



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

EPA Reg. Number:

6836-456

Date of Issuance:

4/18/22

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration  
 Reregistration  
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Sarrix Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Arxada LLC  
412 Mount Kemble Ave, Suite 200S  
Morristown, NJ 07960

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.

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.

Signature of Approving Official:

Product Manager 24  
Fungicide and Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

4/18/22

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
  - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 6836-456.”
3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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

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. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 4/22/2021
- Alternate# 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 16 & 17 CSFs dated 5/17/2021
- Alternate# 2, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18 & 19 CSFs dated 4/22/2021

If you have any questions, please contact Sayed Islam by phone at 202-566-2796, or via email at [islam.sayed@epa.gov](mailto:islam.sayed@epa.gov)

Enclosure:

- Stamped label

[Note for reviewers: [Brackets] indicate optional text]

Glufosinate-ammonium	Group	10	Herbicide
Oxyfluorfen	Group	14	Herbicide

# SARRIX™ Herbicide

SARRIX HERBICIDE is a non-selective herbicide that provides control of a broad spectrum of broadleaf and grassy weeds.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	% by Weight
Glufosinate-ammonium <sup>1</sup> .....	18.52%
Oxyfluorfen <sup>2</sup> .....	1.85%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	<u>79.63%</u>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

<sup>1</sup>CAS Number 77182-82-2

<sup>2</sup>CAS Number 42874-03-3

SARRIX HERBICIDE contains 1.68 pounds of glufosinate-ammonium and 0.168 pounds of oxyfluorfen active ingredient per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 6836-XXX

EPA Est. No. XXXXX-XX-XX

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

## CAUTION

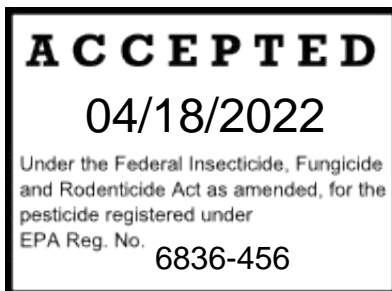
Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.  
(If you **DO NOT** understand the label find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

[See inside [booklet] for additional [Precautionary Statements][, First Aid][, Directions for Use][, Storage and Disposal]

## ALWAYS SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

Manufactured [for] [by]:  
 Arxada, LLC  
 412 Mount Kemble Ave  
 Suite 200S  
 Morristown, NJ 07960

NET CONTENTS: {insert net contents}



## FIRST AID

IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment.</li> </ul>
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to do so by poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
Have the product container or label with you when you call a poison control center or doctor, or when going for treatment.	
For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident) call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (contract # 864976). For medical emergencies, call the poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. For general information on this product, contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at <a href="http://npic.orst.edu">http://npic.orst.edu</a> .	
<b>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:</b>	
If this product is ingested, endotracheal intubation and gastric lavage should be performed as soon as possible, followed by charcoal and sodium sulfate administration.	

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS: Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals CAUTION

Causes moderate eye injury irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

**Mixers, loaders and applicators using engineering controls (see ENGINEERING CONTROLS section) must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves

## USER SAFETY REQUIREMENT

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

**Mixers/loaders supporting aerial applications to fallow beds or postharvest must use closed mixing/loading systems.**

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standards (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

**Users should:**

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling SARRIX HERBICIDE. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

SARRIX HERBICIDE is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. **DO NOT** apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. See **Directions for Use** for additional restrictions. **DO NOT** contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwater or rinsate.

SARRIX HERBICIDE may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. Under some conditions, this product may have potential to run off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, including no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide runoff. Use vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands, etc. or on the downhill side of fields where runoff could occur to minimize water runoff.

This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants. Use in strict accordance with the drift precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use SARRIX HERBICIDE in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

**DO NOT** use SARRIX HERBICIDE until you have read the entire label. **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

**In the State of New York Only: Not For Use In Nassau and Suffolk Counties.**

### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use SARRIX HERBICIDE 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 (REI). The requirements in this

box only apply to uses of SARRIX HERBICIDE that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

**DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the REI of 12 hours for all post-application activities, with the following exception:

- The REI for workers to move irrigation piping is 7 days for all crops.

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, including plants, soil, or water is:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks

### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

**DO NOT** enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

SARRIX HERBICIDE is a nonselective herbicide for application as a foliar spray for the control of a broad spectrum of emerged broadleaf and grassy weeds.

- SARRIX HERBICIDE is registered for postemergence weed control to be applied under listed tree (olives, pome fruits, stone fruits, and tree nuts) and vine crops (grapes).
- SARRIX HERBICIDE is registered for weed burndown prior to planting and as a shielded in-season application in cotton.
- SARRIX HERBICIDE is registered for postharvest weed burndown.
- SARRIX HERBICIDE is registered for control of undesirable plant vegetation in non-crop areas including farmstead, recreational, and public areas.
- SARRIX HERBICIDE is foliar-active with little activity in soil. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled.
- SARRIX HERBICIDE is a contact herbicide and requires uniform and thorough spray coverage of target weeds.
- Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of SARRIX HERBICIDE.
- Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occurs within 2 to 4 days after application of SARRIX HERBICIDE under good growing conditions.
- SARRIX HERBICIDE is rainfast 4 hours after application to most weed species, therefore rainfall within 4 hours may necessitate retreatment or may result in reduced weed control.
- To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters and velvetleaf control, applications must be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
- Keep product solution from contacting green bark, branches, or vegetation to prevent injury to desirable plants. Trunks with callused, established brown bark or shields of nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers can be sprayed with SARRIX HERBICIDE.
- Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions including drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.
- To maximize weed control, **DO NOT** cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.

- Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service or Pest Control Advisor for guidelines on the optimum application timing for SARRIX HERBICIDE in your region.

### Product Restrictions

- **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation water or water used for domestic purposes.
- **DO NOT** use any plants treated with Sarrix Herbicide for feed or forage.
- **DO NOT** feed or allow animals to graze on any areas treated Sarrix Herbicide.
- **DO NOT** Treat ditch banks or waterways with Sarrix Herbicide.

### PLANTING and ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Seasonal and rotational crop planting intervals following application of SARRIX HERBICIDE are listed below. Failure to comply with these restrictions may result in illegal residues or crop injury in these crops.

Direct Seeded Crops	Minimum Treatment to Planting Interval
Cotton	7 days
Soybeans (Except California)	60 days
Sugar Beets	90 days
Cabbage, Cauliflower Root and Tuber Vegetables	120 days
Canola, Sweet Corn Lettuce Other Brassica Leafy Vegetables Other Leafy Vegetables	10 months
Corn Small Grains (barley, buckwheat, oats, rye, teosinte, triticale, and wheat)	180 Days
All Other Crops	

Transplanted Crops	Minimum Treatment to Planting Interval
Conifer	0 days
Tomato	30 days

- Crop injury may be enhanced if newly seeded crops or transplants are under stress due to drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, low soil temperatures, wind injury, hail, frost damage, injury from previously applied pesticides, or injury due to insects or diseases.

### SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

#### Aerial Application Restrictions

- For aerial applications, avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The potential for spray drift is controlled by the interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural fields.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
- **DO NOT** apply when the wind direction is not stable, when inversion conditions exist, or when wind velocity exceeds 10 mph.
- When wind speeds are 5 mph or less, maintain a minimum downwind buffer zone of at least ½ mile from all crops and desirable vegetation except the following:
- Maintain a minimum downwind buffer zone of: 150 feet from dormant tree fruit/nut/vine crops and overwintering sugar beets.

