



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505T)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

279-9663

Date of Issuance:

1/13/23

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

WC-SLZ

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Continues page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Mindy Ondish, Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505T)

Date:

1/13/23

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 FIFRA 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) lists 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.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

The record for this product currently contains the following CSF(s):

- Basic CSF dated 09/29/2021
- Alternate CSF 1 dated 09/29/2021

If you have any questions, please contact Jamie Harrington at (202) 566-2726 or by email at harrington.jamie@epa.gov.

Enclosure

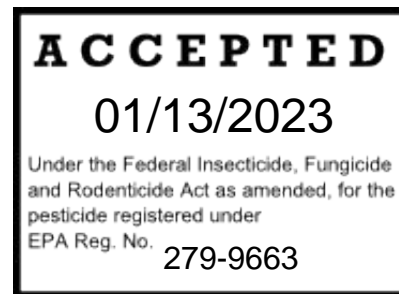
WC-SLZ

EPA Reg. No. 279-9663

EPA Est. 279-

Active Ingredient:	By Wt.
Sulfentrazone	75.0%
Other Ingredients:	25.0%
	100.0%

Contains 0.75 pounds of active ingredient per pound of formulated product.



KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

FIRST AID

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.

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 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 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.

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 Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center at 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.



FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

Net Contents:

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Caution

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators, mixers, loaders, and other pesticide handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of chemical-resistant barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils, 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:

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

Environmental Hazards

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

Groundwater advisory: Sulfentrazone 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 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Do not apply more than the allowed amount of WC-SLZ herbicide per acre per twelve-month period as stated in Table 3. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial WC-SLZ herbicide 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 barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils, and shoes plus socks.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

WC-SLZ herbicide which contains the active ingredient sulfentrazone is a group 14 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application for weeds for identification of species and sizes.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full rates of WC-SLZ herbicide for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect any poor performance or likely resistance in weeds.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your local retailer or county extension agent.
- Contact your crop advisor or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective sites of actions for each target weed.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than 14 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other sites of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 14 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two applications of 14 and any other Group 14 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields, during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

WC-SLZ herbicide is a selective soil-applied herbicide for the control of susceptible broadleaf, grass and sedge weeds. WC-SLZ herbicide is formulated as a 75% water dispersible granule containing the active ingredient, sulfentrazone. **If adequate moisture (1/2" to 1") from rainfall or irrigation is not received within 7 to 10 days after the treatment of WC-SLZ herbicide, a shallow incorporation may be needed to obtain desired weed control.** When activating moisture is received after dry conditions, WC-SLZ herbicide will provide a reduced level of control of susceptible germinating weeds. Soil applications of WC-SLZ herbicide must be made before crop seed germination to prevent injury to the emerging crop seedlings. When applications after planting are delayed, injury may occur if seeds are germinating or if they are located near the soil surface. Under extended periods of dry weather, adequate weed control may not be achieved.

Observe all instructions, crop restrictions, mixing directions, application precautions, replanting directions, rotational crop guidelines and other label information of each product when tank mixing with WC-SLZ herbicide.

Proper handling instructions: WC-SLZ herbicide may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sinkholes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pads 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 washwater, 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 that will prevent back siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.

PRODUCT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied to soil as a preplant incorporated treatment or as a pre-emergence (prior to weed and/or crop emergence) surface application. Additional application methods include post-plant treatments, over-the-top and layby, in various crops. Application methods are defined in the following Crop Use Directions sections.

Preplant incorporated treatments require a uniform surface application followed by incorporation. Do not incorporate to a depth greater than 2 inches which may result in poor weed control. Care must be taken not to create overlaps in treated zones due to soil movement, which will result in excessive WC-SLZ herbicide rates that could result in adverse crop response.

All soil applications and the residual activity of post-plant applications of WC-SLZ herbicide require adequate moisture for herbicidal activation. The ultimate amount of moisture, whether supplied by rainfall or irrigation, is dependent on several factors. These factors include but are not limited to existing soil moisture at application, soil type, organic matter and tilth. In crop situations dependent on rainfall, WC-SLZ herbicide can await activating moisture for extended periods (10 to 14 days or longer) depending on the soil parameters described above. Once activated, WC-SLZ herbicide will provide activity on existing weeds. The level of activity will depend on the weed species and their size at time of activation. Where irrigation is not available and rainfall has not provided activation, particularly for surface applications of WC-SLZ herbicide, a shallow incorporation is recommended for destruction of any germinating weeds and to incorporate WC-SLZ herbicide. Herbicide incorporation will initiate the process of activation with existing soil moisture. In circumstances where prolonged periods without rainfall and/or irrigation is not possible, alternative or additional weed management practices (cultivation or post-applied herbicides) may be required.

Extreme care must be exercised and the Crop Specific Use Directions followed exactly in crops allowing post plant applications of WC-SLZ herbicide. Over-the-top and lay-by applications will provide contact and residual weed control, depending on species. The addition of surfactants may increase contact weed control performance but may also increase the risk of adverse crop response as well.

WC-SLZ HERBICIDE PRODUCT USE RATES

The following directions for the selection of WC-SLZ herbicide application rates are critical to achieve maximum performance and to ensure maximum crop safety. The user is required to read and follow the specific WC-SLZ herbicide use directions and restrictions for each crop as defined in subsequent sections of this label. The user is cautioned that some crops respond differently to WC-SLZ herbicide. This response is governed by the WC-SLZ herbicide application rate, various soil factors and inherent crop sensitivity. The Crop Specific Use Directions have been designed to minimize the risk of adverse crop response while maintaining optimum weed control.

Mode of Action

Sulfentrazone, the active ingredient in WC-SLZ herbicide, is a potent inhibitor of the enzyme Protoporphyrinogen Oxidase IX (PPO IX) required for the formation of chlorophyll. Inhibition of PPO IX enzyme results in the liberation of singlet oxygen (O) that, in turn, disrupts cellular membranes and causes cellular leakage. The ultimate manifestation of the process is cellular death leading to plant death. The selective herbicidal activity of sulfentrazone is based on its greater affinity for the PPO IX enzyme in weed species versus crop plants.

Mechanism of Action

Following the application of WC-SLZ herbicide to soil, germinating seeds and seedlings take up sulfentrazone from the soil solution. The amount of sulfentrazone in soil solution, and available for weed uptake, is determined primarily by soil type, organic matter and soil pH. Sulfentrazone adsorbs to the clay and organic matter (OM) fractions of soils; effectively limiting the amount of active ingredient immediately available to control weeds. Soils typically increase in clay content through the series from coarse to fine as noted in the following Soil Classification Chart.

Table 1. SOIL CLASSIFICATION CHART

<u>COARSE</u>	<u>MEDIUM</u>	<u>FINE</u>
Sand	Sandy clay loam	Silty clay loam
Loamy sand	Sandy clay	Silty clay
Sandy loam	Loam	Clay loam
	Silt loam	Clay
	Silt	

Influence of Soil type, organic matter and pH on WC-SLZ herbicide Use Rates and Crop Response

Soil organic matter content can vary widely and independently of soil type and requires an accurate analysis of representative soil samples to determine its content.

Soil pH also exerts a dramatic effect on sulfentrazone availability in the soil solution. As soil pH increases, sulfentrazone availability increases. Accurate soil pH information will require an accurate analysis of representative soil samples.

The total amount of sulfentrazone available in solution, in any given soil, is determined by the interaction of soil type (particularly clay content), % organic matter and pH. The application timing (relative to the emergence of the crop and weeds) and amount of rainfall and/or irrigation received will ultimately determine, in conjunction with the soil parameters and pH, the amount of sulfentrazone in soil

solution. It is important to note that WC-SLZ herbicide can await activating moisture. However, diminished weed control may result due to the successive increase in weed growth versus timing of activation.

It is important to note that irrigation with highly alkaline water (high pH) following an WC-SLZ herbicide soil application can also significantly increase the amount of sulfentrazone available in the soil solution. Irrigation with water having a pH greater than 7.5 could result in adverse crop response. This response will ultimately depend on initial WC-SLZ herbicide application rate, timing, amount and pH of irrigation water and sensitivity of the crop and its growth stage when irrigated. The risk of adverse crop response will lessen with the advance in growth stage among most crops.

The following Crop Specific Use Directions have been designed with specific WC-SLZ herbicide instructions for each crop based on the soil type, soil organic matter, and soil pH interactions described above. The user is cautioned that crop tolerance and weed control performance are based on strict adherence to these instructions.

SPRAY DRIFT

Ground Application

- For ground boom spraying, the maximum release height must be 30 inches from the soil.
- Ground applicators must use a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre.
- When sulfentrazone is tank mixed with a contact burndown herbicide, use a minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre.
- Select nozzles and application pressure that deliver medium to coarse or larger spray droplets as indicated in the nozzle manufacturer's recommendations and in accordance with ASABE S-572.
- Select coarse to very coarse droplet size when sulfentrazone is used as a preemergent/preplant application.
- Select medium to very coarse droplet size when sulfentrazone is used postemergence with a contact burndown herbicide.
- Do not apply spray droplets smaller than medium size.
- Applicators may spray only when wind speed is between 3 and 10 mph.

