



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

August 11, 2022

Catherine Rice
Product Registration Manager
FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Sulfentrazone
Product Name: SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE
EPA Registration Number: 279-3452
Application Date: November 19, 2018
Decision Number: 568955

Dear Catherine Rice:

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 Sulfentrazone 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.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. 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.

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If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Srijana Shrestha by phone at 202-566-2329, or via email at shrestha.srijana@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Linda Arrington".

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure: Stamped Label

NOTE to EPA Product Manager: Text in brackets [] is optional.

SULFENTRAZONE	GROUP 14	HERBICIDE
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[Main label to be used by both Sublabels A and B]

Sulfentrazone CA Herbicide

[For Use in Railroad, Highway, Roadside, Pipeline and Utility Rights-of-Way, Industrial Areas, Fence Rows, and Other Non-crop Sites.]

[For Selective Weed Control in Turf Sites including]

- [Residential and Institutional Lawns, Athletic Fields, and Commercial Sod Farms]
- [Golf Course Fairways and Roughs.]

[For use as Selective Weed Control in Landscape, Container and Field Grown Ornamentals.]

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

EPA Reg. No. 279-3452

EPA Est. 279-

Active Ingredient:

Sulfentrazone..... 39.6%

Other Ingredients:..... 60.4%

Total: 100.0%

Contains 4 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

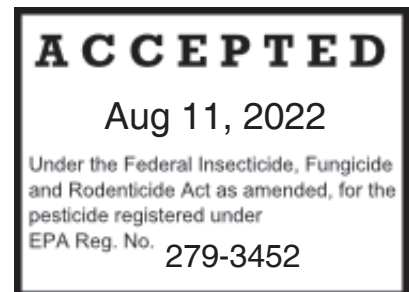
See [other][additional][side][front][back]panels] [[inside] booklet] for additional precautionary information.

[Always read and follow label directions]



FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

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FIRST AID	
If Swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have a 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 to an unconscious person.
If on Skin or Clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in Eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes. Then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If Inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
MEDICAL 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	
Sulfentrazone 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.	

For technical information regarding the use of his product, call 1-800-321-1FMC(1362).

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Caution

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

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators, mixers, loaders and other pesticide handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride, and shoes plus socks.

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

User Safety Recommendations:

Users should:

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

Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

NOTE to EPA Product Manager: Text in brackets [] is optional.

This pesticide is toxic to non-target plants and aquatic invertebrates. This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind or via runoff events. Use care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water.

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

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

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

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

Physical/Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE may only be used for control on:

- **[Railroad, Highway, Roadside, Pipeline and Utility Rights-of-Way, Industrial Areas, Fence Rows, and Other Non-crop Sites.]**
- **[Selective Weed Control in Turf Sites including:]**
 - **[Residential and Institutional Lawns, Athletic Fields, Commercial Sod Farms]**
 - **[Golf Course Fairways and Roughs.]**
- **[Selective Weed Control in Landscape, Container and Field Grown Ornamentals.]**

USE RESTRICTIONS

This product may only be used in accordance with the Application Rates listed on this label.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the Agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants,

soil, or water is: Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, and shoes plus socks.

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

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

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

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE is a Group 14 herbicide as classified by the Weed Science Society (WSSA) classification group. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE and other Group 14 herbicides. The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same area. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE or other Group 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds.
- 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 pest control 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 that considers mechanical control methods, cultural (e.g., timing to favor the turf and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout areas before herbicide application for identification of species and sizes.
- 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. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other areas by cleaning equipment.
- 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 FMC market specialist or university researcher for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific types of turf and weed biotypes.

CALIFORNIA ONLY SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS ON APPLICATIONS OF SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE

Runoff Ground Water Protection Areas. Do not use in areas identified by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation as a runoff ground water protection areas* unless one of the following management practices can be met:

- a) Incorporation of the pesticide. Within 48 hours after the day this product is applied, the pesticide shall be incorporated on at least 90 percent of the area treated; using a disc, harrow, rotary tiller, or other mechanical method, or by sprinkler or low flow irrigation, including chemigation where

- allowed by the label, using a minimum of ¼ inch of irrigation water and a maximum of one inch as described under Product Application Instructions, at application rates that do not cause surface water runoff from the treated property or to wells on the treated property; or
- b) Retention of runoff on field. For six months following the application, the field shall be designed, by berms, levees, or nondraining circulation systems, to retain all irrigation runoff and all precipitation on, and drainage through, the field. The retention area on the field shall not have a percolation rate of more than 0.2 inches per hour (5 inches per 24 hours); or
 - c) Retention of runoff in a holding area off the field. For six months following the application, all runoff shall be channeled to a holding area off the application site, under the control of the property operator, that is designed to retain all irrigation runoff and all precipitation on, and drainage through, the treated field and all other areas draining into that holding area. The holding area shall not have a percolation rate of more than 0.2 inches per hour (5 inches per 24 hours); or
 - d) Runoff onto a fallow field. For six months following application, runoff shall be managed so that it runs off onto an adjacent unenclosed fallow field at least 300 feet long that is not irrigated for six months after application with the exception of the addition of adequate moisture that is required for herbicidal activation following application as described under Product Application Instructions, with full consideration of any plant back restrictions.

