the desired level (see DIRECTIONS FOR USE Section and WEEDS CONTROLLED Section of this label. The surfactant (e.g. adjuvant) should be added near the end of the filling process, and the solution should be mixed well through agitation. Remove hose from tank immediately after filling to avoid siphoning back into the water source.

To prevent or minimize foaming of the spray solution that may occur during mixing and application, avoid the use of mechanical agitators, place the filling hose below the surface of the spray solution, terminate by-pass and return lines at the bottom of the tank and if needed use an approved anti-foam or defoaming agent.

Screen size in nozzle or line strainers should be no finer than 50 mesh. Carefully select correct nozzle to avoid spraying a fine mist which could cause drift . For best results with conventional ground application equipment, use recommended nozzles that provide coverage without fine droplets . Check for even distribution of spray droplets, and use nozzle manufacturer's guidelines .

Adjuvants

When using RAGE HERBICIDE for site preparation and other noncrop applications, use a surfactant labeled for use with RAGE HERBICIDE or tank mix partners that contains 80 percent or more active ingredient.

Mix 1 or more quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution.

When making broadcast applications, surfactants should not be used in excess of 1 quart per acre Adjuvant Section.

Always read and follow the manufacturer's surfactant label recommendations, cautionary statements and other information for best results with tank mix partners with RAGE HERBICIDE.

If colorants or marking dyes are desired, choose those that are approved for use with herbicides. If colorants or marking dyes are used, performance may be reduced, especially at lower rates or dilutions.

Always read and follow the manufacturer's label recommendations, cautionary statements and other information for best results.

Spray Equipment Clean-Out

Many new pesticides are very active at low rates, especially to sensitive crops. Residues left in mixing equipment, spray tanks, hoses, spray booms and nozzles can cause crop effects if they are not properly cleaned. As soon as possible after spraying RAGE HERBICIDE and before using the sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer equipment must be thoroughly cleaned using the following procedure. In addition, users must take appropriate steps to ensure proper equipment clean-out for any other products mixed with RAGE HERBICIDE as required on the other product labels. More complete cleaning can be achieved if the spray system is cleaned immediately following the application.

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles. Use a high-pressure detergent wash to remove physical sediment and residues from the inside of the sprayer tank and thoroughly rinse. Then, thoroughly flush sprayer hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles with a clean water rinse. Remove and clean, spray tips and all filters and screens (tank, spray hose and spray tips) separately in the ammonia solution of Step 2.
2. Next, prepare a sprayer cleaning solution by adding three gallons of ammonia (containing at least 3% active) per 100 gallons of clean water. Prepare sufficient cleaning solution to allow the operation of the spray system for a minimum of 15 minutes to thoroughly flush hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles.
3. Convenient and thorough cleaning of the sprayer can be achieved if the ammonia solution or fresh water is left in the spray tank, hoses, spray booms and spray nozzles overnight or during storage.

4. Before using the sprayer, completely drain the sprayer system. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, spray boom, and spray nozzles with clean water. Remove and clean spray tips and all filters and screens (tank, spray hose and spray tip) separately in an ammonia solution.
5. Properly dispose of all cleaning solution and rinsate in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations and guidelines.

Do not apply sprayer cleaning solutions or rinsate to sensitive crops.

Do not store the sprayer overnight or for any extended period of time with RAGE HERBICIDE spray solution remaining in the tank, spray lines, spray boom plumbing, spray nozzles or strainers.

If the sprayer has been stored or idle, purge the spray boom and nozzles with clean water before beginning any application.

Should small quantities of RAGE HERBICIDE remaining in inadequately cleaned mixing, loading and/or spray equipment, they may be released during subsequent applications potentially causing effects to certain crops and other vegetation. FMC accepts no liability for any effects due to inadequately cleaned equipment.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Aerial Equipment
Unless otherwise specified, combine the recommended rates of RAGE HERBICIDE and surfactant with 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray. See the WEEDS CONTROLLED Section of this label for specific rates. When using aerial equipment, product applications may only be made as specifically recommended in this label.

Boom Equipment
When using boom equipment, combine the recommended rates of RAGE HERBICIDE and surfactant with 3 to 30 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray to control weed or brush species listed in this label unless otherwise specified. See the WEEDS CONTROLLED Section of this label for specific rates. To ensure best results complete coverage is required. Spray volume should be increased within the recommended range as density of vegetation increases. Carefully select correct nozzle to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with ground application equipment, use flat fan nozzles. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

Hand-Held and High-Volume Equipment
Use Coarse Sprays Only

Knapsack sprayers and other high-volume spraying equipment utilizing handguns or other appropriate nozzle configurations may be used to control weeds listed in this label. Mix a 0.75 to 2 percent solution of this product in water, add a nonionic surfactant and apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED Section for specific application information.