Aerial Application

- Aerial application is allowed only when the field is too wet to safely apply pesticides using ground equipment.
- When this product is allowed to be applied by air, applicator must use a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre.
- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Select nozzles and application pressure that deliver medium to coarse or larger spray droplets as indicated in the nozzle manufacturer's recommendations and in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.
- Select coarse to very coarse droplet size when sulfentrazone is used as a preemergent/preplant application.
- Select medium to very coarse droplet size when sulfentrazone is used postemergence with a contact burndown herbicide.
- Do not apply as spray droplets smaller than medium size.
- Applicators may spray only when wind speed is between 3 and 10 mph.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications. 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 the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
3. Observe the regulations of the State where applications are made.

SPRAY DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORIES

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

Information 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 greatest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flow generally 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.

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.

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

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 target plant canopy 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 winds, smaller droplets, 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 wind 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 may potentially 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 – 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 little to no wind. They often 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).

Off-Target Movement of WC-SLZ herbicide

Drift of dilute spray mixtures containing WC-SLZ 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. WC-SLZ herbicide can cause significant symptomology by drift on to sensitive crops and other plants. This symptomology may manifest initially as discreet, localized spots where contacted by WC-SLZ herbicide drift mixtures. Depending on concentration of the spray solution and droplets size (effectively determining the dosage 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 fruit or foliage where grade or quality is associated with appearance. In severe drift instances with particularly sensitive crops, defoliation of affected foliage could result. Failure to follow these guidelines and environmental prohibitions that then result in off-target movement or drift of WC-SLZ herbicide on to unintended crops or plants, irrespective of severity, constitutes misapplication of this product. FMC accepts no responsibility or liability for potential crop effects that may result from such misapplication of WC-SLZ herbicide.

Chemigation Application

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Do not connect any irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal residues on or in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

It is important to note that irrigation with highly alkaline water (high pH) following a WC-SLZ herbicide soil application can also significantly increase the amount of sulfentrazone available in soil solution. Irrigation with water having a pH greater than 7.5 could result in adverse crop response. This response will ultimately depend on initial WC-SLZ herbicide application rate, application timing, amount and pH of the irrigation water, and the sensitivity of the crop and the growth stage when irrigated. The risk of adverse crop response will lessen with advancing growth stages of most crops.

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

WC-SLZ herbicide should be metered into the irrigation system continuously for the duration of the water application. WC-SLZ herbicide should be diluted in sufficient volume to ensure accurate application over the area to be treated. Use the appropriate amount of water to carry the product to the soil surface. Continuous agitation is required to maintain product suspension in the solution tank. A jar test should be conducted to ensure that phase separation would not occur during dilution and application. Failure to achieve a uniform dilution throughout the time of application may result in undesirable residues or less than desirable weed control. Flush the lines at the completion of the application and then turn the water off promptly.

When using water from public water systems; **DO NOT APPLY WC-SLZ herbicide THROUGH ANY IRRIGATION SYSTEM PHYSICALLY CONNECTED TO A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM.** Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days of the year. WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied through irrigation systems, which may be **supplied** by a public water system **only if** water from the water system is discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and to top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. Before beginning chemigation, always make sure that the air gap exists and that there is no blockage of the overflow of the reservoir tank.

Application with Liquid Fertilizer

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied using liquid fertilizer solutions as the carrier. The fertilizer solutions may either be concentrate formulations as blended or diluted with water. When applied as directed with adequate soil coverage, WC-SLZ herbicide applied with liquid fertilizer mixtures will provide satisfactory weed control. However, adequate soil coverage is essential to achieve acceptable levels of weed control.

Herbicide mixing, solution stability and/or compatibility problems can occur when liquid fertilizers are used as a carrier. Compatibility tests must be conducted prior to mixing to ensure tank mixture compatibility and stability. The use of compatibility agents may be beneficial to achieve and maintain a homogenous solution.

Mixing Instructions for Liquid Fertilizer Applications

Fill the clean spray tank to one half of the total volume with the fertilizer solution. Start the spray tank agitation system. Prepare a slurry of WC-SLZ herbicide in a clean container with clean water using equal volumes of WC-SLZ herbicide and clean water. Slowly add the WC-SLZ herbicide/water slurry to the spray tank. Carefully rinse the slurry container, adding the rinsate to the spray tank. Better mixing of the WC-SLZ herbicide/water slurry may be achieved if the slurry is added using induction systems on the sprayer fill plumbing system.

Complete filling the spray tank to the desired level. Sufficient and continuous spray tank agitation is required at all times to maintain a homogenous spray solution. The spray system must be designed such that there is sufficient flow capacity to uniformly apply the spray mixture and maintain adequate tank agitation. Some systems may require separate pumps to simultaneously supply the spray system and the spray tank agitation system. Ensure the WC-SLZ herbicide slurry is thoroughly mixed before application.

For tank mixtures with other herbicide(s), a compatibility test must be conducted to ensure product compatibility before mixing. Read and follow all the directions, precautions and restrictions of the tank mixture products prior to mixing.

Apply the WC-SLZ herbicide spray mixture immediately after mixing. Do not store the sprayer overnight or for any extended period of time with the WC-SLZ herbicide spray mixture remaining in the tank.

Do not premix WC-SLZ herbicide spray solutions in nurse tanks.

Follow all WC-SLZ herbicide label directions regarding product use rates per acre, registered crops, application instructions, incorporation directions, special instructions and all precautions.

All individual state regulations relating to liquid fertilizer blending, storage, transportation, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company preparing, selling or applying the WC-SLZ herbicide and fertilizer mixture.

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE WC-SLZ HERBICIDE USE RATE PER ACRE PER 12 MONTH PERIOD *

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

Table 2. MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE WC-SLZ HERBICIDE USE RATE PER ACRE PER 12 MONTH PERIOD

Crop	oz/A WC-SLZ herbicide	lb ai/A Sulfentrazone
Fallow	5.3	0.25
Row Crops		
Soybeans	8.0	0.375
Sugarcane	8.0	0.375
Sunflowers	5.3	0.25
Tobacco	8.0	0.375
Vegetable Crops		
Cabbage (Transplant only)	8.0	0.375
Dry Shelled Peas	5.3	0.25
Horseradish	5.3	0.25
Lima beans, succulent (Tennessee only)	4.0	0.187
Strawberry	8.0	0.375
Tomatoes (Transplant only)	8.0	0.375
Oil Crops		
Flax	8.0	0.375
Mint	8.0	0.375
Turf		
Sod Production	8.0	0.375

*The total allowed usage per twelve-month period includes all applications made to the field per twelve-month interval. This includes fallow treatments, burndown treatments, planting time and all in-season treatments. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial WC-SLZ herbicide application.

CROP ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

The following Table shows the minimum interval in months from the time of the last WC-SLZ herbicide application until WC-SLZ herbicide treated soil can be replanted to the crops listed. When WC-SLZ herbicide is tank mixed with another herbicide, refer to the partner label for recropping instructions, following the directions that are most restrictive.

For all other crops not listed below, the rotational interval is a minimum of 12 months. Some crops have rotational intervals greater than 12 months after an WC-SLZ herbicide application due to potential crop injury. A representative bioassay of the field shall be completed with the rotational crop to accurately determine the planned crop's sensitivity to sulfentrazone.

Table 3. CROP ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

Crop	Interval (Months)
Alfalfa	12
Almonds	24
Asparagus	Anytime
Barley	4
Berries (Crop Group 13-07)	1
Cabbage (transplant only)	Anytime
Canola	12
Cereal Grains (Buckwheat, Oats, Pearl Millet, Proso Millet, Teosinte, Wild Rice)	12
Citrus	1
Corn, Field	4
Corn, Pop	10
Corn, Sweet	12
Cotton	18 or 12**
Cowpea, succulent	Anytime
Dry Shelled Beans	4
Dry Shelled Peas	Anytime
Edamame	Anytime
Flax	Anytime
Grapes	1

Horseradish	Anytime
Lima beans (succulent)	Anytime
Melons	12
Mint	Anytime
Onions (Bulb Crop Vegetable Group)	24
Peanuts	4
Potatoes	4
Rice	10
Rye	4
Safflowers	Anytime
Sorghum	10 *
Soybeans	Anytime
Strawberry	Anytime
Sugar Beets	36
Sugarcane	Anytime
Sunflowers	Anytime
Sweet Potatoes	12
Teff	4
Triticale	4
Tobacco	Anytime
Tomatoes (transplanted only)	Anytime
Tree Nuts Crop Group 14-12(not including Almonds)	1
Turf	Anytime
Wheat	4
Wheat, spring (Pacific Northwest only)	Anytime
Crops not listed	12

* Sorghum – 18-month rotation for rates above 5.3 oz/A

** Cotton may be planted after 12 months where WC-SLZ herbicide was applied at 4.25 oz/A or less and meets the following conditions:

- Medium and fine soils
- pH <7.2
- Rainfall or irrigation must exceed 15" after application before planting cotton

REPLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

If initial planting of labeled crops fails to produce a stand, only labeled crops for WC-SLZ herbicide or the tank mix partner; whichever is most restrictive, may be planted. Do not retreat field with WC-SLZ herbicide or other herbicide containing sulfentrazone. Do not plant treated fields with any crop at intervals that are inconsistent with the Rotational Crop Guidelines on this label. When replanting use minimum soil tillage to preserve the herbicide barrier and achieve maximum weed control.