- 650 feet from garlic, jojoba, legumes, onions, pastures, small grains, seedling sugar beets, and non-targets vegetable fallow beds.
- When wind speeds are between 5 and 10 mph, downwind buffer zones in excess of those listed above are suggested.
- For upwind and side borders, maintain a minimum buffer zone of 150 from any non-targeted vegetable fallow bed, crop or desirable vegetation.
- DO NOT, release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 75% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

### MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MITIGATION

#### For Ground Applications

- A 25 foot vegetative buffer strip must be maintained between all areas treated with SARRIX HERBICIDE and lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish farm ponds.
- **DO NOT** allow spray to drift from the application site and contact people, structures people occupy at any time and the associated property, park and recreation areas, nontarget crops, aquatic and wetland areas, woodlands, pastures, rangelands, or animals.
- The applicator must use all other measures necessary to control drift.
- **DO NOT** apply by air except where specifically allowed.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site as measured by an anemometer.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.
- Always select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASABE Standard 572.1.
- Spray at the appropriate boom height based on nozzle selection and nozzle spacing, do DO NOT exceed a boom height of 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy. Set boom to lowest effective height over the target pest or crop canopy based on equipment manufacturer's directions. Automated boom height controllers are advised with large booms to better maintain optimum nozzle to canopy height. Excessive boom height will increase the potential for spray drift.
- For non-crop vegetation management ground applications, apply with the nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or target vegetation, unless necessitated by the application equipment. Examples would include roadside, railroad, utility rights of way, forestry and other industrial vegetation management applications where safety or natural barriers obstruct application.

### SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT ADVISORY

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

**SENSITIVE AREAS:** SARRIX HERBICIDE must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

**DO NOT** apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons or to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use, or consumption can occur.



**POLLINATOR ADVISORY STATEMENT:** SARRIX HERBICIDE contains a nonselective herbicide. Follow all label directions and precautions to minimize potential off-target exposure in order to prevent effects to nontarget plants adjacent to the treated site which may serve as habitat or forage for pollinators.

**IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE:** The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage.

**Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.**

#### **Techniques For Controlling Droplet Size**

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures specified for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **When higher flow rates are needed, use a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure.**
- **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.
- **Boom Height** - Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

**DRIFT REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY.** The EPA Drift Reduction Technology (DRT) Program was developed to encourage the manufacture, marketing, and use of spray technologies scientifically verified to significantly reduce pesticide drift. The use of DRT results in significantly less pesticide from spray applications drifting and being deposited in areas not targeted by those applications, compared to spray technologies that **DO NOT** meet the minimum DRT standard. EPA-verified drift reduction technologies (DRTs) and their ratings will be added to the following webpage as they become available: <https://www.epa.gov/reducing-pesticide-drift/epa-verified-and-rated-drift-reduction-technologies>

**WIND.** Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **Avoid applications during gusty or windless conditions.**  
**Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

**TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY.** When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

**TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS.** Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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

## WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

SARRIX HERBICIDE contains both a Group 10 (glufosinate-ammonium) and a Group 14 (oxyfluorfen) herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Group 10 and/or Group 14 herbicides. These resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance management strategies must be followed.

The following Integrated Weed Management Techniques are effective in reducing problems with herbicide-resistant weed biotypes. It is best to use multiple practices to manage or delay resistance, as no single strategy is likely to be totally effective.

- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program must consider all of the weeds present.
- Consider historical herbicide use, mechanical control methods, biological and other management practices.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Apply all herbicides correctly. Ensure proper application, including timing, full use-rates and appropriate spray volumes.
- Rotate the use of SARRIX HERBICIDE or other Group 10 or Group 14 herbicides within a growing season or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted to reduce the selection pressure of a single mode of action.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include:
  - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds.
  - Spreading patch of noncontrolled plants of a particular weed species.
  - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- User must report lack of performance to their supplier representative.
- Control weed escapes and **DO NOT** allow surviving weeds to set seed, which will help decrease weed populations from year to year and prevent major weed shifts. Consider spot herbicide applications, cultivation or hand removal of weeds or other techniques to stop weed seed production and improve weed management.
- Clean equipment including tractors and harvesting equipment to prevent the spread of herbicide-resistant weeds and their seeds.

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.

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

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

For more information on Weed Resistance Management, visit the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) on their website: [www.hracglobal.com](http://www.hracglobal.com) and the Weed Science Society of America on their website: [www.WSSA.net](http://www.WSSA.net)

For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact [Arxada, LLC] at (1-800-654-6911).

## DIRECTION FOR USE IN TREE, NUT, and VINE CROPS

[See Specific Crop Section For Crop Specific Directions For Use]

### APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE via aerial application.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest, and/or feed any treated weeds or plants including cover crops to livestock.

### Application Methods for Broadcast Applications

Apply SARRIX HERBICIDE as a directed spray toward the soil at the base of the tree or vine to control undesirable vegetation in trees and vines listed on this label. Apply as a broadcast, banded, or spot treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds listed under the heading **Weeds Controlled in Tree, Nut, and Vine Crops**.

Apply SARRIX HERBICIDE using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment with flat fan nozzles in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre and increase to 20 gallons of water per acre or higher if a dense weed canopy exists. Apply at a ground speed of less than 15 mph to attain adequate coverage. Follow manufacturer's requirements for spraying pressure and boom height. An off-center nozzle positioned at the end of the boom may be desired. Check calibration of spray equipment before each use.

Avoid contact of SARRIX HERBICIDE solution as spray, drift, or mist with green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur to trees and vines. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark can be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. Contact of SARRIX HERBICIDE with parts of trees or vines other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage. Avoid direct spray or drift to desirable vegetation.

### Application Methods for Banded Spray Applications

Herbicide rate and spray volume instructions are present as broadcast equivalents to the area actually treated. Use the following formulas to calculate the rate and volume per planted acre:

$$\frac{\text{Band width (inches)}}{\text{Row width (inches)}} \times \text{Rate per acre broadcast} = \text{Amount of herbicide needed}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width (inches)}}{\text{Row width (inches)}} \times \text{Broadcast spray volume per acre} = \text{Banded spray volume needed}$$

### Application Methods for Spot or Directed Spray Applications

For spot or directed-spray applications use 2.4 fluid ounces of SARRIX HERBICIDE per gallon of water per 1000 ft<sup>2</sup>. Apply to undesirable vegetation foliage until wet but prior to runoff. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. To avoid crop injury, **DO NOT** allow spray, drift or mist to contact leaves and green stems of trees or vines.

**DO NOT** make spot or directed spray applications to tree or vine trunks or suckers (water shoots) as injury may occur.

### Application Rate and Timing – Tree, Nut, and Vine Crops

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of SARRIX HERBICIDE. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest specified label use rate. Stressed conditions also include prior treatments of other contact or

systemic herbicides. **DO NOT** retreat these weeds with SARRIX HERBICIDE until sufficient regrowth has occurred. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions.

Repeat applications of SARRIX HERBICIDE may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seeds.