Leaching Ground Water Protection Areas. Do not use in areas designated by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation as leaching ground water protection areas* unless either (a) the user does not apply any irrigation water for six months following application of this product or (b) the user applies this product to the planting bed or the berm above the level of irrigation water in the furrow or basin and the water level shall remain at or below that level for six months following application of the pesticide with the exception of the addition of adequate moisture that is required for herbicidal activation following application as described under Product Application Instructions, or (c) irrigation is managed so that the ratio of the amount of irrigation water applied divided by the net irrigation requirement is 1.25 or less for six months following application of this product.

* Consult with your County Agricultural Commissioner to determine whether the application will be within an area designated by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation as either a Runoff Ground Water Protection Area or a Leaching Ground Water Protection Area. Details regarding the locations of these Areas are also available via the internet at www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/emon/grndwtr/gwp_regs.htm

{Note to reviewer: The following label language will only appear on commercial labels that include the following uses: Railroad, Highway, Roadside, Pipeline and Utility Rights-of-Way, Industrial Areas, Fence Rows, and Other Non-crop Sites.}

Artificial Recharge Basins. Do not use below the high water line inside artificial recharge basins (a surface facility, such as an infiltration pond or basin, or spreading ground that is specifically designed and managed to increase the infiltration of introduced surface water supplies into a ground water basin), unless this product is applied six months or more before the basin is used to recharge ground water.

Unlined Canals and Ditches. Do not use below the high water line inside unlined canals and ditches unless either (a) the pesticide user can document that the percolation rate of the canal or ditch is equal to or less than 0.2 inches per hour (0.002 gallons per minute per square foot), or (b) the pesticide is applied six months before water is run in the canal or ditch.

Rights-of-Way. Do not use on engineered rights-of-way in areas established by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation as leaching or runoff ground water protection areas* unless either (a) any runoff from the treated right-of-way shall pass through a noncrop fully vegetated area adjacent, and equal in area, to the treated area, or spread out onto an adjacent unenclosed fallow field that is at least 300 feet long and that will not be irrigated for six months following application with the exception of the addition of adequate moisture that is required for herbicidal activation following application as described under General Application Instructions, with full consideration of any plantback restrictions, or (b) the property operator complies with any permit issued pursuant to the storm water provisions of the federal Clean Water Act pertaining to the treated area.

Sprayer Equipment Clean-Out

After spraying SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE and before using sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned using the following procedure:

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

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

Spray Drift

{Note to reviewer: The language in this box will only appear on commercial labels that include aerial directions for applications; box is not required around this information}

Aerial Applications

- Aerial application will be allowed when the ground is too wet to safely apply pesticides using ground equipment.
- For aerial applications, the maximum release height must be 10 feet from the top of the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater height is required for pilot safety.
- When this product is allowed to be applied by air, applicator must use a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre.

These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications of dry materials.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with air stream and never be pointed downward.
3. Observe the regulations of the State where applications are made.
4. Applicators must observe and abide by the requirements of the Aerial Drift.

Ground Applications

Spray Volume

- Ground applicators must use a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre.
- When Sulfentrazone is tank mixed with a contact burndown herbicide, ground applicators must use a minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre.

Spray Nozzle and Droplet Size

- For boom spraying, the minimum release height must be 30 inches from the soil for ground applications and 10 feet from the top of the crop canopy for aerial applications (unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety).

{Note to reviewer: The language in this box will only appear on commercial labels that include aerial directions for applications; box is not required around this information}

Spray Nozzle and Droplet Size

- Aerial application is allowed only when environmental conditions prohibit ground application.
- For aerial applications, the maximum release height must be 10 feet from the top of the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.
- When this product is allowed to be applied by air, applicator must use a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre.

Spray Drift Advisories

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

Importance on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage for pesticide performance. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see information on Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions in subsequent sections).

Controlling Spray Droplet Size

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

Pressure: When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles rather than increasing spray pressure.

Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. Lower pressure produces larger droplets in many types of nozzles.

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

{Note to reviewer: The following nozzle orientation statement will only appear on commercial labels that include aerial directions for applications.}

Nozzle Orientation: For aerial application, the recommended practice is to orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream. This orientation usually produces larger droplets as compared to other nozzle orientations. Significant nozzle deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

{Note to reviewer: The information marked as optional in the nozzle type section will only appear on commercial labels that include aerial directions for applications.}

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 [both] ground [and aerial] applications. [Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back usually produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift potential in aerial applications.]

{Note to reviewer: The boom length, application height, and swath adjustment information will only appear on commercial labels that include aerial directions for applications.}

Boom Length: For some aerial use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

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

Swath Adjustment: When aerial applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment or offset distance should increase when conditions favor increased drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

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

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

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the low speed and variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common during conditions of limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and may often continue into the morning. The presence of a temperature inversion may be indicated by ground fog. However, if fog is not present, the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator can also identify inversions. Smoke that remains in layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low speed wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the wind is blowing away from sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops).

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

Off-Target Movement of SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE

Drift of dilute spray mixture of SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE must be prevented. Observation of the preceding environmental conditions, correct application equipment design, calibration and application practices will significantly diminish the risk of off-target spray drift. SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE can cause significant symptomology by drift on to sensitive areas and other plants. This symptomology may manifest initially as discreet, localized spots where contacted by SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE drift mixtures. Depending on concentration of the spray solution and droplet size (effectively determining the dose of sulfentrazone) and also depending on the inherent sensitivity of the plants involved, these spots or lesions may or may not coalesce. These effects will usually not have lasting effects on plant growth but will likely reduce the value of affected foliage where grade or quality is associated with appearance. In severe drift instances with particularly sensitive areas, defoliation of affected foliage could result. Failure to follow these guidelines and environmental prohibitions that then result in off-target movement or drift of SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE on to unintended plants, irrespective of severity, constitutes misapplication of this product. FMC accepts no responsibility or liability for potential effects that may result from such misapplication of SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Do not use or store around the home.

Pesticide Storage

Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat.

In Case of Spill

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

To Confine Spill

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

Pesticide Disposal

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

Container Handling

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. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then 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.

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.

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. Turf or plant injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or conditions beyond the control of 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.

Alternate Brand Names

- Dismiss CA herbicide
- Dismiss CA Turf Herbicide

Optional Marketing Claims:

- Reduce Future Sedge Populations
- Kills Sedge [and Kyllinga] [Fast][Quick]
- Speedy Kill of Sedge [and Kyllinga]
- [Control[s]][Dismiss] your Sedge [and Kyllinga] population
- Easy to use measuring [system][device][doser][dosing system]
- Control over [50][60] tough weeds
- [Sedge][Kyllinga] Icon or Image
- Dual mode of action – Shoot and tuber uptake provides current and future sedge control
- Dual mode of action works on both the plant and the [tuber][nutlet]
- Unique dual mode of action
- Dismiss's unique dual mode of action works 2 ways – shoot uptake provides quick control of [current][visible] populations, while uptake by underground [tubers][nutlets] reduces future [weed][sedge][and kyllinga][populations][outbreaks]
- Kills the root and the shoot
- Attack sedge from [all sides][above and below the surface]
- Formulated for superior Sedge [and Kyllinga] control

SUBLABEL A:

For Use in Railroad, Highway, Roadside, Pipeline and Utility Rights-of-Way, Industrial Areas, Fence Rows, and Other Non-crop Sites

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

The mode of action of SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE involves uptake by weed roots and shoots. Observe all instructions, mixing directions, application restrictions and precautions, and other label information of each product when tank mixing with SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE.

General Handling Instructions

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

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

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

PRODUCT APPLICATION INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

Spray Tank Preparation

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

Mixing Instructions

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

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

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

Tank mixes with contact burndown herbicides: when utilizing a contact burndown herbicide (eg. paraquat, glufosinate) in combination with a sulfentrazone product, apply using nozzles that deliver a medium to very coarse droplet size as defined by ASABE standard S-572 and as described in nozzle manufacturer's recommendations.

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

If SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE is tank-mixed with other herbicides, all additional directions, restrictions and precautions for the tank mixture herbicides must be followed.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Railroad Rights-of-Way

SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE can be used to control many weeds and maintain bare ground on railroad rights-of-way, including railroad yards, railroad crossings and railroad bridge abutments.