BAND TREATMENT APPLICATIONS

For band treatments, apply the broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. To determine these:

Band Width Inches	X	Broadcast Rate Per Acre	=	Band Rate
Row Width Inches				
Band Width Inches	X	Broadcast Volume Per Acre	=	Band Volume
Row Width Inches				

MIXING AND LOADING INSTRUCTIONS

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied alone, or in tank mixtures with other herbicides for the control of additional weed species. Mixtures with some other pesticides have not been tested. Conduct appropriate compatibility tests prior to tank mixing with other pesticides. Follow all precautions and restrictions on the tank mix partner label.

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of existing pesticide residues before preparing WC-SLZ herbicide spray mixtures. Follow the spray tank clean out procedures specified on the label of the product or products previously applied.

For best results fill spray tank with one half of the volume of clean water needed for the field to be treated. Start agitation system. Prepare a slurry of WC-SLZ herbicide in a clean container using clean water. Slowly add the WC-SLZ herbicide/water slurry to the spray tank. Carefully rinse the slurry container, adding the rinsate 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 WC-SLZ herbicide is thoroughly mixed before application or before adding another product to the spray tank.

Use the WC-SLZ herbicide spray mixture immediately after mixing. Do not store the sprayer overnight or for any extended period of time with the WC-SLZ herbicide spray mixture remaining in the tank.

Do not premix WC-SLZ herbicide spray solutions in nurse tanks.

If WC-SLZ herbicide is tank mixed with other herbicides, all additional directions, restrictions and precautions for the tank mixture herbicides must be followed.

SPRAYER EQUIPMENT CLEAN-OUT

As soon as possible after spraying WC-SLZ herbicide and before using sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned to avoid potential crop effects using the following procedure. Residues left in mixing equipment, spray tanks, hoses, spray booms and nozzles can cause crop effects if they are not properly cleaned. In addition, users must take appropriate steps to ensure proper equipment clean-out for any other products mixed with WC-SLZ 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. 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 WC-SLZ 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 WC-SLZ 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.

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 crops.

WEEDS

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 section for product use information.

Use Restrictions:

This product, WC-SLZ herbicide may only be used in accordance with the Product Application Information and the specific crop use directions. WC-SLZ herbicide applied alone or in recommended tank mixtures will provide control of the following weeds.

Table 4. WEEDS CONTROLLED

Common Name	Scientific Name
Amaranth, livid	<i>Amaranthus lividus</i>
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
Amaranth, Powell	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>
Amaranth, spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>
Amaranth, spleen	<i>Amaranthus dubius</i>
Anoda, spurred	<i>Anoda cristata</i>
Bedstraw, catchweed	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryeafolia</i>
Copperleaf, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Crabgrass, Southern	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>
Croton, tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>
Crownbeard, golden	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>
Cupgrass, wooly	<i>Erichloa villosa</i>
Cyperus, hedgehog	<i>Cyperus compressus</i>
Daisy, American	<i>Eclipta alba</i>

Devilsclaw	<i>Proboscidea louisiana</i>
Dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>
Filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>
Galinsoga, hairy	<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Groundcherry, clammy (seedling)	<i>Physalis heterophylla</i>
Groundcherry, cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant)	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lettuce, miners	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>
Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta wall r.</i>
Mayweed, Chamomile	<i>Anthemis cotula l.</i>
Milkweed, honeyvine	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i>
Morningglory, entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea integriuscula</i>
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea hederacea</i>
Morningglory, palmleaf	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>
Morningglory, purple	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>
Morningglory, red	<i>Ipomoea, coccinea L.</i>
Morningglory, scarlet	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>
Morningglory, smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>
Morningglory, tall	<i>Ipomoea, purpurea</i>
Mustard, tumble	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>
Nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>
Nutsedge, purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Plantain, blackseed	<i>Plantago rugelii decne</i>
Plantain, narrow-leaved	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>
Porophyllum	<i>Porophyllum rederale</i>
Poinsettia, wild	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
Redweed	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>
Sedge, annual	<i>Carex spp.</i>
Senna, coffee	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sida, prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Sida, Southern	<i>Sida acuta</i>
Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Smartweed, PA (seedling)	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
Smellmellon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
Starbur, bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>
Stinkgrass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>
Toadflax, yellow	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Tassleflower, red	<i>Emilio sonchifolia</i>
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola kali</i>
Waterhemp, common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>
Waterprimrose, winged	<i>Ludwigia decurrens</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

ROW CROPS

FALLOW/POST HARVEST BURNDOWN

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied in the fall following crop harvest or in existing fallow fields of asparagus, cabbage, corn, dry shell peas and beans, horseradish, limas, mint, peanuts, potatoes, soybeans, sugarcane, sunflowers and tobacco.

WC-SLZ herbicide Use Rate Table (Fallow or Post Harvest Burndown) Fall and Spring Fallow Applications			
Broadcast Rate	oz/A WC-SLZ herbicide		
	Soil Texture		
% Organic Matter	Coarse	Medium	Fine
<1.5	2.0 – 2.5	2.0 – 3.0	2.5 – 3.5
1.5 – 3.0	2.5 – 3.5	2.5 – 4.0	3.0 – 4.5
>3.0	3.0 – 4.0	3.0 – 5.3	3.5 – 5.3
Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.			

Fall Application (MN, ND, SD, MT, CO, NE, WY, ID, WA, OR, WI, MI)

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied in the fall following crop harvest or in existing fallow fields to control or suppress weeds the following season. The WC-SLZ herbicide Rotational Crop Guidelines Table must be followed if crops are planted the next season. WC-SLZ herbicide should be applied to the harvested crop stubble or soil surface without incorporation. Moisture in the form of rain or snow will move and activate the product. Do not mechanically incorporate in the fall or spring after application because this activity may destroy the herbicide barrier and weed escapes can occur. Do not apply to frozen soils to prevent WC-SLZ herbicide runoff from rain or snow that may occur following application. WC-SLZ herbicide may be tankmixed with herbicides to control emerged weeds. Sequential applications may be needed depending on weed size. In situations where weed size may interfere with WC-SLZ herbicide reaching the soil surface, a separate burndown application prior to the application of WC-SLZ herbicide will be required. Use listed rates of burndown herbicides in combination with WC-SLZ herbicide, or sequential applications as needed. Higher aerial spray volumes are required when there is a dense weed population or canopy.

WC-SLZ herbicide can be tankmixed with other herbicides. Observe all precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping guidelines of each product's label when tank mixing, including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.

Spring Preemergence Application

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied as a fallow treatment early in the spring provided the application is made prior to weed emergence, and adequate moisture is available to activate the WC-SLZ herbicide. Follow the same use rate specifications and application guidelines listed under the Fall Application section above.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, WC-SLZ herbicide will provide control of:

Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, redroot
Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant)	Pigweed, smooth
Lambsquarters, common	Thistle, Russian
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Waterhemp, common
Morningglory, tall	Waterhemp, tall
Nightshade, Eastern Black	

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of WC-SLZ herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Product Application Instructions, WC-SLZ herbicide Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with WC-SLZ herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on WC-SLZ herbicide under specific local conditions.

Use Restrictions

Do not apply more than 5.3 oz/A (0.25 lb ai/A) per twelve-month period.

Do not apply more than 5.3 oz/A (0.25 lb ai/A) in a single application.

Do not apply more than two applications per year when using reduced application rate equal to or less than 2.67 oz/A of this product. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial WC-SLZ herbicide application.

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

Do not apply to frozen soils or existing snow cover to prevent WC-SLZ herbicide runoff from rain or snowmelt that may occur following application.

SOYBEANS

WC-SLZ herbicide Use Rate Table (Soybeans)			
Fall, Spring Early Preplant, Preemergence, and Preplant Incorporated Applications			
Broadcast Rate	oz/A WC-SLZ herbicide		
	Soil Texture		
% Organic Matter	Coarse	Medium	Fine
<1.5	3.0 – 4.0	4.0 – 5.3	5.3
1.5 – 3.0	4.0 – 5.3	5.3 – 6.7	6.7
>3.0	5.3 – 6.7	6.7 – 8.0	8.0
Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.			

Ground and Aerial Applications

Apply WC-SLZ herbicide in conventional tillage, conservation tillage, reduced tillage or no-tillage cropping systems using rates listed in the WC-SLZ herbicide Use Rate table above. WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied with ground or aerial sprayers calibrated to deliver a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray by ground application and 5 gallons of finished spray by air. Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum coverage while producing a minimal amount of fine droplets. Apply sufficient spray volume to achieve adequate coverage.

Preplant Incorporated and Preemergence Applications

WC-SLZ herbicide can be applied prior to planting or up to 3 days after planting. When applications after planting are delayed greater than 3 days after planting, injury may occur if seeds are germinating. WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied preemergence or preplant incorporated. For preplant incorporated applications, incorporation must be uniform and no deeper than 2 inches. Improper soil incorporation may result in erratic weed control and/or crop injury. WC-SLZ herbicide applied near or after crop emergence may cause severe injury to the crop. WC-SLZ herbicide can be applied alone or in combination with other labeled soybean herbicides. WC-SLZ herbicide may be followed by labeled postemergence soybean herbicides for increased control of grass and broadleaf weeds. Always follow the most restrictive label when tank mixing. When using WC-SLZ herbicide in no-till or minimum till cropping systems, tank mix with an appropriate burndown herbicide for improved control of existing weeds.