Apply SARRIX HERBICIDE at the rates listed below based on weed size and stage of growth of the weeds listed under **Weeds Controlled in Tree, Nut, and Vine Crops** below.

Weed Size and Stage	Rate		
	pints per acre	Pounds Active Ingredient per Acre	
		glufosinate-ammonium	oxyfluorfen
Weeds less than 3 inches in height	4	0.835	0.083
Weeds less than 6 inches in height Grasses that have not tillered	5	1.043	0.104
Grasses that have tillered	5 - 7	1.043 - 1.460	0.104 - 0.146

### Weeds Controlled in Tree, Nut, and Vine Crops

Apply SARRIX HERBICIDE at the rate indicated in the rate table (above) according to weed size.

#### Broadleaf Weeds

Alkali sida	Henbit	Pineappleweed
Ammannia, purple	Jimsonweed	Puncturevine
Arrowhead, California	Knotweed	Purslane, common
Buckwheat, wild	Kochia	Radish, wild
Buffalobur	Lambsquarters, common	Ragweed, common
Burclover, California	Lettuce, miner's	Ragweed, giant
Carpetweed	Lettuce, prickly	Redmaids
Chickweed, common	London rocket	Shepherd's purse
Chinese thornapple	Mallow, common	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Cocklebur, common	Malva (little mallow)	Sowthistle, annual
Copperleaf, Virginia	Marestail	Spurge, prostrate
Cudweed	Mayweed	Starthistle, yellow
Cutleaf evening primrose	Morning glory, entireleaf	Sunflower, common
Dodder	Morning glory, ivyleaf	Sunflower, prairie
Eclipta	Morning glory, pitted	Sunflower, volunteer
Fiddleneck	Mullein, turkey	Swinecress
Filaree	Mustard, wild	Thistle, Russian
Filaree, redstem	Nettle	Turnip, wild
Fleabane, annual	Nightshade, black	Velvetleaf
Goosefoot	Nightshade, eastern black	Vervain
Gromwell, field	Nightshade, hairy	Vetch
Groundcherry, cutleaf	Pennycress	Willowherb, panicle
Groundsel, common	Pigweed, redroot	

#### Grass Weeds

Barnyardgrass	Crabgrass, large	Goosegrass
Bluegrass, annual	Crabgrass, smooth	Johnsongrass, seedling
Brome, riggut	Cupgrass, woolly	Junglerice
Bromegrass, downy	Foxtail, giant	Oat, wild
Canarygrass	Foxtail, green	Panicum, fall
Chess, soft	Foxtail, yellow	Panicum, Texas

Rush, toad*	Shattercane	Wheat, volunteer
Ryegrass, annual**	Sprangletop	Windgrass
Sandbur, field	Stinkgrass	Witchgrass

### Biennial and Perennial Weeds

Aster, white heath	Dogbane (hemp)	Plantain
Bindweed, field	Fescue	Poison ivy/oak
Bindweed, hedge	Goldenrod, gray	Quackgrass
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Guineagrass	Rocket, yellow
Bromegrass, smooth	Horsetail	Rose, wild
Bulrush*	Lovegrass	Rubus spp.
Burdock	Mugwort	Spurge, leafy
Canada thistle	Mullein, common	Thistle, bull
Clover, Alsike	Mustard, tansy	Thistle, musk
Clover, red	Nutsedge, purple	Torpedograss
Clover, white	Nutsedge, yellow	Vaseygrass
Dallisgrass	Onion, wild	Woodsorrel
Dandelion	Orchardgrass	Yarrow, common
Dock, curly	Paragrass	

\*Indicates suppression

\*\*Apply to annual ryegrass prior to 3 inches in height

### Additional Seedling Weeds Controlled in Tree, Nut, and Vine Crops

Apply SARRIX HERBICIDE to weeds less than three inches tall at 4 pints per acre.

#### Broadleaf Weeds

Amaranth, Palmer	Geranium, cutleaf	Pusley, Florida
Anoda, spurred	Hempnettle	Senna coffee
Beggarweed, Florida	Horsenettle, Carolina***	Sesbania, hemp
Black medic	Ladysthumb	Sicklepod (java bean)
Blueweed, Texas	Mallow, Venice	Sida, prickly
Buckwheat, wild	Marshelder, annual	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Burcucumber	Morning glory, sharppod	Smellmelon
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	Morning glory, smallflower	Spurge, spotted
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	Morning glory, tall	Starbur, bristly
Croton, tropic	Pennycress (stinkweed)	Thistle, Russian***
Croton, woolly	Pigweed, prostrate	Waterhemp, common
Devil's claw	Pigweed, spiny	Waterhemp, tall
Galinsoga, hairy	Pigweed, smooth	
Galinsoga, small flower	Pigweed, tumble	

\*\*\*May require sequential applications for control.

#### Grass Weeds

Barley, volunteer***	Foxtail, robust purple	Signalgrass, broadleaf
Foxtail, bristly	Millet, wild-proso	

\*\*\*May require sequential applications for control.

### Biennial and Perennial Weeds

Artichoke, Jerusalem	Chickweed, mouse-ear	Sowthistle, perennial
Bermudagrass	Johnsongrass, rhizome	Thistle, Canada
Blueweed, Texas	Nightshade, silverleaf	Wormwood, biennial
Burdock	Poinsettia, wild	
Bursage, woolyleaf	Pokeweed	

### Adjuvants and Surfactants

- Additional surfactants may improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or hard water.
- Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 pounds per acre to 3 pounds per acre. Rates are dependent on tank mix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn.
- Refer to the adjuvant/surfactant label for more detailed information.
- If excess foaming occurs, use an antifoam agent.

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

## CROP SPECIFIC USE INFORMATION

### IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION TO READ BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

**Application to trees and vines** must avoid contact of SARRIX HERBICIDE solution as spray, drift or mist with green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur to trees and vines. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark can be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers. Contact of SARRIX HERBICIDE with parts of trees or vines other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.

Apply SARRIX HERBICIDE to the tree and vine crops listed below for postemergence weed control. Use the rate associated with the most difficult weeds listed in the **Weeds Controlled** section of this label.

### APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LISTED TREE AND VINE CROPS

#### DORMANT APPLICATION

**Stone Fruits Group 12-12: Apricot, capulin, cherry, jujube, nectarine, peach, plum, sloe, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.**

**Grape: Varieties of table, wine, processing, and raisin vineyards.**

**Olive.**

**Pome Fruit Group 11-10: Apple, azarole, crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, medlar, pear, Asian pear, quince, tejocote and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.**

**Tree Nut Group 14-12: Including almond, beech nut, Brazil nut, butternut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin, hazelnut (filbert), hickory nut, macadamia nut (bush nut), pecan, pistachios, and walnut (black and English).**

#### Precautions:

- Apply SARRIX HERBICIDE to only healthy growing trees.
- Avoid direct plant contact. Direct spray toward the base of trees.

#### Restrictions:

- In all states, unless otherwise specified, **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE during the period between bud swell and completion of final harvest or when fruit are present. SARRIX HERBICIDE may be applied upon completion of final harvest.
- In Arizona and California, SARRIX HERBICIDE may be applied during the period following completion of final harvest up to February 15 (February 1st in the Coachella Valley, California). Applications made after these calendar dates, but prior to bud swell, may result in significant crop injury and are the responsibility of the user.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year.