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

SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE can be used to control many weeds and maintain bare ground in highway, roadside, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, such areas would include, but are not limited to, guard rails, road shoulders, electric utility substations, pipeline pumping stations, around electric transmission towers, around distribution line poles and in other areas where complete vegetation control is desired.

Bare Ground, Industrial Areas, Fence Rows and Other Non-crop Sites

SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE can be used to control weeds and maintain bare ground in industrial areas including production facilities, tank farms, storage areas, farmyards, gravel driveways (commercial or residential), bare ground areas prior to hard surfacing, crack and crevice areas, parking areas, lumber yards, airports, military installations, along fence rows, and in similar non-crop sites where complete vegetation control is needed.

Other Uncultivated Non-agricultural Sites

NOTE to EPA Product Manager: Text in brackets [] is optional.

Sulfentrazone 4F ROW can be used to provide selective pre-emergence broadleaf weed control in uncultivated non-agricultural areas where grass cover may be desirable. Such areas would include, but are not limited to, roadsides, industrial sites, farmyards, grass filtration sites, airports, natural areas, and other areas containing desirable grass species. Tank mix products with additional modes of action are recommended for enhanced weed control and resistance management. Tank mix products must be labeled for all desirable grass species, application sites and methods, and conditions present.

Method and Rate of Application

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

Aerial application is allowed only when environmental conditions prohibit ground application. When this product is allowed to be applied by air, applicator must use a finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. The maximum release height must be 10 feet from the top of the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is needed for pilot safety.

DO NOT apply SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE to soils classified as sand with less than 1% Organic Matter.

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

Timing

For best results, apply SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE alone or in combination with other herbicides for residual control of weeds in late summer, fall, or early spring to insure adequate moisture for soil activation.

Weeds Controlled

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

Weeds Controlled	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>
Crabgrass species	<i>Digitaria spp.</i>
Croton, tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium spp.</i>
Daisy, American	<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i>
Dayflower, common	<i>Commelina communis</i>
Dayflower, Virginia	<i>Commelina virginica</i>
Dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia spp.</i>
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Fixweed	<i>Descurainia Sophia</i>

NOTE to EPA Product Manager: Text in brackets [] is optional.

Galinsoga, hairy	<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Groundcherry, clammy (seedling)	<i>Physallis heterophylla</i>
Groundcherry, cutleaf	<i>Physallis angulata</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
ALS/Triazene Resistant Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lettuce, wild	<i>Lactuca virosa</i>
Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Milkweed, honeyvine	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i>
Mexicanweed	<i>Caperonia castanifolia</i>
Morningglory species	<i>Ipomoea spp.</i>
Mustard species	<i>Brassica spp.</i>
Mustard, tumble	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>
Nightshade species	<i>Solanum spp.</i>
Nutsedge species	<i>Cyperus spp</i>
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis Glomerata</i>
Palmer amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pineapple weed	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>
Puncture weed	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Spurge, (annuals)	<i>Euphorbia spp.</i>
Texasweed	<i>Caperonia palustrus</i>
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>
Toadflax, yellow	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>
Waterhemp, common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>
<p>** Do not apply more than 12 fluid ounces (0.375 pound of active ingredient) per acre of SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE application. The maximum single use rate of SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE is 0.375 lb ai/acre (12 fl oz/acre or 0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft).</p>	

SUBLABEL B:

[For Selective Weed Control in Turf Sites including]

- **[Residential and Institutional Lawns, Athletic Fields, and Commercial Sod Farms]**
- **[Golf Course Fairways and Roughs.]**

[For use as Selective Weed Control in Landscape, Container and Field Grown Ornamentals.]

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

General Handling Instructions

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

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

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

MIXING APPLICATONS

SPRAY TANK PREPARATION

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

SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE is a suspension concentrate intended for dilution with water. In certain applications, liquid fertilizer may replace water as diluent.

MIXING WITH WATER

{OPTION 1:}

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

{OPTION 2:}

{Note: ICONS or IMAGES may be used for any of the bullets below}

- Remove cap from bottle
- Securely tighten measuring device onto bottle
- Loosen cap on measuring device to allow venting
- Gently squeeze bottle to fill measuring chamber to desired level
- Remove measuring cap and dispense SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE into proper application equipment

{OPTION 3:}

{Note: ICONS or IMAGES may be used in addition to the bullets below}

- Remove cap from bottle and securely tighten [measuring][dosing] device onto bottle
- Loosen cap on measuring device to allow venting and gently squeeze bottle to fill [measuring][dosing] chamber to desired level
- Remove measuring cap and dispense SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE into [proper] application equipment

USE OF SURFACTANTS

Temporary discoloration of some turf types may result from use of surfactants or adjuvants with SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE. High temperatures and high relative humidity may increase the risk of temporary discoloration. Use of surfactants is not recommended unless previous experience has demonstrated combinations with surfactant to be physically compatible and non-injurious to the grass type in question.