Fall Applications

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied as a fall treatment to the stubble of harvested crops for the burndown of existing vegetation and preemergence control of labeled weeds the following spring in no-till and conservation tillage production systems. Fall applications of WC-SLZ herbicide must be made in weed control programs that include, as needed, spring applications of preplant, preemergence or postemergence herbicides for the following crop season. WC-SLZ herbicide can be applied to the stubble of a harvested crop in no-till or to the soil surface of conservation tillage fields after harvest when the sustained soil temperature is 55 degrees F and falling at a soil depth of 4 inches. Apply after September 30 in those areas North of Interstate 90 and after October 15 in those areas North of Interstate 70. Do not apply WC-SLZ herbicide as a fall treatment South of Interstate 70. Applications to ridge till production systems must be made after the formation of ridges or bedded.

If weeds are emerged at the time of application, utilize a tank mixture with a suitable burndown herbicide at labeled rates. Fall applied burndown treatments should be made with a minimum of 20 gallons per acre to achieve adequate coverage of the weeds being treated. When making burndown applications to emerged weeds, the addition of adjuvants such as COC or MSO to the spray mixture can be used to enhance the burndown activity of the application.

Weeds Controlled

When Applied according to directions, WC-SLZ herbicide will provide control of:

Amaranth, Palmer	Nightshade
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	Pigweed, spp.
Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant)	Sida, prickly
Lambsquarters, common	Thistle, Russian
Morningglory, spp.	Waterhemp, spp.

When applying WC-SLZ herbicide with other registered herbicides, refer to specific label information on precautions, instructions, limitations, application methods and timings, and weeds controlled.

WC-SLZ herbicide is especially effective against a wide range of economic broadleaf and grass weeds. The same processes that sulfentrazone affects in these weeds can, under certain conditions, be affected in soybeans. These conditions include high pH (7.5 and above), cool weather, prolonged and excessive moisture, seedling diseases, and any other condition, including poor agronomic practices, that are unfavorable to vigorous crop growth. Such effects in soybeans are often observed as stunting and discoloration. The duration of these effects are somewhat dependent on the duration of the adverse growing conditions. These effects lessen and generally diminish with the return to normal growing conditions.

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of WC-SLZ herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Product Application Instructions, WC-SLZ herbicide Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with WC-SLZ herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on WC-SLZ herbicide under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 8.0 oz/A (0.375 lb ai/A) of WC-SLZ herbicide per twelve-month period.

Do not apply more than 8.0 oz/A (0.375 lb ai/A) in a single application.

Do not apply more than two applications per year when using reduced application rate equal to or less than 4.0 oz/A of this product. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial WC-SLZ herbicide application.

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

Do not apply to frozen soils or existing snow cover to prevent WC-SLZ herbicide runoff from rain or snowmelt that may occur following application.

Do not apply after crop seed germination.

SUGARCANE

WC-SLZ herbicide Use Rate Table (Sugarcane)			
Planting Time and Lay-by Applications			
Broadcast Rate	oz/A WC-SLZ herbicide		
	Soil Texture		
% Organic Matter	Coarse	Medium	Fine
<1.5	3.0 – 4.0	4.0 – 5.3	5.3
1.5 – 3.0	4.0 – 5.3	5.3 – 6.7	6.7
>3.0	5.3 – 6.7	6.7 – 8.0	8.0

Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories
Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

Apply WC-SLZ herbicide as a broadcast or banded preemergence soil applied treatment for the control of broadleaf weeds, grasses and sedges in sugarcane. Refer to the WC-SLZ herbicide Product Use Rate Section and table above for specific use information.

Planting Time Applications

Apply WC-SLZ herbicide preemergence to newly planted or ratoon sugarcane. Use the higher rate on clay soils and/or soils with organic matter content higher than 2 percent. Apply either by air in a minimum of 5 gallons of spray per acre or by ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of spray per acre. WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied with other herbicides registered for use in sugarcane.

Aerial Applications

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied by air in a minimum of 5 gallons of finished spray per acre. WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied with other herbicides or insecticides registered for aerial application in sugarcane.

Lay-by Applications

Apply WC-SLZ herbicide as a directed spray to sugarcane at lay-by timing. Use the higher rate on clay soils and/or soils with organic matter content higher than 2 percent. Apply as a directed spray with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of spray per acre. WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied with other herbicides registered for use in sugarcane.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, WC-SLZ herbicide will provide control of:

Morningglory, entireleaf	Morningglory, tall
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Pigweed, red root
Morningglory, red	Nutsedge, yellow

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of WC-SLZ herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Product Application Instructions, WC-SLZ herbicide Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with WC-SLZ herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on WC-SLZ herbicide under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): Do not apply within 120 days of harvest.

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

Do not allow spray to contact crop leaves.

Do not apply more than 8.0 oz/A (0.375 lb ai/A) of WC-SLZ herbicide per twelve-month period.

Do not apply more than 8.0 oz/A (0.375 lb ai/A) in a single application.

Do not apply more than two applications per year when using reduced application rate equal to or less than 4.0 oz/A of this product. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial WC-SLZ herbicide application.

SUNFLOWERS

WC-SLZ herbicide Use Rate Table (Sunflowers)			
Fall, Early Spring Preplant, Preemergence, and Preplant Incorporated Applications			
Broadcast Rate	oz/A WC-SLZ herbicide		
% Organic Matter	Soil Texture		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
<1.5	2.0 – 2.5	2.0 – 3.0	2.5 – 3.5
1.5 – 3.0	2.0 – 3.0	2.5 – 4.0	3.0 – 4.5
>3.0	2.5 – 4.0	3.0 – 4.5	4.0 – 5.3
Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.			

Fall Applications

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied in the fall as a preplant treatment to control or suppress weeds prior to planting sunflowers the following spring. WC-SLZ herbicide should be applied to the stubble or soil surface and allow moisture from rainfall or snow to move the product into the soil. Do not mechanically incorporate in the fall or spring as this can destroy the herbicide barrier and allowing weed escapes to occur. Do not apply to frozen soils or to existing snow cover to prevent WC-SLZ herbicide runoff from rain or snow melt that may occur following application. WC-SLZ herbicide may be tank mixed with other residual soil herbicides that are labeled for fall use on sunflowers. If weeds are emerged at the time of WC-SLZ herbicide application, use a burndown herbicide such as glyphosate or paraquat at the full-labeled rate in combination with WC-SLZ herbicide or split application as needed. Select the appropriate rate from table above within the correct soil type and organic matter range. When applying WC-SLZ herbicide in the fall, use a mid to high rate within the rate range for the appropriate soil type and organic matter.

Early Preplant and Preemergence (Spring Applications)

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied preplant on the soil surface in the spring to control weeds in sunflowers. WC-SLZ herbicide can be applied early preplant prior to planting up to 3 days after planting as a preemerge soil application if seedlings have not broken the soil surface and if the seed furrow is completely closed. For preemerge applications greater than 3 weeks prior to planting, use the high rate within the appropriate rate range for the soil and organic matter type listed in the use rate chart above. If applying WC-SLZ herbicide to coarse textured soils with less than 1.5% organic matter, wait a minimum of 7 days after application before planting. WC-SLZ herbicide can be tank mixed with other preemerge herbicides labeled for sunflower. If dry conditions persist following preemerge application of WC-SLZ herbicide, a shallow incorporation may be needed to incorporate and activate the herbicide. If weeds are emerged at the time of WC-SLZ herbicide application, use a burndown herbicide at the full-labeled rate in combination with WC-SLZ herbicide or split application as needed.

Preplant Incorporated (PPI)

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied as a Preplant Incorporated treatment in the spring prior to planting in reduced and conventional tillage. WC-SLZ herbicide should be shallowly incorporated in the soil no deeper than 2 inches. Incorporating WC-SLZ herbicide deeper than 2 inches can result in inconsistent weed control. Use the appropriate rate from table above for the soil texture, organic matter, and pH level. WC-SLZ herbicide can be tankmixed with other soil-applied herbicides labeled for preplant incorporation in sunflowers.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, WC-SLZ herbicide will provide control of:

Amaranth, Palmer	Pigweed, red root
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, smooth
Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant)	Sida, prickly
Lambsquarters, common	Thistle, Russian
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Waterhemp, common
Morningglory, tall	Waterhemp, tall
Nightshade, Eastern black	

Under extended periods of dry weather, adequate weed control may not be achieved

Some adverse crop response may occur on coarse textured soils with low organic matter (less than 1.5%) and pH of 7.8 or higher, or on highly eroded soils, or in areas of calcareous outcroppings. WC-SLZ herbicide use rates should be reduced in those areas. Inadequate seed furrow closure or shallow planting (less than 1.0 inch) may result in undesirable crop response. As expected, poor growing conditions such as excessive moisture, low temperatures, soil compaction and diseases may also cause undesirable crop response.