- Maximum application rate is 7 pints (112 fl. Oz) (1.5 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.15 pounds oxyfluorfen) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 14 pints (224 fl. Oz) (3.0 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.30 pounds oxyfluorfen) per acre per 12 month period.
- Sequential applications must be made at a minimum of 28 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply to stone fruit trees established less than 4 years.
- **DO NOT** apply to grapes established less than 3 years unless vines are on a trellis wire a minimum of 3 feet above the soil surface.
- **DO NOT** apply to grapes that are not staked or trellised unless vines are free standing.
- Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate bark has developed.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest, and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE aerially.
- **DO NOT** make spot spray applications to suckers, as tree injury may occur.

### APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LISTED TREE NUTS

#### NONDORMANT APPLICATION CALIFORNIA and ARIZONA ONLY

Apply SARRIX HERBICIDE to the tree nut crops listed below for postemergence weed control. Use the rate associated with the most difficult weeds listed in the **Weeds Controlled** section of this label.

#### Almond, Pistachio, and Walnut.

##### Precautions:

- Apply SARRIX HERBICIDE (or any of the combinations listed on this label) to only healthy growing trees.
- Direct spray towards the weeds at the base of tree and vine crops. SARRIX HERBICIDE is phytotoxic to plant foliage. Direct or indirect applications of SARRIX HERBICIDE to green foliage or green bark will cause injury. Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate bark has developed.

##### Restrictions:

- For Almonds: When applied as a nondormant treatment, SARRIX HERBICIDE can only be applied between April 1<sup>st</sup> and September 30<sup>th</sup>.
- For Pistachios: When applied as a nondormant treatment, SARRIX HERBICIDE can only be applied between May 1<sup>st</sup> and 14 days prior to harvest.
- For Walnuts: When applied as a nondormant treatment, SARRIX HERBICIDE can only be applied between May 1<sup>st</sup> and September 30<sup>th</sup>.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications at a maximum application rate.
- Maximum application rate is 7 pints (1.5 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.15 pounds oxyfluorfen) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 21 pints (4.5 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.45 pounds oxyfluorfen) per acre per 12 month period.
- Make sequential applications a minimum of 14 days apart.
- Almonds Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE within 30 days of harvest in Arizona and 15 days in California.
- Pistachios Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE within 14 days of harvest.
- Walnuts: Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest, and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE aerially.

- **DO NOT** make spot spray applications to suckers, as tree injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply to almond trees established less than 15 months. **DO NOT** apply to other tree nut crops established less than 9 months.

## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LISTED STONE FRUITS and OLIVES

### NONDORMANT APPLICATION CALIFORNIA ONLY

Apply SARRIX HERBICIDE to the crops listed below for postemergence weed control. Use the rate associated with the most difficult weeds listed in the **Weeds Controlled** section of this label.

#### Apricots, Nectarines, Olives, Peaches, Plums and Prunes .

##### Precautions:

- Apply SARRIX HERBICIDE to only healthy growing trees.
- Direct spray towards the weeds at the base of trees. SARRIX HERBICIDE is phytotoxic to plant foliage. Direct or indirect applications of SARRIX HERBICIDE to green foliage or green bark will cause injury. Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate bark has developed.

##### Restrictions:

- For apricots, peaches, nectarines, plums and prunes: When applied as a nondormant treatment, SARRIX HERBICIDE can only be applied after May 1<sup>st</sup>.
- For olives: When applied as a nondormant treatment, SARRIX HERBICIDE can only be applied after bloom.

The maximum application rate is 7 pints (1.5 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.15 pounds oxyfluorfen) per acre per application.

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year to stone fruit.
- **DO NOT apply more than 14 pints (3.0 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.30 pounds oxyfluorfen to stone fruit per acre per 12 month period.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications per year to olives.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 21 pints (4.5 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.45 pounds oxyfluorfen) per acre per 12 month period.
- Make sequential applications a minimum of 28 days apart.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply SARRIX herbicide within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest, and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE aerially.
- **DO NOT** make spot spray applications to suckers, as tree injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** allow direct or indirect applications of SARRIX HERBICIDE to any green foliage or green bark.

## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON GRAPES

### NONDORMANT APPLICATION CALIFORNIA ONLY

Apply SARRIX HERBICIDE to the grape vine crops listed below for postemergence weed control. Use the rate associated with the most difficult weeds listed in the **Weeds Controlled** section of this label.

#### Vineyards: Grape varieties (wine and raisins only).

##### Precautions:

- SARRIX HERBICIDE applications can be made to nondormant grapes during the period between the completion of bloom up through 14 days prior to harvest.



- Apply SARRIX HERBICIDE (or any of the combinations listed on this label) to only healthy growing vines.
- Direct spray towards the weeds at the base of tree and vine crops. SARRIX HERBICIDE is phytotoxic to plant foliage. Direct or indirect applications of SARRIX HERBICIDE to green foliage or green bark will cause injury. Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate bark has developed.
- The use of SARRIX HERBICIDE may result in varying degrees of injury to nondormant grapes. Grape foliage will typically exhibit injury symptoms from direct or indirect (spray drift, soil contact) exposure. This injury may result in necrosis, reddening, cupping, or crinkling of grape leaves. The grape plant will continue to grow normally. Grape leaves that are immature or expanding at the time of contact with SARRIX HERBICIDE are the most susceptible to foliage injury. Grapes may exhibit some small blemishes (spots or flicks) on the fruit.

#### Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications per year.
- Maximum application rate is 7 pints (1.5 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.15 pounds oxyfluorfen) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 21 pints (4.5 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.45 pounds oxyfluorfen) per acre per 12 month period.
- Make sequential applications a minimum of 14 days apart.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE within 14 days of fruit harvest.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest, and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE aerially.
- **DO NOT** make spot spray applications to suckers, as tree/vine injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply to grapes established less than 3 years unless vines are on a trellis wire a minimum of 3 feet above the soil surface.
- **DO NOT** apply to grapes that are not staked or trellised unless vines are freestanding.
- **DO NOT** allow direct or indirect applications of SARRIX HERBICIDE to any green foliage or green bark.

### APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON NON BEARING CITRUS

#### NONDORMANT APPLICATION

FOR USE ONLY IN PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED GROVES IN ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA, LOUISIANA, AND TEXAS.

Apply SARRIX HERBICIDE to the citrus crops listed below for postemergence weed control. Use the rate associated with the most difficult weeds listed in the **Weeds Controlled** section of this label.

**Citrus Fruit Group 10-10: Calamondin, citron, citrus hybrids, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, mandarin, orange, pummelo, tangelo, tangerine, tangor, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.**

#### Precautions:

- Apply SARRIX HERBICIDE (or any of the combinations listed on this label) to only healthy growing trees.
- Direct spray towards the weeds at the base of trees. SARRIX HERBICIDE is phytotoxic to plant foliage. Direct or indirect applications of SARRIX HERBICIDE to green foliage or green bark will cause injury. Use trunk guards to protect plants until adequate bark has developed.

#### Restrictions:

- Apply product to only nonbearing fruit trees. **DO NOT** apply to tree that will bear fruit within 1 year. **DO NOT** harvest within 365 days of last application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications per year.