MIXING WITH LIQUID FERTILIZERS

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

TANK MIXTURES COMPATIBILITY

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

NOTE to EPA Product Manager: Text in brackets [] is optional.

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

Use SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE spray mixture immediately after mixing. Do not store the mixture.

WEED CONTROL IN TURFGRASSES

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS - Ground Equipment

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

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

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

Use Precautions for Turf Use

Turfgrass Safety

This product may be used on seeded, sodded or sprigged turfgrasses that are well established. First application of this product can be made following the second mowing providing the turfgrass has developed into a uniform stand with a good root system.

Be aware of environmental conditions that may adversely affect the targeted application area (i.e. frost, drought, excessive rainfall) as these can weaken or discolor turfgrasses. In particular, applications made close to a frost event or during turfgrass transition may adversely affect turf. Discoloration may prolong in shady locations, or in low-lying areas. Turfgrass injury could result from application of this product on turfgrass that is not well established or has been weakened by stresses such as unfavorable weather conditions, disease, chemical or mechanical influences.

SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE is to be used in established turf areas including, but not limited to, residential and institutional lawns, athletic fields, commercial sod farms, golf course fairways and golf course roughs to control/suppress the weeds/sedges listed in the following tables:

- Table 2: Summer Annuals
- Table 3: Winter Annual Weeds
- Table 4. Broadleaf Weeds
- Table 5. Sedge species
- Table 7. Grassy Weeds

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

Table 1. Tolerant grasses

Grass Type*	Maximum Use Rate** Single Application
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NOTE to EPA Product Manager: Text in brackets [] is optional.

	Fluid ounces per acre	lb ai/A	Fluid ounces per 1000 sq ft
Cool Season Grasses			
Bentgrass, creeping (<i>Agrostis sp.</i>)	4	0.125	0.092
Bluegrass, Kentucky (<i>Poa pratensis</i>) Bluegrass, Rough ² (<i>Poa trivialis</i>) Fescue, fine ¹ (<i>Festuca rubra</i>) Fescue, tall ¹ (<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>) Ryegrass, perennial (<i>Lolium perenne</i>)	4 - 8	0.125 - 0.25	0.092 - 0.18
Warm Season Grasses			
Bahiagrass ² (<i>Paspalum notatum</i>) Bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) & hybrids Buffalograss (<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>) Carpentergrass (<i>Axonopus affinis</i>) Centipedegrass (<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>) Kikuyugrass (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>) Seashore Paspalum (<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>) St. Augustinegrass (<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>) ² Zoysiagrass (<i>Zoysia japonica</i>) ²	8 - 12	0.25 - 0.375	0.18 - 0.275
<p>* SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE has demonstrated tolerance on both cool and warm season turfgrasses. However, not all varieties have been evaluated. Turfgrass managers desiring to treat newly released varieties should first apply SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE to a small area prior to treatment of larger areas.</p> <p>** Do not apply more than 12 fluid ounces (0.375 pound of active ingredient) per acre of SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE application. The maximum single use rate of Sulfentrazone CA Herbicide is 0.375 lb ai/acre (12 fl oz/acre or 0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft).</p> <p>1. Use of this product on certain cultivars of Chewings Fescue Fine Fescue or Tall Fescue cultivars may result in undesirable injury.</p> <p>2. SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE application may cause temporary discoloration to exposed leaf surfaces on St. Augustinegrass and certain cultivars of zoysiagrass bahiagrass, or rough bluegrass. Treated turfgrass will recover with new growth. Discolored leaf tissue will be removed with mowing. To reduce potential for discoloration, do not apply SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE on turfgrass that is weakened by weather, mechanical, chemical, disease or other related stress. Maintain proper cultural practices such as adequate moisture and fertility levels to promote healthy turf growth.</p>			

Application to reseeded, overseeded or sprigged areas:

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

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

Sod Production:

This product may be applied to established sod. Allow sod to establish a good root system, a uniform stand and to fill in the exposed edges. It is recommended that sod be established for at least three (3) months before an application of SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE. Do not apply this product within three (3) months of harvest.

Restrictions:

Do not apply to golf course putting greens or tees.

Do not use on turfgrasses other than those listed on this label.

Do not apply with surfactants unless previous experience has demonstrated combinations with surfactant to be physically compatible and non-injurious to the grass type in question.

Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE.