Applications should be made on a spray-to-wet basis. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to point of runoff.

For spot treatment of brush and trees a 5-8 percent solution may be used as a low volume directed spray. This treatment method is most effective in areas where there is a low density of the targeted vegetation. If a straight stream nozzle is used, start the application at the top of the targeted vegetation and spray evenly, contacting a minimum of 50 percent of the foliage, using a back and forth motion until the bottom of the vegetation is reached. For flat fan and cone nozzles and with hand-directed mist blowers, mist the application over the foliage of the targeted vegetation. Small, open-branched trees should be treated from only one side to ensure adequate coverage. If the foliage is thick or there are multiple root sprouts, applications must be made from several sides to ensure adequate spray coverage.

Follow the Spot Treatment Chart under the Spot Treatment Section to reach your desired volume:

WEEDS CONTROLLED IN NON CROP

RAGE HERBICIDE will control annual and perennial weeds as well as woody brush and trees. Rates of application and other use instructions are indicated under each type of weed in the Weeds Controlled section.

Annual Weeds

General application instructions for annual weeds:

- Apply RAGE HERBICIDE to actively growing broadleaf weeds and annual grasses.
- Avoid disturbance of treated vegetation for at least 7 days after application. Weeds may be mowed, tilled or burned after this period.

Refer to APPLICATION INFORMATION Section for labeled uses and specific application instructions.

RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied as either a broadcast application or with hand-held or high-volume application equipment.

Broadcast Application:

For weeds less than 6 inches tall apply 1-1.5 pints of this product per acre plus 1 or more quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution.
For weeds greater than 6 inches tall apply 2.5 pints or more of this product per acre plus 1 or more quarts of a surfactant .

Hand-Held, High-Volume Application:

Apply a 0.75 percent solution of this product in water plus 1 or more quarts of a recommended surfactant Section per 100 gallons of spray solution and apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled.

Germination of annual weeds may continue throughout the growing season depending on the extent of soil moisture and precipitation. Weeds that germinate after application will require repeat treatments. See Weeds Controlled Section for the list of annual weeds RAGE HERBICIDE controls and suppresses.

PERENNIAL WEEDS

General application instructions for perennial weeds:

- Apply to vigorously growing perennial weeds.
- Avoid disturbance of vegetation for at least 7 days after application unless otherwise indicated.
- Do not treat weeds that have been mowed or tilled until regrowth has reached the recommended stages.
- Treat vegetation prior to a killing frost.
- Add 1 or more quarts of nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons spray solution to the rates of this product given in this list. See Mixing and Application Instructions Section for additional surfactant information.
- Weeds that regenerate from underground parts or seed may require a repeat treatment.

Refer to APPLICATION INFORMATION Section for labeled uses and specific application instructions.

RAGE HERBICIDE plus surfactant will control the PERENNIAL WEEDS listed in Weeds Controlled Section when applied as recommended.

WOODY BRUSH and TREES

General application instructions for Woody Brush and Trees:

- Trees that have been cut or brush that has been mowed or tilled should not be treated until sufficient leaf area has developed from regrowth.
- Use a recommended surfactant
- Ensure thorough coverage when using hand held equipment
- Apply when plants are actively growing and unless otherwise directed, after leaves have fully expanded.
- Use the higher application rates for vines that have reached the woody stage of development, or are large or stressed because of environmental conditions.
- In general, best results are obtained when application is made in late summer or fall after fruit formation. In arid areas, however, best results are obtained when brush species are at high moisture content and are flowering in spring or early summer.
- Allow 7 or more days after application before disturbing treated vegetation by operations such as tillage, mowing or removal.
- Plants that regenerate from underground parts or seed may require retreatment.

- Application to undesirable deciduous species with some autumn color is acceptable provided major leaf drop has not occurred.
- Treatments following a fall frost may result in reduced performance.

Refer to APPLICATION INFORMATION Section " for labeled uses and specific application instructions.

RAGE HERBICIDE will control or partially control the woody brush plants and trees when applied as recommended in the Weeds Section. Applied as a 5 to 8 percent solution in a low volume directed spray as described in the "HAND-HELD AND HIGH-VOLUME EQUIPMENT" Section , this product will control or partially control all species listed in this Section of this label. Use the higher rate of application for dense stands and larger woody brush and trees.