- Maximum application rate is 7 pints (1.5 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.15 pounds oxyfluorfen) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 21 pints (4.5 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.45 pounds oxyfluorfen) per acre per 12 month period.
- **DO NOT** make sequential applications less than 14 days apart.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest, and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE aerially.
- **DO NOT** make spot spray applications to suckers, as tree injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** allow direct or indirect applications of SARRIX HERBICIDE to any green foliage or green bark.

**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR SUCKER CONTROL ON NONDORMANT GRAPES  
WASHINGTON AND OREGON ONLY  
GRAPES FOR WINE AND PROCESSING ONLY**

SARRIX HERBICIDE will reduce or eliminate sucker growth when applied to suckers that are young, green, uncallused, and not more than 12 inches in height. Some sucker removal by hand may still be required.

Apply 78 fl. oz of SARRIX HERBICIDE (1.02 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.1 pounds oxyfluorfen) per acre and apply twice in a split application approximately 4 weeks apart.

Thorough coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control.

**Precautions:**

- Apply SARRIX HERBICIDE to only healthy growing vines.
- Applications can be made to nondormant grapes up to three weeks after bloom.
- SARRIX HERBICIDE is phytotoxic to plant foliage.
- The use of SARRIX HERBICIDE may result in varying degrees of injury to nondormant grapes. Grape foliage will typically exhibit injury symptoms from direct or indirect (spray drift, soil contact) exposure. This injury may result in necrosis, reddening, cupping, or crinkling of grape leaves. The grape plant will continue to grow normally. Grape leaves that are immature or expanding at the time of contact with SARRIX HERBICIDE are the most susceptible to foliage injury. Grapes may exhibit some small blemishes (spots or flicks) on the fruit.

**Restrictions**

- **DO NOT** tank mix SARRIX HERBICIDE with any herbicide, adjuvant or fertilizer when using for sucker control.
- **DO NOT** allow direct or indirect applications of SARRIX HERBICIDE to contact any of the upper crop canopy especially flowers, grape clusters, or fruit.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year.
- Maximum application rate is 78 fl. oz (1.02 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.1 pounds oxyfluorfen) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 156 fl. oz (2.04 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.2 pounds oxyfluorfen) per acre per 12 month period..
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE within 60 days of fruit harvest.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest, and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE aerially.
- **DO NOT** make spot spray applications to suckers, as tree/vine injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply to grapes established less than 3 years unless vines are on a trellis wire a minimum of 3 feet above the soil surface.
- **DO NOT** apply to grapes that are not staked or trellised unless vines are freestanding.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN ROW CROPS

FALLOW  
PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN IN COTTON  
COTTON IN-FURROW  
POSTHARVEST BURNDOWN

### APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE by air unless specifically allowed.
- **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE to glufosinate-ammonium tolerant crops.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest, and/or feed any treated weeds or plants to livestock.

### Application Methods for Broadcast Application

SARRIX HERBICIDE is a contact herbicide that requires suitable nozzles and boom configuration correctly calibrated to deliver uniform, thorough spray coverage to achieve optimum weed control. Apply SARRIX HERBICIDE as a directed spray towards the soil to control undesirable vegetation in row crops listed on this label. Exercise extreme care to avoid exposure of any desirable dormant or non-dormant crop, plant, tree, or vegetation as severe injury may result. See the **Spray Drift Management** section for more information.

Apply in a minimum of 15 Gallons Per Acre (GPA) of water. If a dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA. Use medium or coarse flat fan spray nozzles.

### Application Methods for Banded Spray Applications

Herbicide rate and spray volume instructions are present as broadcast equivalents to the area actually treated. Use the following formulas to calculate the rate and volume per planted (field) acre:

$$\frac{\text{Band width (inches)}}{\text{Row width (inches)}} \times \text{Rate per acre broadcast} = \text{Amount of herbicide needed}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width (inches)}}{\text{Row width (inches)}} \times \text{Broadcast spray volume per acre} = \text{Banded spray volume needed}$$

### Application Rate and Timing

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds less than 3 inches in height. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of SARRIX HERBICIDE. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present or to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures or extended periods of cloudiness. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest specified label use rate. Stressed conditions also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides. **DO NOT** retreat these weeds with SARRIX HERBICIDE until sufficient regrowth has occurred. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of SARRIX HERBICIDE may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seeds.

To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications must be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.

### Weeds Controlled in Row Crops

The weed table indicates rates of product to be used per acre. If weed populations are mixed, apply at the highest indicated rate to weeds 3 inches in height or less.

**Broadleaf Weeds Controlled**  
**(including glyphosate, triazine, PPO, ALS, HPPD, and auxin resistant biotypes) [(continued)]**

Common Name	Scientific Name	31 Fl. Oz/A	41 to 60 Fl. Oz/A
		[(0.40 Lb glufosinate-ammonium and 0.04 Lb oxyfluorfen)]	[(0.53 Lb glufosinate-ammonium and 0.053 Lb oxyfluorfen to 0.79 Lb glufosinate-ammonium and 0.079 Lb oxyfluorfen)]
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	NA	C
Anoda, spurred	<i>Anoda cristata</i>	C	C
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	C	C
Black medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.	C	C
Blueweed, Texas	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i> DC.	C	C
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	C	C
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum cornutum</i>	C	C
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	C	C
Canola, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	<i>Brassica</i> spp.	C <sup>1</sup>	C <sup>1</sup>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillate</i>	C	C
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	C	C
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	C	C
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	C	C
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryaefolia</i>	C	C
Cotton, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	<i>Gossypium</i> spp.	C <sup>1</sup>	C <sup>1</sup>
Croton, tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>	C	C
Croton, woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>	C	C
Devil's claw	<i>Proboscidea louisiana</i>	C	C
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	C	C
Fleabane, annual	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	C	C
Galinsoga, hairy	<i>Galinsoga ciliate</i>	C	C
Galinsoga, smallflower	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	C	C
Geranium, cutleaf	<i>Geranium dissectum</i> L.	C	C
Hempnettle	<i>Galeopsis</i> spp.	C	C
Horsenettle, Carolina <sup>2</sup>	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	C <sup>2</sup>	C <sup>2</sup>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	C	C
Knotweed	<i>Polygonum</i> spp.	C	C
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	C	C
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	C	C
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	C	C
Mallow, common	<i>Malva</i> spp.	C	C
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	C	C
Marestail <sup>3</sup>	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	S	C
Marsh elder, annual	<i>Iva annua</i>	C	C
Morning glory, entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i>	C	C
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	C	C
Morningglory, pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>	C	C
Morningglory, sharppod	<i>Ipomoea cordatotriloba</i>	C	C
Morningglory, smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>	C	C
Morningglory, tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	C	C
Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	C	C
Nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	C	C
Nightshade, eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	C	C
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>	C	C
Pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	C	C
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	C	C
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	C	C
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	C	C
Pigweed, spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	C	C

**Broadleaf Weeds Controlled**  
**(including glyphosate, triazine, PPO, ALS, HPPD, and auxin resistant biotypes) [(continued)]**

Common Name	Scientific Name	31 Fl. Oz/A	41 to 60 Fl. Oz/A
		[(0.40 Lb glufosinate-ammonium and 0.04 Lb oxyfluorfen)]	[(0.53 Lb glufosinate-ammonium and 0.053 Lb oxyfluorfen to 0.79 Lb glufosinate-ammonium and 0.079 Lb oxyfluorfen)]
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	C	C
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	C	C
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	C	C
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	S	C
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	C	C
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	C	C
Senna, coffee	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	C	C
Sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	C	C
Shepherd's purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	C	C
Sicklepod (java bean)	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	C	C
Sida, prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i> L.	C	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	C	C
Smell melon	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L. var. <i>dudaim</i>	C	C
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L.	C	C
Soybeans, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	<i>Glycine max</i>	C <sup>1</sup>	C <sup>1</sup>
Spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humifusa</i>	C	C
Spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i> L.	C	C
Starbur, bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	C	C
Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	C	C
Sunflower, prairie	<i>Corythucha pura</i>	C	C
Sunflower, volunteer	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	C	C
Thistle, Russian <sup>2</sup>	<i>Salsola kali</i>	S <sup>2</sup>	C <sup>2</sup>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	C	C
Waterhemp, common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	NA	C
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	NA	C

<sup>1</sup> Volunteer glufosinate tolerant crops from the previous season will not be controlled.