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

Precaution:

Temporary turfgrass discoloration has been observed when a Primo-type plant growth regulator has been either tank-mixed or applied within 7 days of a SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE application. It is recommended that Primo-type plant growth regulator applications be made 7 days prior to, or after SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE application to reduce risk of turfgrass discoloration.

PREEMERGENCE CONTROL OF ANNUAL GRASSES AND BROADLEAF WEEDS

Control of Summer Annual Weeds:

Apply SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE at the application rate for the turf species being managed (4 to 12 fl oz/acre or 0.092 to 0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft) prior to weed seed germination in early spring. When used as directed, SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE will control or suppress the following summer annuals.

Table 2: Summer Annuals Controlled or Suppressed by SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	(<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>)
Black medic	(<i>Medicago lupulina</i>)
Crabgrass, large	(<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>)
Crabgrass, smooth	(<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>)
Foxtail, green	(<i>Setaria viridis</i>)
Foxtail, yellow	(<i>Setaria glauca</i>)
Goosegrass	(<i>Eleusine indica</i>)
Knotweed, prostrate	(<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)
Pigweed, Redroot	(<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>)
Pigweed, Smooth	(<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>)
Purslane, common	(<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)
Spurge (annuals)	(<i>Euphorbia spp.</i>)
Spurge, prostrate	(<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>)
Spurge, spotted	(<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>)

Control of Winter Annual Weeds:

Apply SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE at the application rate for the turf species being managed (4 to 12 fl oz /acre or 0.092 to 0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft) in late summer or early fall. When used as directed, SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE will control suppress the following winter annual weeds.

Table 3: Winter Annual Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bittercress, hairy	(<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>)
Bluegrass, annual	(<i>Poa annua</i>)
Buttercups	(<i>Ranunculus spp.</i>)
Carolina geranium	(<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>)

NOTE to EPA Product Manager: Text in brackets [] is optional.

Chickweed, common	(<i>Stellaria media</i>)
Chickweed, mouseear	(<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>)
Clover, large hop	(<i>Trifolium campestre</i>)
Corn Speedwell	(<i>Veronica arvensis</i>)
Groundsel, common	(<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>)
Henbit	(<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>)
Knawel	(<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>)
Lawn burweed (spurweed)	(<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>)
Parsley piert	(<i>Alchemilla microcarpa</i>)
Ryegrass, annual	(<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>)
Violet, Johnny-jump-up	(<i>Viola rafeinesquii</i>)

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

POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF ANNUAL, BIENNIAL & PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS

SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE will control or suppress the weeds listed below when applied alone shortly after weeds have emerged. Apply SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE at rates from 4 to 12 fl oz/acre (0.092 to 0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft). Do not exceed the application rate specified for the turfgrass species in Table 1. To broaden the weed spectrum and increase effectiveness for certain weeds listed in Table 2, SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other EPA registered postemergence herbicides. Control of emerged annual grass weeds may be improved by combining SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE with Acclaim®, Dimension®, MSMA or Drive®. Read the label recommendations of the tank mix partner to determine turfgrass species safety, use rate and application procedures. Follow all label restrictions, use directions and precautionary statements before using these tank mixtures. Read and follow the “TANK MIXTURES COMPATIBILITY” section of this label for instructions on how to determine the compatibility of tank mixtures.

When used as directed SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE will control or suppress the following weeds.

Table 4. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bedstraw, catchweed	(<i>Galium aparine</i>)
Beggarweed, Florida	(<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>)
Bittercress	(<i>Cardamine spp.</i>)
Black medic	(<i>Medicago lupulina</i>)
Buttercups	(<i>Ranunculus spp.</i>)
Carolina geranium	(<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>)
Carpetweed	(<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>)
Chickweed, common	(<i>Stellaria media</i>)
Chickweed, mouseear	(<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>)
Cinquefoil	(<i>Potentilla spp.</i>)
Clover	(<i>Trifolium spp.</i>)
Copperleaf	(<i>Ascalypha spp.</i>)
Cudweed	(<i>Gnaphalium spp.</i>)
Dandelion	(<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>)

NOTE to EPA Product Manager: Text in brackets [] is optional.