General Recommendation: Species without a specific recommendation in the list can be partially controlled by applying 3 to 7.5 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray, or as a 0.75 to 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

Aquatic, Site Preparation and Other Non-Crop Sites

When applied as directed and under the conditions described in the WEEDS CONTROLLED Section in this label, this product will control or partially control the labeled weeds growing in aquatic sites, areas being prepared for planting of plantation tree species and on other non-crop sites such as in public areas, recreational areas, or industrial sites. See the Aquatic Sites, Site Preparation and Other Non-crop Sites Sections of the label for a listing of specific use sites.

Aquatic Sites

This product may be applied to emerged weeds in all bodies of fresh and brackish water which may be flowing, non-flowing or transient. This includes lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, estuaries, rice levees, seeps, irrigation and drainage ditches, canals, reservoirs, wastewater treatment facilities, wildlife habitat restoration and management areas.

If aquatic sites are present in the noncrop area and are part of the intended treatment, read and observe the following directions:

This product does not control plants which are completely submerged or have a majority of their foliage under water.

Irrigation -Irrigation from RAGE HERBICIDE treated area may result in injury to the irrigated vegetation. Do not use treated water for irrigation in commercial nurseries or greenhouses. For crops, do not use treated water for irrigation purposes until 14 days after treatment, or until analysis by FMC approved laboratory determines the carfentrazone-ethyl and major degradate level in intake water is less than 5 ppb.

Treated water may be used for irrigation by commercial turf farms and on residential turf and ornamentals without a holding restriction providing the application was made as a spot treatment to 20% or less of the water body surface area. If more than 20% of the water body surface is treated, do not use the water for irrigation by commercial turf farms or on residential turf and ornamentals until 14 days after treatment, or until analysis by FMC approved laboratory determines the carfentrazone-ethyl and major degradate level in intake water is less than 5 ppb.

The following table summarizes water holding periods prior to using treated water.

Water Use Restrictions Following Applications with RAGE HERBICIDE

Water Use	**< 20% of the surface acre treated**	**20- 50% of the surface acre treated (spot treatment)**
Drinking	0 day	1 day
Fishing and swimming	0 day	0 day
Livestock consumption	0 day	1 day
Spray tank applications* and Irrigation to Commercial Turf Farms and Residential Turf and Ornamentals	0 day	14 days
Spray tank applications* and Irrigation to Food Crops	14 days	14 days

* For preparing agricultural sprays for food crops, turf, or ornamentals (to prevent phytotoxicity), do not use water treated with RAGE HERBICIDE before the specified time period.

There is no restriction on the use of treated water for recreation or domestic purposes.

Consult local state fish and game agency and water control authorities before applying this product to public water. Permits may be required to treat such water.

NOTE: Do not apply this product directly to water within 1 mile up-stream of an active potable water intake in flowing water (i.e., river, stream, etc.) or within 1 mile of an active potable water intake in a standing body of water such as lake, pond or reservoir. To make aquatic applications around and within 1 mile of active potable water intakes, the water intake must be turned off for a minimum period of 48 hours after the application. The water intake may be turned on prior to 48 hours if the glyphosate level in the intake water is below 0.7 parts per million and the carfentrazone-ethyl level in the intake water is below 0.2 ppm as determined by laboratory analysis. These aquatic applications may be made ONLY in those cases where there are alternative water sources or holding ponds which would permit the turning off of an active potable water intake for a minimum period of 48 hours after the applications.

Dry ditches may be treated 1 day after drawdown of water to ensure application to actively growing weeds. Allow 7 or more days after treatment before reintroduction of water to achieve maximum weed control.

Avoid washing of spray from treated foliage by spray boat or recreational boat back wash or by rainfall within 6 hours of application. Delay re-treatment for 24 hours or longer after the initial treatment.

Floating Mats of vegetation may require retreatment.
Applications made to moving bodies of water must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of this herbicide in water. When making any bank side applications, do not overlap more than 1 foot into open water. Do not spray in bodies of water where weeds do not exist.

The maximum application rate of 4 quarts per acre must not be exceeded in any single broadcast application that is being made over water.
Impounded water that requires treatment of the total surface should be treated in two or more segments with enough time between applications to avoid oxygen depletion due to decaying vegetation. Oxygen depletion may result in fish kill.