<sup>2</sup> May require sequential applications for control.

<sup>3</sup> For optimum control apply SARRIX HERBICIDE on 6 inch marestail.

NA = Not Advised, C = Control, S = Suppression

**Grass Weeds Controlled**  
**(including glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and auxin- resistant biotypes)**

Common Name	Scientific Name	31 Fl. Oz/A	41 to 60 Fl. Oz/A
		[(0.40 Lb glufosinate-ammonium and 0.04 Lb oxyfluorfen)]	[(0.53 Lb glufosinate-ammonium and 0.053 Lb oxyfluorfen to 0.79 Lb glufosinate-ammonium and 0.079 Lb oxyfluorfen)]
Barley, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	C <sup>1</sup>	C <sup>1</sup>
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa</i> spp.	C	C
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i> L.	C	C
Corn, volunteer <sup>2</sup>	<i>Zea mays</i> L.	C <sup>2</sup>	C <sup>2</sup>
Crabgrass, large <sup>3</sup>	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	C <sup>3</sup>	C <sup>3</sup>
Crabgrass, smooth <sup>3</sup>	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	C <sup>3</sup>	C <sup>3</sup>
Cupgrass, woolly	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	C	C
Foxtail, bristly	<i>Setaria verticillate</i>	C	C

**Grass Weeds Controlled**  
(including glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and auxin- resistant biotypes)

Common Name	Scientific Name	31 Fl. Oz/A	41 to 60 Fl. Oz/A
		[(0.40 Lb glufosinate-ammonium and 0.04 Lb oxyfluorfen)]	[(0.53 Lb glufosinate-ammonium and 0.053 Lb oxyfluorfen to 0.79 Lb glufosinate-ammonium and 0.079 Lb oxyfluorfen)]
			x
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	C	C
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	C	C
Foxtail, robust purple	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	C	C
Foxtail, yellow <sup>3</sup>	<i>Setaria pumila</i>	C <sup>3</sup>	C <sup>3</sup>
Goosegrass <sup>1</sup>	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	C <sup>1</sup>	C <sup>1</sup>
Johnsongrass, seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	C	C
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>	C	C
Millet, proso volunteer	<i>Milium vernale</i>	C	C
Millet, wild proso	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> L.	C	C
Oat, wild <sup>3</sup>	<i>Avena fatua</i>	C <sup>3</sup>	C <sup>3</sup>
Panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	C	C
Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	C	C
Rice, red	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	C	C
Rice, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	C <sup>1</sup>	C <sup>1</sup>
Sandbur, field <sup>3</sup>	<i>Cenchrus pauciflorus</i>	S <sup>3</sup>	C <sup>3</sup>
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum vulgare</i> Pers.	C	C
Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	C	C
Sorghum, volunteer	<i>Sorghum</i> spp.	C	C
Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa</i> spp.	C	C
Stinkgrass	<i>Eragrostis ciliaris</i>	C	C
Wheat, volunteer <sup>3</sup>	<i>Triticum</i> spp.	C <sup>3</sup>	C <sup>3</sup>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i> L.	C	C

<sup>1</sup>A sequential application may be necessary for control.

<sup>2</sup>Volunteer glufosinate-ammonium tolerant crops from the previous season will not be controlled. A timely cultivation 7 to 10 days after an application and/or retreatment 10 to 21 days after the first application can be made for controlling dense clumps of volunteer corn or rice.

<sup>3</sup>For best control of yellow foxtail, field sandbur, crabgrass, wild oats, and volunteer wheat, treat prior to tiller initiation.

NA = Not Advised, C = Control, S = Suppression

**Biennial and Perennial Weeds Controlled**  
(including glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and auxin- resistant biotypes) [(continued)]

For control of the biennial and perennial weeds listed below, tank mix partners or sequential applications of SARRIX HERBICIDE can be made by crop (see crop sections).

Common Name	Scientific Name	45 to 60 Fl. Oz/A
		[(0.59 Lb glufosinate-ammonium and 0.059 Lb oxyfluorfen to 0.79 Lb glufosinate-ammonium and 0.079 Lb oxyfluorfen)]
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	C
Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	C
Bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.	C
Bindweed, hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	C
Bluegrass, Kentucky	<i>Poa pratensis</i> L.	C
Blueweed, Texas	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i> DC.	C
Bromegrass, smooth	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	C
Burdock	<i>Arctium</i> spp.	C
Bursage, woollyleaf	<i>Ambrosia grayi</i>	C
Chickweed, mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i> L.	C

**Biennial and Perennial Weeds Controlled  
(including glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and auxin- resistant biotypes) [(continued)]**

**For control of the biennial and perennial weeds listed below, tank mix partners or sequential applications of SARRIX HERBICIDE can be made by crop (see crop sections).**

Common Name	Scientific Name	45 to 60 Fl. Oz/A [(0.59 Lb glufosinate-ammonium and 0.059 Lb oxyfluorfen to 0.79 Lb glufosinate-ammonium and 0.079 Lb oxyfluorfen)]
Clover, red	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L.	C
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	C
Dock, smooth	<i>Rumex</i> spp.	S
Dogbane, hemp	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	S
Goldenrod, gray	<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	C
Johnsongrass, rhizome	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	C
Milkweed, common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	S
Milkweed, honeyvine	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i>	S
Muhly, wirestem	<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>	S
Nightshade, silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	C
Nutsedge, purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	S
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus ferax</i>	S
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L.	C
Poinsettia, wild	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> L.	S
Pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca</i> L.	C
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>	C
Sowthistle, perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> L.	C
Thistle, bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	S
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	C
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i> L.	S
Wormwood, biennial	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>	C

C = Control, S = Suppression

### Adjuvants and Surfactants

- Additional surfactants may improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or hard water.
- Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 pounds per acre to 3 pounds per acre. Rates are dependent on tank mix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn.
- Refer to the adjuvant/surfactant label for more detailed information.
- If excess foaming occurs, use an antifoam agent.

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

### Application restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest, and/or feed any treated weeds or plants including cover crops to livestock.

## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR FALLOW or PREPLANT BURNDOWN

SARRIX HERBICIDE may be used during fallow or prior to planting of canola, corn, cotton, soybean or sugar beet according to the required planting intervals. [For fallow and preplant burndown refer to the Plant Back Interval Table] to control or suppress weeds listed in the **Weed Control for Row Crops** section of this label.