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of WC-SLZ herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Product Application Instructions, WC-SLZ herbicide Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with WC-SLZ herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on WC-SLZ herbicide under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 5.3 oz/A (0.25 lb ai/A) of WC-SLZ herbicide per twelve-month period to sunflowers.

Do not apply more than 5.3 oz/A (0.25 lb ai/A) in a single application.

Do not apply more than two applications per year when using reduced application rate equal to or less than 2.67 oz/A of this product. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial WC-SLZ herbicide application.

Do not apply to frozen soils or existing snow cover to prevent WC-SLZ herbicide runoff from rain or snowmelt that may occur following application.

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

Do not incorporate greater than 2 inches deep.

TOBACCO (Burley, Flue-Cured and Dark)

WC-SLZ herbicide Use Rate Table (Tobacco)			
Preemergence and Preplant Incorporated Applications			
Broadcast Rate	oz/A WC-SLZ herbicide		
	Soil Texture		
% Organic Matter	Coarse	Medium	Fine
<1.5	3.0 – 4.0	4.0 – 5.3	5.3
1.5 – 3.0	4.0 – 5.3	5.3 – 6.7	6.7
>3.0	5.3 – 6.7	6.7 – 8.0	8.0

Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories

Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.

WC-SLZ herbicide may be surface applied or preplant incorporated (to a depth no greater than 2 inches) from 14 days to 12 hours days prior to transplanting tobacco. Incorporating WC-SLZ herbicide deeper than 2 inches can result in inconsistent weed control.

Broadcast apply the appropriate WC-SLZ herbicide rate from table above, in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of water, to the soil prior to transplanting.

Non-Bedded (Fields where raised beds are NOT formed prior to transplanting)

Perform all accepted cultural practices for land preparation, fertilizer/fungicide incorporation, etc. prior to the application of WC-SLZ herbicide. Once the field has been prepared for planting, WC-SLZ herbicide may be surface applied or lightly preplant incorporated from 14 days to 12 hours prior to transplanting.

If WC-SLZ herbicide is surface applied and it is necessary to remove equipment tracks from the field after application but prior to transplanting, any light finishing equipment may be used providing the soil is not disturbed to a depth greater than 2 inches.

If timely cultivations are not performed following a pre-transplant surface application, reduced/unacceptable weed control may occur in the drill.

Bedded (Fields where raised beds ARE formed PRIOR to transplanting)

Apply WC-SLZ herbicide to formed beds as a surface application from 14 days to 12 hours prior to transplanting. If it is customary to drag/knock down beds prior to transplanting, this procedure must be performed prior to the WC-SLZ herbicide application.

When incorporating prior to bedding, WC-SLZ herbicide must be thoroughly and uniformly incorporated to a depth no greater than 2 inches to avoid concentrating WC-SLZ herbicide in the bed.

If initial transplanting fails to produce a uniform stand, tobacco may be replanted. DO NOT re-treat field with a second application of WC-SLZ herbicide, or any other herbicide containing sulfentrazone. DO NOT re-bed. Re-transplant into previously formed, treated beds.

For broad spectrum and optimum grass weed control a grass herbicide application will be required.

Weeds Controlled

When Applied according to directions, WC-SLZ herbicide will provide control of:

Amaranthus, livid	Pigweed, redroot
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, smooth
Galinsoga, hairy	Sida, prickly
Lambsquarters, common	Signalgrass, broadleaf
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Morningglory, tall	

Poor agronomic practices, unfavorable pH soils, diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, drought or other conditions unfavorable to normal plant growth may adversely affect the growth of tobacco transplants. Weakened transplants may be more susceptible to herbicide response and diseases, particularly under poor drainage or compacted soil conditions or when the soil has been saturated for long periods of time. Contact your State Agricultural Extension Service Specialist for consultation as to the agronomic recommendations suited for your tobacco varieties and local conditions. Temporary stunting of tobacco may occur if transplants are set too shallowly, or if heavy rainfall occurs immediately following transplanting. Splashing of treated soil onto tobacco leaves may cause some localized and inconsequential necrosis. Use sound transplanting practices that ensure treated soil will not wash or crust over tobacco plants.

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of WC-SLZ herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Product Application Instructions, WC-SLZ herbicide Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the

anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with WC-SLZ herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on WC-SLZ herbicide under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

- Do not use on Shade Grown Tobacco
- Do not apply WC-SLZ herbicide to soils classified as sands containing less than 1% organic matter.
- Do not use WC-SLZ herbicide in tobacco seeding beds or greenhouses.
- Do not apply WC-SLZ herbicide post-transplant as unacceptable injury may occur.
- Do not perform tillage practices that concentrate WC-SLZ herbicide into the bed or crop injury may occur.
- Do not apply more than 8.0 oz/A (0.375 lb ai/A) of WC-SLZ herbicide per twelve-month period.
- Do not apply more than 8.0 oz/A (0.375 lb ai/A) in a single application.
- Do not apply more than two applications per year when using reduced application rate equal to or less than 4.0 oz/A of this product. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial WC-SLZ herbicide application.
- Do not incorporate greater than 2 inches deep.

VEGETABLE CROPS

Before applying WC-SLZ herbicide to vegetable crops, users, producers, and/or applicators must read and follow the information presented in the CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY section on this label.

CABBAGE (Transplanted Only)

WC-SLZ herbicide Use Rate Table (Cabbage)			
Fall or Spring Early Preplant, Preemergence, and Preplant Incorporated Applications			
Broadcast Rate	oz/A WC-SLZ herbicide		
	Soil Texture		
% Organic Matter	Coarse	Medium	Fine
<1.5%	1.5 – 2.0	2.0 – 3.0	2.0 – 4.0
1.5 – 3.0 %	2.0 – 4.0	4.0 – 6.0	4.0 – 6.0
>3.0 %	4.0 – 6.0	4.0 – 8.0	4.0 – 8.0
Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories. Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.			

Early Preplant (Fall Application or Spring Application)

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied in the states of MN, ND, SD, MT, CO, NE, WY, ID, WA, OR, WI, or MI only in the fall or spring preceding the growing season to control weeds prior to or up to the planting or transplanting of cabbage. WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied in the spring from 60 days prior to planting up to planting time. WC-SLZ herbicide should be applied to the harvested crop stubble or soil surface without incorporation. Moisture in the form of rain or snow will move and activate the product into the soil. Do not mechanically incorporate in the fall or spring after application as this may destroy the herbicide barrier and weed escapes can occur. Do not apply to frozen soils to prevent WC-SLZ herbicide runoff from rain or snow that may occur following application. WC-SLZ herbicide may be tankmixed with other burndown herbicides to control emerged weeds in the fall or spring or with residual soil herbicides that are labeled for fall use on cabbage. Use the listed rates of burndown herbicides in combination with WC-SLZ herbicide, or split applications as needed. Observe all precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping guidelines of each product’s label when tank mixing, including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.

Preplant Incorporated (PPI)

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied as a preplant incorporated treatment in the spring prior to transplanting of cabbage. Do not incorporate to depths greater than 2 inches. WC-SLZ herbicide can be tankmixed with other burndown or soil-applied herbicides labeled for use in cabbage. Use the listed rates of burndown herbicides or split applications as needed. Observe all precautions, instructions and rotational cropping guidelines of each product’s label when tank mixing including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.

Transplant Cabbage

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied pre-emergence as a broadcast or banded treatment to transplanted cabbage only. Applications should be made broadcast or banded treatment prior to transplanting. WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied as a banded treatment into the row middles within 72 hours after transplanting.

Weeds Controlled

When Applied according to directions, WC-SLZ herbicide will provide control of:

Galinsoga, hairy	Waterhemp, common
Lambsquarters, common	Waterhemp, tall
Pigweed, redroot	

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of WC-SLZ herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Product Application Instructions, WC-SLZ herbicide Product Use

Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with WC-SLZ herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on WC-SLZ herbicide under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 8.0 oz/A (0.375 lb ai/A) of WC-SLZ herbicide per twelve-month period.
 Do not apply more than 8.0 oz/A (0.375 lb ai/A) in a single application.
 Do not make more than two applications per year when using reduced application rate equal to or less than 4.0 oz/A of this product.
 The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial WC-SLZ herbicide application.
 Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.
 Do not incorporate to depths greater than 2 inches.

DRY SHELLED PEAS: Blackeyed pea, cowpea, crowder pea, southern pea, pea (*Pisum*) (includes field pea and chickpea) and pigeon pea

WC-SLZ herbicide Use Rate Table (Dry Shelled Peas) Fall or Spring Early Preplant, Preemergence, and Preplant Incorporated Applications			
Broadcast Rate	oz/A WC-SLZ herbicide		
% Organic Matter	Soil Texture		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
<1.5	1.5 – 2.0 *	2.0 – 3.0	2.0 – 3.0
1.5 – 3.0	2.0 – 3.0	2.5 – 4.0	3.0 – 4.0
>3.0	2.5 – 4.0	3.0 – 4.5	3.5 – 5.3

Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories
 Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.
 *Apply WC-SLZ herbicide a minimum of 7 days before planting in coarse soils with <1.5% organic matter.