Dock, Curly	(<i>Rumex crispus</i>)
Dollarweed	(<i>Hydrocotyl umbellata</i>)
Eclipta	(<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>)
Evening primrose	(<i>Oenothera biennis</i>)
Fiddleneck	(<i>Amsinckia spp.</i>)
Filaree	(<i>Erodium spp.</i>)
Galinsoga	(<i>Galinsoga ciliate</i>)
Goldenrod	(<i>Solidago spp.</i>)
Ground ivy	(<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>)
Groundsel, common	(<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>)
Henbit	(<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>)
Knawel	(<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>)
Knotweed, prostrate	(<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)
Kochia	(<i>Kochia scoparia</i>)
Lambsquarters, common	(<i>Chenopodium album</i>)
Lawn burweed (spurweed)	(<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>)
Lespedeza, common	(<i>Lespedeza striata</i>)
Mallow, common	(<i>Malva neglecta</i>)
Parsley piert	(<i>Alchemilla arvensis</i>)
Pigweed, Redroot	(<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>)
Pigweed, Smooth	(<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>)
Pigweed, Tumble	(<i>Amaranthus albus</i>)
Pineapple weed	(<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>)
Plantain, buckhorn	(<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>)
Puncture weed	(<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)
Purslane, common	(<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)
Pusley, Florida	(<i>Richardia scabra</i>)
Redweed	(<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>)
Rocket, London	(<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>)
Shepherd's purse	(<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>)
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	(<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>)
Sorrel, Red	(<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)
Speedwell	(<i>Veronica spp.</i>)
Spurge (annuals)	(<i>Euphorbia spp.</i>)
Spurge, prostrate	(<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>)
Spurge, spotted	(<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>)
Star of Bethlehem	(<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>)
Velvetleaf	(<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)
Violet, wild	(<i>Viola pratincola</i>)
Violet, Johnny-jump-up	(<i>Viola rafeinesquii</i>)
Wild garlic	(<i>Allium vineale</i>)
Wild onion	(<i>Allium canadense</i>)
Woodsorrel, creeping	(<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>)
Woodsorrel, yellow	(<i>Oxalis stricta</i>)

POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL SEDGES

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

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

Table 5. Sedge species controlled or suppressed by SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE

Common Name	Scientific Name
Kyllinga, green	(<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i>)
Kyllinga, false green	(<i>Kyllinga gracillima</i>)
Nutsedge, purple ¹	(<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>)
Nutsedge, yellow	(<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>)
Sedge, globe	(<i>Cyperus globulosus</i>)
Sedge, cylindrical	(<i>Cyperus retrorsus</i>)
Sedge, Surinam	(<i>Cyperus surinamensis</i>)
Sedge, Texas	(<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>)
1. PURPLE NUTSEDGE; For optimum control of purple nutsedge, split applications are recommended (Table 6). Apply 4-8 ounces per acre as an initial application followed by a second application when evidence of actively growing purple nutsedge is visible. Do not exceed the maximum rate per acre based on turfgrass variety listed in Table 1. Tolerant grasses.	

Table 6. Split Application Rate Options

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

DAIT = Days After Initial Treatment

POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF GRASSY WEEDS

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

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

Table 7. Grassy Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE

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

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

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

The addition of liquid fertilizers can increase the probability of superficial damage to green plant tissue inadvertently treated if applied with SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE.

Use Precautions

1. Direct application of SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE onto actively growing foliage can cause unacceptable injury to desirable plants. See Table 8 for a list of tolerant ornamental species. To reduce injury, apply SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE as a site directed spray to the soil

around the base of the plant. Avoid application directly to plant foliage where possible. However, if the application makes contact with the foliage, apply overhead irrigation to wash SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE from the plant surfaces onto the soil.

- Do not apply to areas where ornamental bulbs or dormant non-woody perennials are present. SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE is soil active and may damage these plants upon emergence.

Tolerant Ornamental Species

The species listed below in Table 8 are tolerant to SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage), some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE.

Table 8. Tolerant Ornamental Species

Common name	Scientific name
Abelia	<i>Abelia X grandiflora</i>
Anise Tree	<i>Illicium spp.</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja spp.</i>
Azalea and Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Boxwood Species	<i>Buxus spp.</i>
Bridal - Wreath	<i>Spirea spp.</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia spp.</i>
Cape Jasmine, Radicans	<i>Gardenia augusta</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cypress, Bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Fir Species (Fraser, Balsam, etc)	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia X intermedia</i>
Hawthorne	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex spp.</i>
Holly, Dwarf Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria 'Nana'</i>
Holly, Meserve	<i>Ilex x meserveae</i>
Holly, Rotunda	<i>Ilex rotunda</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus spp.</i>
Juniper, creeping	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Laurel, mountain	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Ligustrum, Japanese	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Magnolia, southern	<i>Magnolia gradiflora</i>
Maple	<i>Acer spp.</i>
Non-bearing fruit and nut trees and vines	
Norway Spruce	<i>Abies picea</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus spp.</i>
Palm, Windmill	<i>Trachycarpus fortune</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa spp.</i>
Spruce	<i>Picea, spp.</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus spp.</i>

Application Sites and Instructions

Site	Application Instructions
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NOTE to EPA Product Manager: Text in brackets [] is optional.