### Application Rate and Timing

SARRIX HERBICIDE may be applied at 40 fluid ounces (0.53 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.05 pounds oxyfluorfen) per broadcast acre for control of weeds up to 3 inches high. Refer to the **Weed Control for Row Crops** table for additional information on rates.

### Application Methods

#### Ground Application

Apply SARRIX HERBICIDE in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Increase the volume of water used as the weeds become taller and more dense. Use a low-pressure sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles. Calibrate spray equipment carefully before each use.

#### Aerial Application

Apply SARRIX HERBICIDE using swirl jet or hollow cone nozzles and a spray pressure less than 40 psi to deliver a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. Make applications at a height of 6 to 10 feet above the soil surface. Do not place the nozzles on the spray booms any closer to the wing or rotor tips than 3/4 of the span; this will minimize the formation of spray or wing tip vortice roll. Space and position nozzles to produce a uniform spray pattern and to minimize or eliminate the formation of droplets 100 microns or less in diameter.

Aerial applicators must be familiar with this label and follow the use precautions. Spraying SARRIX HERBICIDE in a manner other than as specified is done at the user's risk. Users are responsible for all loss or damage that results from such spraying. In addition, aerial applicators must follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances. In interpreting the label and local regulations, apply the most restrictive situations to avoid drift hazards.

Refer to the Spray Drift Application section of this label for aerial restrictions.

### Crop Planting Intervals

When SARRIX HERBICIDE is used in fields prior to planting, observe the planting intervals listed in the **Planting and Rotational Crop Restrictions** section of this label.

#### Precautions:

- After fallow or preplant application, work the fallow beds thoroughly to a depth of at least 2.5 inches prior to planting. Failure to achieve thorough and complete incorporation or to follow the specified treatment-planting interval may result in stand reduction and/or vigor reduction of the planted crop.
- Crop injury may be enhanced if newly seeded crops or transplants are under stress due to drought, flooding, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, low soil temperatures, wind injury, hail, frost damage, injury from previously applied pesticides, or injury due to insects or diseases.
- Exercise extreme care to avoid herbicide contact with any desirable dormant or nondormant crop, plant, tree, or vegetation as severe injury may result.

#### Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 40 fluid ounces (0.53 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.05 pounds oxyfluorfen) per acre per application per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than one fallow or preplant application per year.

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## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR POSTHARVEST BURNDOWN

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SARRIX HERBICIDE may be used after harvest to control or suppress weeds listed in the **Weed Control for Row Crops** section of this label.

### Application Rate and Timing

SARRIX HERBICIDE may be applied as a postharvest burndown treatment to fields after harvest. Up to 40 fluid ounces (0.53 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.05 pounds oxyfluorfen) per acre may be applied as a single application to control or suppress larger weeds.



**Restrictions:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 40 fluid ounces (0.53 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.05 pounds oxyfluorfen) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 120 fluid ounces (1.59 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.159 pounds oxyfluorfen) per year.
- Applications must be made at a minimum of 10 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications per year.

**Crop Planting Intervals**

When SARRIX HERBICIDE is used as a postharvest burndown treatment, observe the planting and re-cropping intervals listed in the **Planting and Rotational Crop Restrictions** section of this label.

**Application Methods****Ground Application**

Apply SARRIX HERBICIDE in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Increase the volume of water used as the weeds become taller and more dense. Use a low-pressure sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles. Calibrate spray equipment carefully before each use.

**Aerial Application**

Apply SARRIX HERBICIDE using swirl jet or hollow cone nozzles and a spray pressure less than 40 psi to deliver a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. Make applications at a height of 6 to 10 feet above the soil surface. Do not place the nozzles on the spray booms any closer to the wing or rotor tips than 3/4 of the span; this will minimize the formation of spray or wing tip vortice roll. Space and position nozzles to produce a uniform spray pattern and to minimize or eliminate the formation of droplets 100 microns or less in diameter.

Aerial applicators must be familiar with this label and follow the use precautions. Spraying SARRIX HERBICIDE in a manner other than as specified is done at the user's risk. Users are responsible for all loss or damage that results from such spraying. In addition, aerial applicators must follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances. In interpreting the label and local regulations, apply the most restrictive situations to avoid drift hazards.

**APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN COTTON**

SARRIX HERBICIDE may be applied in certain combinations of preplant burn down, in-season and postharvest treatment for postemergence control of weeds less than 3 inches tall.

**Application Methods**

To obtain the maximum benefit of postemergence activity, encourage weed emergence by irrigating prior to spraying. Refer to the **Application Methods for Broadcast Application** section for further information.

Applications of SARRIX HERBICIDE to cotton as an in-season treatment requires the use of hooded spray equipment which minimizes exposure of the spray to the cotton stand by directing the application towards the weeds. With a hooded sprayer, the spray pattern is completely enclosed, shielding the crop from the spray solution. This equipment must be set up and operated in a manner that avoids bouncing or raising the hoods off the ground in any way. The spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground. Tractor speed must be adjusted to avoid bouncing of the spray hoods. Avoid operation on rough or sloping ground where the spray hoods might be raised off the ground. If the hoods are raised, spray particles may escape and come into contact with the cotton. Use a low-pressure sprayer equipped with flat fan nozzles. Calibrate spray equipment carefully before each use.

Cotton plant height must be a minimum 6 inches or greater. Applications to cotton plants less than 6 inches tall can result in crop injury. In cotton 6 to 8 inches tall, SARRIX HERBICIDE must be

applied using rigid precision ground sprayer equipment. Use spray shields to avoid spray contact with cotton foliage. Use branch lifters or shields if excessive spray contact on larger cotton plants (8 inches or greater) cannot be avoided by the directed spray.

### Application Rate and Timing

Refer to the **Weed Control for Row Crops** table for additional information on weed heights and rates. Herbicide rate and spray volume instructions are present as broadcast equivalents to the area actually treated. Use the formula under **Application Methods for Broadcast Application** to calculate rate and volume per planted acre.

### Cotton Use Scenarios

Follow one of the six allowable application rates and timing combinations listed below depending on weed species, size and density per the weed chart. Repeat applications in season can be made if required at a minimum of 10 and maximum of 14 days after the previous application.

	Preplant Burndown	In Season - 1	In Season - 2	In Season - 3	Maximum per Year
1	42 <sup>1</sup> to 60 fl. oz/A <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	60 fl.oz/A
2	42 to 60 fl.oz/A	40 fl.oz/A <sup>3</sup>	-	-	100 fl.oz/A
3	40 fl.oz/A	40 fl.oz/A	40 fl.oz/A	-	120 fl.oz/A
4	-	45 fl.oz/A <sup>4</sup> to 60 fl.oz/A	-	-	60 fl.oz/A
5	-	45 to 60 fl.oz/A	41 fl.oz/A	-	101 fl.oz/A
6	-	40 fl.oz/A	40 fl.oz/A	40 fl.oz/A	120 fl.oz/A

<sup>1</sup>0.55 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.055 pounds oxyfluorfen.

<sup>2</sup>0.79 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.079 pounds oxyfluorfen.

<sup>3</sup>0.53 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.053 pounds oxyfluorfen.

<sup>4</sup>0.59 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.059 pounds oxyfluorfen.]