Early Preplant and Fall Applications

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied in the fall as a preplant treatment to control or suppress weeds prior to planting the following spring. WC-SLZ herbicide should be applied to the stubble or soil surface and allow moisture from rainfall or snow to move the product into the soil. Do not mechanically incorporate in the fall or spring as this can destroy the herbicide barrier and weed escapes can occur. Do not apply to frozen soils or to existing snow cover to prevent WC-SLZ herbicide runoff from rain or snow melt that may occur following application. WC-SLZ herbicide may be tank mixed with other residual soil herbicides that are labeled for fall use on dry bean and dry peas. If weeds are emerged at the time of WC-SLZ herbicide application, use a burndown herbicide such as glyphosate or paraquat at the full-labeled rate in combination with WC-SLZ herbicide or split application as needed. Select the appropriate rate from table above within the correct soil type and organic matter range. When applying WC-SLZ herbicide in the fall, use a mid to high rate within the rate range for the appropriate soil type and organic matter.

Early Preplant and Preemergence (Spring Applications)

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied preplant on the soil surface in the spring to control weeds in dry peas. WC-SLZ herbicide can be applied early preplant prior to planting up to 3 days after planting as a preemergence soil application if seedlings have not broken the soil surface and if the seed furrow is completely closed. For preemergence applications greater than 3 weeks prior to planting, use the high rate within the appropriate rate range for the soil and organic matter type listed in the use rate chart above. If applying WC-SLZ herbicide to coarse textured soils with less than 1.5% organic matter, wait a minimum of 7 days after application before planting. WC-SLZ herbicide can be tank mixed with other preemergence herbicides labeled for peas use. If dry conditions persist following preemergence application of WC-SLZ herbicide, a shallow incorporation may be needed to incorporate and activate the herbicide. If weeds are emerged at the time of WC-SLZ herbicide application, use a burndown herbicide at the full-labeled rate in combination with WC-SLZ herbicide or split application as needed.

Preplant Incorporated (PPI)

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied as a Preplant Incorporated treatment in the spring prior to planting in reduced and conventional tillage dry pea. Do not incorporate to depths greater than 2 inches. WC-SLZ herbicide use rates for PPI applications are similar to those used in preplant and preemergence applications. WC-SLZ herbicide can be tankmixed with other burndown or soil-applied herbicides labeled for use in dry pea. Use the listed rates of burndown herbicides, or split applications as needed. Observe all precautions, instructions, and rotational cropping guidelines of each product's label when tank mixing, including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, WC-SLZ herbicide will provide control of:

Amaranth, Palmer	Pigweed, red root
Filaree, redstem	Pigweed, smooth
Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant)	Sida, prickly
Lambsquarters, common	Thistle, Russian
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Waterhemp, common
Morningglory, tall	Waterhemp, tall
Nightshade, Eastern black	

Under extended periods of dry weather, adequate weed control may not be achieved

Some adverse crop response may occur on coarse textured soils with low organic matter (less than 1.5%) and pH of 7.8 or higher, or on highly eroded soils, or in areas of calcareous outcroppings. WC-SLZ herbicide use rates should be reduced in those areas. Inadequate seed furrow closure or shallow planting (less than 1.0 inch) may result in undesirable crop response. As expected, poor growing conditions such as excessive moisture, low temperatures, soil compaction and diseases may also cause undesirable crop response.

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of WC-SLZ herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Product Application Instructions, WC-SLZ herbicide Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with WC-SLZ herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on WC-SLZ herbicide under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 5.3 oz/A (0.25 lb ai/A) total per twelve-month period.
- Do not apply more than 5.3 oz/A (0.25 lb ai/A) in a single application.
- Do not make more than two applications per year when using reduced application rate equal to or less than 2.67 oz/A of this product. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial WC-SLZ herbicide application.
- Do not apply after crop emerges, or if the seedling is close to the soil surface.
- Do not incorporate to depths greater than 2 inches.
- Do not apply to frozen soils or to existing snow cover to prevent WC-SLZ herbicide runoff from rain or snow melt that may occur following application.
- Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.

HORSERADISH

WC-SLZ herbicide Use Rate Table (Horseradish)			
Preemergence, and Preplant Incorporated Applications			
Broadcast Rate	oz/A WC-SLZ herbicide		
	Soil Texture		
% Organic Matter	Coarse	Medium	Fine
<1.5	1.5 – 3.0	2.0 – 3.0	2.0 – 3.0
1.5 – 3.0	3.0 – 4.0	4.0 – 5.3	4.0 – 5.3
>3.0	4.0 – 5.0	4.0 – 5.3	4.0 – 5.3
Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.			

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied as a premerge or preplant incorporated treatment by ground in a minimum of 15 gallons of finished spray.

Preplant Incorporated (PPI)

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied as a preplant incorporated treatment in the spring prior to planting of horseradish. Do not incorporate to depths greater than 2 inches. WC-SLZ herbicide can be tankmixed with other burndown or soil-applied herbicides labeled for use on horseradish. Use the listed rates of burndown herbicides or split applications as needed. Observe all precautions, instructions and rotational cropping guidelines of each product’s label when tank mixing including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.

Preemergence

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied pre-emergence as a broadcast or banded treatment on horseradish. Applications should be made broadcast prior to planting, broadcast soon after planting but at least 5 days before crop emergence. WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied as a banded treatment into the row middles after crop emergence. Use the higher WC-SLZ herbicide rates on clay soils and/or soils with greater than 1% organic matter. WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied with other pesticides registered for use on horseradish.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, WC-SLZ herbicide will provide control of:

Lambsquarters, common	Pigweed, redroot
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Waterhemp, common
Nutsedge, yellow	Waterhemp, tall

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of WC-SLZ herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Product Application Instructions, WC-SLZ herbicide Product Use

Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with WC-SLZ herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on WC-SLZ herbicide under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 5.3 oz/A (0.25 lb ai/A) of WC-SLZ herbicide per twelve-month period.
 Do not apply more than 5.3 oz/A (0.25 lb ai/A) in a single application.
 Do not make more than two applications per year when using reduced application rate equal to or less than 2.67 oz/A of this product.
 The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial WC-SLZ herbicide application.
 Do not apply directly on the crop after the crop emerges or if the seedling sprouts are close to the soil surface.
 Do not use on soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.
 Do not incorporate to depths greater than 2 inches.

LIMA BEANS, Succulent (TENNESSEE ONLY)

WC-SLZ herbicide Use Rate Table (Succulent Lima Beans – Tennessee Only) Preemergence Applications			
Broadcast Rate	oz/A WC-SLZ herbicide		
	Soil Texture		
% Organic Matter	Coarse*	Medium	Fine
<1.5	1.5 – 2.5	2.0 – 4.0	2.5 – 4.0
1.5 – 3.0	2.0 – 3.0	2.5 – 4.0	3.0 – 4.0
>3.0	2.5 – 4.0	3.0 – 4.0	3.5 – 4.0

Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories
 Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.
 * When applying WC-SLZ herbicide to coarse textured soils, it is recommended that growers allow a minimum of 7-14 days from application to planting. Best results are achieved with WC-SLZ herbicide when applications are made early preplant greater than 14 days before planting.

Preemergence

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied to succulent lima beans as a preemergence treatment at 4.0 oz/A (0.187 lb ai/A). Applications should be made with ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, WC-SLZ herbicide will provide control of:

Copperleaf, hophornbeam	Pigweed, redroot
Morningglory, entireleaf	Pigweed, smooth
Morningglory, ivyleaf	

Under extended periods of dry weather, adequate weed control may not be achieved

Some adverse crop response may occur on coarse textured soils with low organic matter (less than 1.5%) and pH of 7.8 or higher, or on highly eroded soils, or in areas of calcareous outcroppings. WC-SLZ herbicide use rates should be reduced in those areas. Inadequate seed furrow closure or shallow planting (less than 1.0 inch) may result in undesirable crop response. As expected, poor growing conditions such as excessive moisture, low temperatures, soil compaction and diseases may also cause undesirable crop response.

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of WC-SLZ herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Product Application Instructions, WC-SLZ herbicide Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with WC-SLZ herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on WC-SLZ herbicide under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 4.0 oz/A (0.187 lb ai/A) per twelve-month period.
 Do not apply more than 4.0 oz/A (0.187 lb ai/A) in a single application.
 Do not make more than one WC-SLZ herbicide application per acre per 12-month period.
 The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial WC-SLZ herbicide application.
 Do not apply to coarse soils classified as sand, which have less than 1% organic matter.
 Do not incorporate.

STRAWBERRY

WC-SLZ herbicide Use Rate Table (Strawberry)			
Preemergence Applications			
Broadcast Rate	oz/A WC-SLZ herbicide		
% Organic Matter	Soil Texture		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
<1.5%	1.5 – 2.0	2.0 – 3.0	2.0 – 4.0
1.5 – 3.0 %	2.0 – 4.0	4.0 – 6.0	4.0 – 6.0
>3.0 %	4.0 – 6.0	4.0 – 8.0	4.0 – 8.0
Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories. Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.			