Newly-Transplanted Container or Field Nursery Stock	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply after new transplant material has formed roots and is well established 2. Do not apply until soil has settled around transplants. Direct application toward base of plant to avoid terminal and bud area of plant.
Established Container, Field Nursery Stock Plants, or Landscape Plants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply at any time as a directed spray toward the base of the plant.

Application Rate for Container and Field Grown Ornamentals

Amount to Apply (Broadcast)*	Comments
4 -12 fl oz/A 0.092 – 0.275 fl oz/1000 sq ft	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use 8-12 fl oz/A for sedges and perennial weeds. 2. Multiple applications may be made if needed as long as total amount applied in one year does not exceed 12 fl oz/A 3. Direct application toward base of plants

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

Preemergence control of annual broadleaf weeds and Sedges

SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE will control or suppress the weeds listed in Table 9. When applied prior to weed germination, apply SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE at a rate of 4 to 12 fl oz/acre. To broaden the weed spectrum and increase effectiveness for certain weeds listed in Table 9, SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other EPA registered pre-emergence herbicides. Refer to the Tank Mixtures Compatibility section of this label to determine compatibility of tank mixtures. Consult the label for application instructions for each of the tank mix products. Follow all label restrictions, use directions and precautionary statements before using these tank mixtures. Control of emerged annual grass weeds may be improved by combining SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE with other post emergence herbicides.

POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF ANNUAL, BIENNIAL & PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS

SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE will control or suppress the weeds listed in Table 9 when applied alone shortly after weeds have emerged. Apply SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE at rates from 4 to 12 fl oz/acre (0.092 to 0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft). To broaden the weed spectrum and increase effectiveness for certain weeds listed in Table 9, SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other EPA registered postemergence herbicides. Refer to the Tank Mixtures Compatibility section of this label to determine compatibility of tank mixtures. Consult the label for application instructions for each of the tank mix products. Follow all label restrictions, use directions and precautionary statements before using these tank mixtures. Control of emerged annual grass weeds may be improved by combining SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE with other registered post emergence herbicides.

When used as directed SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE will control or suppress the following weeds

Table 9. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bedstraw, catchweed	(<i>Galium aparine</i>)
Beggarweed, Florida	(<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>)
Bittercress	(<i>Cardamine spp.</i>)
Black medic	(<i>Medicago lupulina</i>)
Buttercups	(<i>Ranunculus spp.</i>)
Carolina geranium	(<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>)
Carpetweed	(<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>)
Chickweed, common	(<i>Stellaria media</i>)
Chickweed, mouseear	(<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>)
Cinquefoil	(<i>Potentilla spp.</i>)
Clover	(<i>Trifolium spp.</i>)
Copperleaf	(<i>Ascalypha spp.</i>)

NOTE to EPA Product Manager: Text in brackets [] is optional.

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

POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF SEDGES

SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE will control or suppress sedges (Table 10) when applied at a rate of 4 to 12 fl oz/acre (0.092 to 0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft). Rates lower than 12 fl oz/acre (0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft) have been shown to control sedges for up to 60 days. For longer residual control or heavier sedge populations, a second application 30 days following the first may be needed for optimum control. Do not exceed a total application rate of 12 fl oz/A (0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft or 0.375 lb ai/A) per year.

NOTE to EPA Product Manager: Text in brackets [] is optional.

Good spray coverage is needed for optimum control of sedges.

Table 10. Sedge species controlled or suppressed by SULFENTRAZONE CA HERBICIDE

Common Name	Scientific Name
Kyllinga, green	(<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i>)
Kyllinga, false green	(<i>Kyllinga gracillima</i>)
Nutsedge, purple ¹	(<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>)
Nutsedge, yellow	(<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>)
Sedge, globe	(<i>Cyperus globulosus</i>)
Sedge, cylindric	(<i>Cyperus retrorsus</i>)
Sedge, Surinam	(<i>Cyperus surinamensis</i>)
Sedge, Texas	(<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>)
¹ . Purple Nutsedge: For optimum control of purple nutsedge, split applications are recommended (Table 6). Apply 4-8 ounces per acre as an initial application followed by a second application when evidence of actively growing purple nutsedge is visible. Do not exceed a total application rate of 12 fl oz/A (0.275 fl oz/1,000 sq ft or 0.375 lb ai/A) per year.	