Site Preparation
RAGE HERBICIDE may be applied as a site preparation treatment prior to planting any silvicultural tree species. See the Weeds Controlled Section to determine rates of application.
Aerial Application - This product may be applied with aerial application equipment for site preparation prior to planting any silvicultural tree species. See the Weeds Controlled in Non Crop Section for additional information.

Post Directed Spray In Established Silvicultural Sites:
RAGE HERBICIDE may be used as a directed spray on the foliage of undesirable vegetation to control weeds around desirable trees. Care must be exercised to avoid contact of spray, drift or mist with foliage or green bark of desirable species.

Other Non-Crop Sites
This product may be used to control the listed weeds in terrestrial non-crop sites (such as those listed below) and/or in aquatic sites within these areas. This product may be used to trim-and-edge around objects and landscape features in non-crop sites. Sites that can be treated include:

Buffer Strips	Parking Areas
Conservation Reserve Program	Pavement cracks
Edge of landscape beds, commercial	Parks & public landscapes
Residential	Pipeline, Power, Telephone & Utility Right-of-Way
Fencerows	Pumping Installations
Golf Courses	Railroads
Habitat Restoration & Management Areas	Schools
Highways & Roadsides	Storage Areas
Industrial Plant Sites	Electrical substations
Lumberyards	Farmyards
Mine Reclamation Project Sites	

TURFGRASS RENOVATION (Excluding Commercial Sod Farms)

This product can be used to control most existing vegetation prior to renovating turfgrass areas. To maximize control of existing vegetation, delay planting or sodding to allow regrowth from escaped underground plant parts. Then retreat after sufficient regrowth has been attained. If the existing vegetation is under mowing management, skip one regular mowing before applying this product to allow sufficient growth for good spray interception. Do not disturb soil or underground plant parts before treatment. Any physical disturbance such as tillage or renovation technique including vertical mowing, coring or slicing should be delayed for 7 days after application to allow translocation into underground plant parts.

Desirable turfgrasses may be established following the above procedures.

WILDLIFE HABITAT RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT AREAS

This product is recommended for the restoration and/or maintenance of native habitat and in wildlife management areas.

Habitat Restoration and Maintenance –
Undesirable vegetation, including exotic and invasive species, may be controlled with this product in habitat management areas. The product may be broadcast to provide broad spectrum vegetation control objectives or applied in spot treatments to selectively remove unwanted plants for habitat enhancement. Objectives, for example, may include allowing recovery of native plant species or opening up water to attract waterfowl. Care should be exercised with spot treatments to keep spray off of desirable plants.

Wildlife Food Plots –
This product may be used to control undesirable vegetation prior to establishing wildlife food plots. Apply as directed in the Weeds Controlled Section to control target vegetation in the plot area. Native species may be allowed to re-infest, or any wildlife food species can be planted in the treated area. If tillage is needed to prepare a seedbed, wait 7 days after applying this product before tilling to allow for maximum effectiveness.

WIPER APPLICATIONS

This product can be used for wick or wiper applications.
Mix proportions of this product and clean water to make a 33 - 75 percent solution. Addition of a nonionic surfactant at a rate of 10 percent by volume of total herbicide solution is recommended.

Wiper applications can be used to control or suppress annual and perennial weeds listed on this label. See the WEEDS CONTROLLED Section in this label for recommended timing, growth stage and other instructions for achieving optimum results.
In heavy weed stands, a double application in opposite directions may improve results.

RELEASE OF DORMANT BERMUDAGRASS AND BAHIAGRASS

This product, when applied as directed, will release dormant bermudagrass or bahiagrass by controlling many winter annual weeds and tall fescue. Apply to dormant bermudagrass or bahiagrass.

For best results, treat after most winter annuals have germinated and are in an early growth stage (below 6 inches in height).
For best results on tall fescue, treat when fescue is in or beyond the 4 to 6-leaf stage.

Weeds Controlled
Rate recommendations for control or suppression of winter annuals and tall fescue are listed below.

Apply the recommended rates of this product in 10 to 25 gallons of water per acre plus 1 quart nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of total spray volume.