### Postharvest – Fall Burndown

SARRIX HERBICIDE may be applied as a postharvest burndown treatment to fields (after cotton harvest). Up to 60 fluid ounces per acre may be applied in a single application to control larger weeds growing in the crop at the time of harvest. If more than 41 fluid ounces per acre is used in a single application, the yearly total may not exceed 101 fluid ounces per acre, including all application timings.

### Cotton Tank Mix Instructions

Certain tank mixes may aid in the performance of SARRIX HERBICIDE. Use tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the cotton to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. **DO NOT** mix with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

### Crop Planting Intervals

When SARRIX HERBICIDE is used in cotton or as a fall burndown treatment, observe the planting and re-cropping intervals listed in the **Planting and Rotational Crop Restrictions** section of this label.

#### Precautions:

- **DO NOT** apply directly to cotton leaves. Cotton leaves that are accidentally sprayed may exhibit necrotic spotting and may drop from the plant. Crop response may be enhanced if applications are made when excessive soil moisture is present or if rainfall occurs following application. Cotton will outgrow this condition and continue to develop normally.

#### Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** make more than one preplant burndown application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 60 fluid ounces (0.79 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.079 pounds oxyfluorfen) per acre per application for burndown use.
- After preplant burn down applications, wait a minimum of 7 days prior to planting.
- **DO NOT** apply after early bloom of the cotton crop.
- **DO NOT** apply within **75 days** of harvest for Western Cotton (Arizona and California).
- **DO NOT** apply within **90 days** of harvest for Southern Cotton (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia).
- **DO NOT** apply within **70 days** of harvest for all other states.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest, and/or feed treated crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply SARRIX HERBICIDE by air.
- **DO NOT** use hollow cone nozzles.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 60 fluid ounces (0.79 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.079 pounds oxyfluorfen) per acre per application for in-crop use.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 120 fluid ounces (1.59 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.159 pounds oxyfluorfen) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications per year.
- Repeat applications should be made at a minimum of 10 and maximum of 14 days after the previous application.

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## DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FARMSTEAD, RECREATIONAL, AND PUBLIC AREAS

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When applied as listed, SARRIX HERBICIDE controls undesirable plant vegetation in non-crop areas around farmstead building foundations, shelter belts, airports, commercial plants, storage and lumber yards, educational facilities, fence lines, ditch banks, dry ditches, schools, parking lots, tank farms, pumping stations, parks, other public areas and for nonselective farmstead weed control.

Refer to the **Application Directions for Use on Listed Tree and Vine Crops** section of this label for appropriate application broadcast and spot spray application rates and lists of weeds controlled.

### Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications at a maximum application rate.
- Maximum rate is 7 pints (1.5 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.15 pounds oxyfluorfen) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 21 pints (4.5 pounds glufosinate-ammonium and 0.45 pounds oxyfluorfen) per acre per 12 month period.
- **DO NOT** reapply product within 14 days of previous application.
- **DO NOT** allow grazing of treated vegetation.

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## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

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SARRIX HERBICIDE is formulated to mix readily in water. Prior to adding SARRIX HERBICIDE to the spray tank, ensure that the spray tank is thoroughly clean, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used (see **Cleaning Instructions**).

1. Start with properly calibrated equipment.
2. Fill the spray tank half full with water.
3. Start agitation.
4. If mixing with a wettable powder tank mix partner, prepare a slurry of the proper amount of the product in a small amount of water and add the slurry to the spray tank.
5. If mixing with a liquid tank mix partner, add the liquid mix partner next.
6. Complete filling the spray tank with water before adding SARRIX HERBICIDE, as foaming may occur.
7. Add SARRIX HERBICIDE when tank is almost full and continue agitation.

8. If foaming occurs, use a silicone-based antifoam agent.

Ensure that all spray system lines including pipes, booms, etc. have the correct concentration of spray solution by flushing out the spray system lines before starting the crop application.

If tank mix partners are added, maintain good agitation at all times until contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Keep bypass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzles or line strainers must be 50 mesh or larger.

### Compatibility Testing

If SARRIX HERBICIDE is to be mixed with other pesticide products, test the compatibility of the intended tank mixture prior to mixing the products in the spray tank. The following procedure assumes a spray volume of 25 gallons per acre.

For other spray volumes, adjust the amount of the water used accordingly. Check compatibility as follows:

1. Place 1 pint of water from the source that will be used to prepare the spray solution in a clear 1-quart jar.
2. For each pound of a dry tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 1.5 teaspoons to the jar.
3. For each 16 fluid ounces of a liquid tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
4. For each 16 fluid ounces of SARRIX HERBICIDE to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
5. After adding all the ingredients, place a lid on the jar and tighten. Invert 10 times to mix.
6. Let the mixture stand for 15 minutes and evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. Look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. If the tank mix partners are not compatible, **DO NOT** use the mixture in a spray tank.
7. After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the **Storage and Disposal** section of this label.

### Tank Mix Partner Instructions

**Residual Herbicides.** SARRIX HERBICIDE does not provide residual weed control or control of unexposed plant parts. Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of SARRIX HERBICIDE or be added to provide residual herbicide activity. **It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use.** Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. SARRIX HERBICIDE cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

## CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

**PRIOR TO USING SARRIX HERBICIDE:**

Thoroughly clean bulk storage tanks, refillable tanks, nurse tanks, spray tanks, lines, and filters, particularly if an herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used. Equipment must be thoroughly rinsed using a commercial tank cleaner and as instructed on the prior herbicide label.

**AFTER USING SARRIX HERBICIDE:**

Triple rinse the spray equipment and clean with a commercial tank cleaner before using the equipment for a new application. Make sure any rinsate or foam is thoroughly removed from spray tank and boom. Rinsate may be disposed following the **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL** directions on this label.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**DO NOT** contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:**

**DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flame. Keep the container tightly closed and dry in a cool, well-ventilated place. **DO NOT** exceed storage temperature of 125 °F. Protect against direct sunlight.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:**

Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:**

{Choose applicable statement.}

**[Nonrefillable containers less than or equal to 5 gallons:**

**DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Quarter fill the container with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.]

**[Nonrefillable containers >5 gallons or 50 pounds net weight:**

**DO NOT** refill or reuse container. Triple rinse container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Quarter fill container 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. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Follow **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL** instructions for rinsate disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning. If not available, puncture and dispose in a sanitary landfill.]

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**WARRANTY DISCLAIMER**

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The directions for use of SARRIX HERBICIDE must be followed carefully. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, (1) THE GOODS DELIVERED TO YOU ARE FURNISHED "AS IS" BY (ARXADA) (OR) (THE SELLER) AND (2) (ARXADA) (AND) (SELLER) MAKE NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND TO BUYER OR USER, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD OR USE OF THE PRODUCT, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INEFFECTIVENESS, MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS USED IN COMBINATION WITH THE GOODS, THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, OR WEATHER CONDITIONS, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF (ARXADA) (AND) (SELLER) AND ARE ASSUMED BY BUYER OR USER. THIS WRITING CONTAINS ALL OF THE REPRESENTATIONS AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN BUYER, (ARXADA) (AND) (SELLER), AND NO PERSON OR AGENT OF (ARXADA OR SELLER) HAS ANY AUTHORITY TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY BEYOND THOSE CONTAINED HEREIN.

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