NEW STRAWBERRY PLANTINGS

Preemergence

WC-SLZ herbicide can be applied prior to planting and before seedlings have emerged. WC-SLZ herbicide applied after crop emergence may cause severe injury to the crop. WC-SLZ herbicide can be applied alone or in combination with other labeled strawberry herbicides. WC-SLZ herbicide may be followed by labeled postemergence strawberry herbicides for increased control of grass and broadleaf weeds. Always follow the most restrictive label when tank mixing. When using WC-SLZ herbicide in no-till or minimum till cropping systems, tank mix with an appropriate burndown herbicide for improved control of existing weeds.

ESTABLISHED STRAWBERRY PLANTINGS

Dormant Established Strawberry

Apply to established strawberry stands at dormancy. WC-SLZ herbicide applications to desirable foliage may cause severe crop injury. If emerged weeds are present at the time of application, tank mix WC-SLZ herbicide with another herbicide labeled for use in strawberries with post emergent activity. Do not apply within 56 days of harvest.

Strawberry Row Middle

Apply WC-SLZ herbicide in a band to row middles between planting beds using a hooded shielded sprayer. Do not allow spray to contact emerged crops. Severe crop injury will occur if spray solutions of WC-SLZ herbicide contact desirable vegetation, stems, fruit, or blooms. Any spray contacting strawberry foliage, flowers, or fruit will cause severe crop damage. If emerged weeds are present, tank mix with WC-SLZ herbicide with another herbicide labeled for use in strawberries with post emergent activity. Use a quality federally approved nonionic surfactant (NIS) at the rate of 0.25% v/v when applying postemergence. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, WC-SLZ herbicide will provide control of:

Lambsquarters, common	Pigweed, redroot
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Waterhemp, common
Nutsedge, yellow	Waterhemp, tall

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of WC-SLZ herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Product Application Instructions, WC-SLZ herbicide Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with WC-SLZ herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on WC-SLZ herbicide under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 8.0 oz/A (0.375 lb ai/A) of WC-SLZ herbicide per twelve-month period.

Do not apply more than 8.0 oz/A (0.375 lb ai/A) in a single application.

Do not make more than one WC-SLZ herbicide application per acre per 12-month period.

The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial WC-SLZ herbicide application.

Do not apply directly on the crop after the crop emerges or if the seedling sprouts are close to the soil surface.

Apply using ground equipment only; do not apply by airblast sprayer or apply by air.

Do not apply to frozen soils or existing snow cover to prevent WC-SLZ herbicide runoff from rain or snowmelt that may occur following application.

TOMATOES (Transplant only)

WC-SLZ herbicide Use Rate Table (Tomatoes, transplant only) Preplant Applications			
Broadcast Rate	oz/A WC-SLZ herbicide		
% Organic Matter	Soil Texture		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
<1.5%	1.5 – 2.0	2.0 – 3.0	2.0 – 4.0
1.5 – 3.0 %	2.0 – 4.0	4.0	4.0 – 5.3
>3.0 %	4.0 – 5.3	5.3	5.3
Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories. Use higher specified rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lowest rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.			

Preplant Applications

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied preemergence as a broadcast or banded treatment on transplanted tomatoes. Applications must be made prior to transplant. WC-SLZ herbicide can be tank mixed with other burndown or soil-applied herbicides labeled for use on transplanted tomatoes. Use the listed rates of burndown herbicides or split applications as needed. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Preplant Incorporated (PPI)

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied as a preplant incorporated treatment in the spring prior to transplanting tomatoes. Do not incorporate to depths greater than 2 inches. WC-SLZ herbicide can be tank mixed with other burndown or soil-applied herbicides labeled for use on transplanted tomatoes. Use the full, listed rates of burndown herbicides or split applications as needed. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, WC-SLZ herbicide will provide control of:

Lambsquarters, common	Waterhemp, common
(Morningglory, ivyleaf	Waterhemp, tall
Pigweed, redroot	

NUTSEDGE SUPPRESSION

Common Name	Scientific Name
Nutsedge, purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>

WC-SLZ herbicide will aid in the management of yellow and purple nutsedge populations by weakening existing nutsedge plants. The degree of suppression depends on the rate of WC-SLZ herbicide applied, moisture, soil conditions, the depth of nutsedge nutlets, weather, and the interval between WC-SLZ herbicide application and nutsedge emergence in the spring.

Soil uptake is the major means of uptake by sedges however, postemergence applications to sedges allow WC-SLZ herbicide to be taken into the sedge through the foliage as well as soil uptake through the roots. Good spray coverage is required for optimum control of sedges especially when applying postemergence to the sedges. Use a quality federally approved nonionic surfactant (NIS) at the rate of 0.25% v/v when applying postemergence. Best suppressive activity is attained when nutsedge plants are small with 6 or fewer leaves.

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of WC-SLZ herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Application Instructions, WC-SLZ herbicide Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with WC-SLZ herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on WC-SLZ herbicide under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 8.0 oz/A (0.375 lb ai/A) per twelve-month period.

Do not apply more than 5.3 oz/A (0.25 lb ai/A) in a single application.

Do not apply more than two applications per year when using reduced application rate equal to or less than 4.0 oz/A of this product.

The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial WC-SFZ application.

Do not apply to frozen soils or existing snow cover to prevent WC-SFZ runoff from rain or snowmelt that may occur following application.

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

OIL CROPS

FLAX

WC-SLZ herbicide Use Rate Table (Flax)			
Preemergence Applications			
Broadcast Rate	oz/A WC-SLZ herbicide		
	Soil Texture		
% Organic Matter	Coarse	Medium	Fine
<1.5%	1.5 – 2.0	2.0 – 3.0	2.0 – 4.0
1.5 – 3.0 %	2.0 – 4.0	4.0 – 6.0	4.0 – 6.0
>3.0 %	4.0 – 6.0	4.0 – 8.0	4.0 – 8.0
Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories. Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.			

Preemergence

WC-SLZ herbicide can be applied prior to planting to anytime after planting but before seedlings have emerged. WC-SLZ herbicide applied after crop emergence may cause severe injury to the crop. WC-SLZ herbicide can be applied alone or in combination with other labeled flax herbicides. WC-SLZ herbicide may be followed by labeled postemergence flax herbicides for increased control of grass and broadleaf weeds. Always follow the most restrictive label when tank mixing. When using WC-SLZ herbicide in no-till or minimum till cropping systems, tank mix with an appropriate burndown herbicide for improved control of existing weeds.

Weeds Controlled

When applied according to directions, WC-SLZ herbicide will provide control of:

Copperleaf, hophornbeam	Pigweed, redroot
Morningglory, entireleaf	Pigweed, smooth
Morningglory, ivyleaf	

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of WC-SLZ herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Product Application Instructions, WC-SLZ herbicide Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with WC-SLZ herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on WC-SLZ herbicide under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 8.0 oz/A (0.375 lb ai/A) of WC-SLZ herbicide per twelve-month period.
Do not apply more than 8.0 oz/A (0.375 lb ai/A) in a single application.
Do not make more than two applications per year when using reduced application rate equal to or less than 4.0 oz/A of this product. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial WC-SLZ herbicide application.
Do not apply directly on the crop after the crop emerges or if the seedling sprouts are close to the soil surface.

MINT

Apply WC-SLZ herbicide only to dormant mint, post-harvest (renovation), or new mint plantings before new growth emerges. Applications made to mint that has emerged will result in severe injury to exposed plant tissue.

Only apply to healthy mint fields. Applications to mint under stress from disease, pests and cultural or environmental conditions may result in crop injury.

Moisture in the form of rainfall or overhead irrigation is required after application to activate the herbicide.

WC-SLZ herbicide Use Rate Table (Mint)			
For Dormant, Renovation Applications			
Broadcast Rate	oz/A WC-SLZ herbicide		
	Soil Texture		
% Organic Matter	Coarse	Medium	Fine
<1.5	3.0 – 4.0	4.0 – 5.3	5.3
1.5 – 3.0	4.0 – 5.3	5.3 – 6.7	6.7
>3.0%	5.3 – 6.7	6.7 – 8.0	8.0
Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.			

Dormant Applications

Apply WC-SLZ herbicide to established stands of dormant mint after post harvest and/or spring land cultivation has been completed and before emergence of new mint growth.

Split applications of WC-SLZ herbicide may be used for preemergence sequential control of winter annuals and summer annuals. Fall applications must be applied after post harvest cultivation has been completed and spring application made after spring cultivation has been completed and before emergence of new mint growth.

Apply WC-SLZ herbicide in tank-mixtures with a registered burndown herbicide to control emerged weeds at the time of application. A surfactant is recommended with these tank mixtures to improve control of the emerged weeds.

WC-SLZ herbicide may also be applied in tank mixtures with other products registered for use in mint.

Renovation (For use between cuttings and post harvest)

For the first application, apply the appropriate rate for the soil type and organic matter as specified by above, not to exceed 5.3 oz/A of WC-SFZ (0.25 lb ai/A) as a broadcast application to the soil at dormancy to control various broadleaf weeds and grasses. At a minimum of 100 days after the first application, mow/cut the mint and remove mint from the field within 1-3 days after cutting. After removing the mint, a second broadcast application may be made at 2.67 oz/A of WC-SFZ (0.125 lb ai/A). Do not make more than two applications per year. Application intervals should be no shorter than 100 days with the last application at least 55 days before harvest.