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED*

RAGE HERBICIDE (fl oz/A)		
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Control**
Barley, little	*Hordeum pusillum*	9
Bedstraw, catchweed	*Galium aparine*	9
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*	9

Chervil	*Chaerophyllum tainturieri*	9
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	9
Clover, crimson	*Trifolium incarnatum*	18
Clover, large hop	*Trifolium campestre*	18
Speedwell, corn	*Veronica arvensis*	9
Fescue, tall	*Festuca arundinacea*	**
Geranium, Carolina	*Geranium caroliniaum*	24
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	12
Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium multiflorum*	18
Vetch, common	*Vicia sativa*	18
*These rates apply only to sites where an established competitive turf is present.		
** Suppression only		

RELEASE OF ACTIVELY GROWING BAHIAGRASS OR BERMUDAGRASS

NOTE: USE ONLY ON SITES WHERE BAHIAGRASS OR BERMUDAGRASS ARE DESIRED FOR GROUND COVER AND SOME TEMPORARY INJURY OR YELLOWING OF THE GRASSES CAN BE TOLERATED.

When applied as directed, this product will aid in the release of bermudagrass by controlling annual weed species listed in the “Release of Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass” Section of this label and by suppressing or partially controlling certain perennial weeds.

Apply 1 to 2.5 pints of this product as a broadcast spray in 10 to 25 gallons of spray solution per acre, plus 1 quart of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of total spray volume to control or suppress those annual species listed in this label. The higher rate should be used as plant size approaches 6 inches in height or more (or length of runner in annual vines approaches 6 inches or more) or as they approach flower or seedhead formation.

Use the higher rate for partial control or longer-term suppression of the following perennial species. Use lower rates for shorter-term suppression of growth.

Bahiagrass, Johnsongrass**
Dallisgrass, Trumpetcreeper*
Fescue (tall), Vaseygrass

*Suppression at the higher rate only.
**Johnsongrass is controlled at the higher rate.

Use only on well-established bermudagrass. Bermudagrass injury may result from the treatment but regrowth will occur under moist conditions. Repeat applications in the same season are not recommended, since severe injury may result.

BAHIAGRASS SEEDHEAD AND VEGETATIVE SUPPRESSION

RAGE HERBICIDE can be used to inhibit seedhead emergence and suppress vegetative growth of bahiagrass. Single applications will suppress vegetative growth for a period of approximately 45 days and sequential applications will suppress vegetative growth for approximately 120 days.

Application should be made at 1 to 2 weeks after full green-up of bahiagrass, prior to seedhead emergence or after the bahiagrass has been mowed to a uniform height of 3 to 4 inches.

Apply 5 fl oz/A of this product, plus 1 quart of an approved nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of total spray volume in 10 to 25 gallons of water per acre.

Seedhead and vegetative growth suppression can be extended by making sequential applications of this product plus nonionic surfactant at approximately 45 day intervals.

Applications must be made prior to seedhead emergence for continued vegetative growth suppression. For continued vegetative growth suppression, sequential applications must be made prior to seedhead emergence.

Apply no more than 2 sequential applications per year. As a first sequential application, apply 3 fl oz/A of this product plus nonionic surfactant. A second sequential application of 2 to 3 fl oz/A plus nonionic surfactant may be made approximately 45 days after the last application.

ANNUAL GRASS GROWTH SUPPRESSION

This product may be used to suppress some annual grasses, such as annual ryegrass, wild barley and wild oats growing in coarse turf on roadsides or other industrial areas. Apply 3 to 4 fl oz of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use nonionic surfactant in the spray solution at a rate of 0.5% volume/volume (2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution).

Applications should be made when annual grasses are actively growing and before the seedheads are in the boot stage of development. Treatments made after seedhead emergence may cause injury to the desired grasses.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Not for use or storage in or around the house.

Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat.

STORE ABOVE 10º F (-12º C) TO KEEP FROM CRYSTALLIZING. Crystals will settle to the bottom. If crystals form, allow product to warm above 50º F (10º C) and mix well or shake to redissolve. Carefully open containers. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put concentrated or dilute material into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate other pesticides, or fertilizers, food, or feed by inappropriate storage or disposal.

In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out unprotected persons and animals. Confine spills. **Call CHEMTREC (Transportation and spills): (800) 424-9300**.

To confine spill: Dike surrounding area, sweep up spillage. Dispose of in accordance with information given under Pesticide Disposal. Wash spill area with water, absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay, sweep up and dispose of in an approved manner. Place damaged container in a larger holding container. Identify contents per required hazardous waste labeling regulations.

Pesticide Disposal

Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of at an approved waste disposal facility.

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 incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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 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. If unable to return or refill, offer for recycling if available, or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY:

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 or FMC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and, Buyer and User agree to hold FMC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the Directions for Use when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, FMC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES WITH RESPECT TO THE SELECTION, PURCHASE, OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT. Any warranties, express or implied, having been made are inapplicable if this product has been used contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to (or beyond the control of) seller or FMC, and, to the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

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

This Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

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