New Planting Applications

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied to new mint plantings preemergence to the weeds and mint. The higher rates in the range are recommended for soils of pH less than 7.0.

WC-SLZ herbicide Use Rate Table (Mint)			
New Planting Applications			
Broadcast Rate	oz/A WC-SLZ herbicide		
	Soil Texture		
% Organic Matter	Coarse	Medium	Fine
<1.5	2.25 - 3.0	3.0 - 4.0	4.0
1.5 - 3.0	3.0 - 4.0	4.0 - 5.0	5.0
>3.0%	4.0 - 5.0	5.0 - 6.0	6.0
Refer to the previous information on soil types under the COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE categories Use higher rates for soils of pH less than 7.0 and lower rates for pH greater than 7.0 within the rate range.			

Weeds Controlled

When Applied according to directions, WC-SLZ herbicide will provide control of:

Amaranth, Powell	Nutsedge, yellow
Bedstraw, catchweed	Pigweed, redroot
Chamomile, mayweed	Shepherd's-purse
Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant)	Toadflax, yellow
Lambsquarters, common	Thistle, Russian
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Waterhemp, common
Nightshade, Eastern black	Waterhemp, tall

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of WC-SLZ herbicide (sulfentrazone) and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Product Application Instructions, WC-SLZ herbicide Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with WC-SLZ herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on WC-SLZ herbicide under specific local conditions.

Restrictions

Apply WC-SLZ herbicide only to dormant mint, post-harvest (renovation), or new mint plantings before new growth emerges.

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

Do not apply more than 8.0 oz/A (0.375 lb ai/A) per twelve-month period.

Do not apply more than 8.0 oz/A (0.375 lb ai/A) in a single application.

Do not make more than two applications per year when using reduced application rate equal to or less than 4.0 oz/A of this product.

The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial WC-SLZ herbicide application.

Do not apply to frozen soils or existing snow cover to prevent WC-SLZ herbicide runoff from rain or snowmelt that may occur following application.

PHI is 92 days for dormant and new planting applications.

PHI is 55 days for renovation applications.

SOD PRODUCTION

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied to established seeded, sodded or sprigged turfgrasses following the second mowing for the control of key grass, sedge and broadleaf weeds. Turf grasses must have developed to a uniform stand with healthy root systems prior to application. Applications must be avoided to grasses weakened by stresses of weather, disease or mechanical influences.

Turf Grass Tolerance

When applied as directed, the following established turf grasses are tolerant to WC-SLZ herbicide at the listed use rates.

Tolerant grasses

Grass Type	Maximum Use Rate For Single Application	
	oz/A WC-SLZ herbicide	lb ai/A
Cool Season Grasses **		
Bentgrass, creeping	2.7	0.125
Fescue, fine * (<i>Festuca rubra</i>) Fescue, tall * (<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>) Ryegrass, perennial (<i>Lolium perenne</i>) Bluegrass, Kentucky (<i>Poa pratensis</i>) Bluegrass, Rough (<i>Poa trivialis</i>)	2.7-5.3	0.125-0.25
Warm Season Grasses **		
Bahiagrass (<i>Paspalum notatum</i>) Buffalograss (<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>) Carpetgrass (<i>Axonopus affinis</i>) Centipedegrass (<i>Eremochloa ophioides</i>) Kikuyugrass (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>) Seashore Paspalum (<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>) Zoysiagrass (<i>Zoysia japonica</i>) Bermudagrass (<i>Cynadon dactylon</i>) Bermudagrass Hybrids (<i>Cynadon</i>) St. Augustinegrass (<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>)	5.3-8.0	0.25-0.375

* Applications of WC-SLZ herbicide to certain varieties of Chewings Fine Fescue or Tall Fescue may result in undesirable plant response.

** It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars have been evaluated under treatment with WC-SLZ herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on WC-SLZ herbicide under specific local conditions.

Applications to Reseeded, Overseeded or Sprigged Areas

Reseeding, overseeding or sprigging may be done following WC-SLZ herbicide applications to turfgrasses. If reseeding, overseeding or sprigging is done within 1 month following an WC-SLZ herbicide treatment, the establishment of desirable grasses may be inhibited. Overseeding of bermudagrass with perennial ryegrass may be done two (2) to four (4) weeks following an WC-SLZ herbicide application provided slight grass plant response can be tolerated.

Optimum reseeding and overseeding results may be obtained with the use of mechanical or power seeding equipment, and where proper soil cultivation, irrigation and fertilization practices are followed.

Adjuvant Use

Good spray coverage is required for optimum control of weeds. Temporary discoloration of some sod species may result from use of surfactants. Use of surfactants is not recommended.

Postemergence Control of Sedges

WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied at the rate of 2.7 to 8.0 oz/A to established turf grasses for the control or suppression of sedges. Select the correct WC-SLZ herbicide use rate from table above.

When applied as directed, WC-SLZ herbicide will provide control or suppression of the following sedges.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Kyllinga, green	<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i>
Kyllinga, false green	<i>Kyllinga gracillima</i>
Nutsedge, purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Sedge, cylindrical	<i>Cyperus retrorsus</i>
Sedge, globe	<i>Cyperus globulosus</i>
Sedge, Surinam	<i>Cyperus surinamensis</i>
Sedge, Texas	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>

Purple nutsedge: For optimum control of purple nutsedge, split applications are recommended below. Apply 2.7-5.3 oz/A 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 the turf variety as listed in Tolerant Grasses table.

Split Application Rates for Optimum Purple Nutsedge Control

Grass Type	First Application (oz/A)	Second Application (oz/A)
Cool Season Grasses	1.4 - 2.7	1.4 - 4
Warm Season Grasses	2.7- 4	2.7 – 4

Allow 35 days after first application for second application.

Postemergence Control of Grassy Weeds

WC-SLZ herbicide will control or suppress specific annual grasses listed in the table below when applied at a rate of 2.7-8 oz/A. Apply the highest rate consistent with the rate needed for turfgrass tolerance in Turfgrass Tolerance Table above. Rates lower than 8 oz/A will generally control grasses for at least 60 days. WC-SLZ herbicide works best if applied when the annual grasses are small (pre tiller stage) and actively growing.

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

Postemergence Control of Broadleaf Weeds

WC-SLZ herbicide will control or suppress the weeds listed in the broadleaf chart below when applied alone shortly after weeds have emerged. WC-SLZ herbicide may be applied at the rate of 2.67 to 8 oz/A to established turf grasses for the control or suppression of broadleaf weeds. Select the correct WC-SLZ herbicide use rate from Turfgrass Tolerance table. For optimum results, WC-SLZ herbicide applications should be made shortly after weeds have emerged.

WC-SLZ herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides, insecticides and fungicides registered for use on turfgrasses. Read and follow the label directions of the tank mix partner to determine turfgrass species tolerance, use rates and application requirements. Follow all label restrictions, use directions and precautionary statements before use.

When applied as directed, WC-SLZ herbicide will provide control or suppression of the following broadleaf weeds.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine spp.</i>
Black Medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus spp.</i>
Carolina geranium	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, mousear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla spp.</i>
Clover	<i>Trifolium spp.</i>
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium spp.</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia spp.</i>
Filaree	<i>Erodium spp.</i>
Garlic, wild	<i>Allium vineale</i>
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago spp.</i>
Ground ivy	<i>Glechema hederasea</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lawn burweed	<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>
Lespedeza, common	<i>Lespedeza striata</i>
Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Onion, wild	<i>Allium canadense</i>
Parsley piert	<i>Alchemilla arvensis</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Pineapple weed	<i>Matricaria matricariodes</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>
Smartweed, PA	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Sorrel, red	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Speedwell	<i>Veronica spp.</i>
Spurge, annual	<i>Euphorbia spp.</i>
Spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
Spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Star of Bethlehem	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Violet, wild	<i>Viola pratensis</i>
Woodsorrel, creeping	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
Woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

The use of additional surfactants may cause temporary undesirable effects to turfgrasses.

Restrictions

Do not apply more than 8.0 oz/A of product (0.375 lb ai/A) per twelve-month period.

Do not apply more than 8.0 oz/A (0.375 lb ai/A) in a single application.

Do not apply more than three applications per year when using reduced application rate equal to or less than 2.67 oz/A of this product.

The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial WC-SLZ herbicide application.

Sod production areas must be established three (3) months prior to the initial treatment of WC-SLZ herbicide.

Not for use on commercial or residential turf other than that grown for Sod.

Do apply WC-SLZ herbicide to turf grasses not listed on this label.

Do not apply with surfactants without on-site evaluations for spray mixture compatibility and physical effects to turf grasses.

Do not graze or feed forage harvested from WC-SLZ herbicide treated areas.

Do not apply to landscape ornamental plants or ornamental beds.

Do not harvest sod within three (3) months of WC-SLZ herbicide application.

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 must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal

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 50 pounds) 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 50 pounds 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.

Nonrefillable Plastic Bags – Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Completely empty plastic bag by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty plastic bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. DO NOT burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

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 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.

LABEL TRACKING INFORMATION

Label Code: D-4604 011323 xx-xx-xx

FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104
215-299-6000

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