



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

EPA Reg. Number:

70506-663

Date of Issuance:

5/12/26

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC

UPL NA Inc
PO Box 12219
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2219

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:

5/12/26

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 70506-663.”
3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

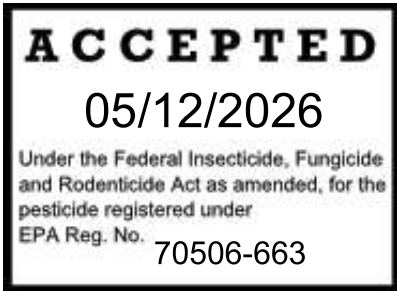
Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded 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 CSF:

- Basic CSF dated 2/16/2025

If you have any questions, please contact Sayed Islam via email at islam.sayed@epa.gov

Enclosure



Pyroxasulfone	Group		Herbicide
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UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC

(ABN: Winger SC, Winger SC Herbicide, Winger 500 SC, Winger 500 SC Herbicide, UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC Herbicide)

For preemergence weed control in various crops and fallow

Active Ingredients:	By Wt.
Pyroxasulfone.....	41.46%
Other Ingredients	<u>58.54%</u>
Total:	100.00%

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC contains 4.17 pounds active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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.)

IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. ■ Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. ■ DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. ■ DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Take off contaminated clothing. ■ Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. ■ Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. ■ Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Move person to fresh air. ■ If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth if possible. ■ Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center (1-800-222-1222) or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency medical assistance, contact Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Safety at 1- 866-673-6671.</p> <p>For non-emergency 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 http://npic.orst.edu.</p>	

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.

UPL NA INC.
PO Box 12219
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 U.S.A.

EPA Reg. No. 70506-_____

EPA Est. No. _____

Net Contents: _____ gallons

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS to HUMANS and DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Caution. Harmful if swallowed. 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 and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, or viton \geq 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

For aerial application, mixers and loaders must also wear a minimum of a NIOSH approved filtering face piece respirator with any N filter (TC-84A). You can also use other NIOSH approved particulate respirators that offer more protection, including a half face or full face respirator with any filter or a powered air purifying respirator with an HE filter. For more information about these options, see www.epa.gov/pesticide-respirators. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions exist for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs that meet 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 this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

DO NOT apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

Physical-Chemical Hazards

DO NOT mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous Chemical reaction may occur.

Groundwater Advisory

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

DO NOT apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff or rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface

water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce potential loading of pyroxasulfone and its degradation product, [5-(difluoromethoxy)-1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]methanesulfonic acid (M1), from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding application when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours.

Point-source Contamination. To prevent point-source contamination, **DO NOT** mix or load this or any other pesticide within 50 feet of 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 pad or dike mixing/loading areas as described below. Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% of that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment. Care must be taken when using this product to prevent back-siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixes, or rinsates. Check valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

Endangered Species Protection Requirements

This product may have effects on federally listed threatened or endangered plant species or their critical habitat. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county or parish in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county or parish has a Bulletin, and to obtain that Bulletin, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/>, or call 1-844-447-3813 no more than 6 months before using this product. Applicators must use Bulletins that are in effect in the month in which the pesticide will be applied. New Bulletins will be available from the above sources 6 months before their effective dates.

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, greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, including plants, soil or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read the entire label. Use strictly in accordance with precautionary statements and directions and with applicable state and federal regulations.

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

Failure to follow directions and precautions on this label may result in crop injury, poor weed control, and/or illegal residues.

Product Information

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC is a selective, rate-dependent residual preemergence herbicide designed to control annual grass weeds, sedges, and annual broadleaf weeds, including those resistant to AC Case inhibitors, ALS inhibitors, and glyphosate. It is effective for crops such as broad bean, celery, chickpea, corn, cotton, dry bulb onions, fallow, leek, mint, peanut, perennial cool-season grasses grown for seed production, potato, safflower, soybean, sunflower, and wheat. For specific use directions, refer to the Crop-specific Information section.

Dry weather conditions following the application of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC can reduce its herbicidal effectiveness. To activate UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC, ensure it receives at least 1/2 inch of rainfall or irrigation before weed germination and emergence. If activation does not occur and weeds emerge, you may need to use a labeled postemergence herbicide or perform shallow cultivation to control weed escapes. Note that UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC does not control emerged weeds..

The herbicidal activity of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be diminished if more than 25% of the application area is covered with trash from the previous crop. To manage trash levels, consider using combine straw shredder/spreaders, performing an earlier burndown of emerged weeds, or conducting light tillage..

Table 1. Weeds Controlled with a Residual Application of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in All Crops other than Wheat	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Annual Grass Weeds	
Barley, hare	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> spp. <i>leporinum</i>
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Brome, downy ¹	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Brome, Japanese ¹	<i>Bromus japonicus</i>
Canarygrass	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>
Cheat ¹	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
Cupgrass, southwestern	<i>Eriochloa acuminata</i>
Cupgrass, woolly ¹	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria pumila</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Johnsongrass, seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Millet, Texas ¹	<i>Urochloa texana</i>
Millet, wild-proso ¹	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Oat, wild ¹	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Red rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium perenne</i> spp. <i>multiflorum</i>
Ryegrass, rigid	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>
Sandbur, longspine ¹	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
Shattercane ¹	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> spp. <i>arundinaceum</i>

Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Urochloa platyphylla</i>
Sedge	
Nutsedge, yellow ¹	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Annual Broadleaf Weeds	
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
Amaranth, Powell	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>
Buckwheat, wild ¹	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, common ¹	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Fleabane, hairy ¹	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
Groundsel, common ¹	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Henbit ¹	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Horseweed (Marestail) ¹	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Jimsonweed ¹	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Kochia ¹	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters, common ¹	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Morningglory, entireleaf ¹	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
Morningglory, pitted ¹	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>
Nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Ragweed, common ¹	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Sheperd's-purse ¹	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sida, prickly (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Velvetleaf ¹	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Waterhemp	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>
¹ Partial control is achieved for these weeds. Additional, labelled herbicides should be applied with UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC or in sequence for adequate control.	

Table 2. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed with a Residual Application of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in Wheat

Common Name	Scientific Name	C = Control (only at the maximum application rate per soil texture) S = Suppression See Crop-specific Information section for specific rates.
Annual Grass Weeds		
Barley, hare	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> spp. <i>leporinum</i>	S
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	S
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>	C
Brome, downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	S
Brome, Japanese	<i>Bromus japonicus</i>	S
Canarygrass	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	C
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	S
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	S
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	S
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria pumila</i>	S
Oats, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>	S
Rattail fescue	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	C
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium perenne</i> spp. <i>multiflorum</i>	C
Ryegrass, rigid	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	S
Annual Broadleaf Weeds		
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	S
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	S
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	S
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	S
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	S
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	S
Horseweed (Marestail)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	S

Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	S
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	S
Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> L.	S
Pigweed spp.	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	S
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	S
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	S

Mode of Action

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC functions as a Group 15 herbicide by inhibiting very long-chain fatty acid synthesis. It acts as a root and shoot growth inhibitor, controlling susceptible germinating seedlings before or shortly after they emerge from the soil.

Herbicide Resistance Management

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC is a Group 15 herbicide. Weeds may develop resistance if such herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or over consecutive years, leading to reduced control by UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC and other Group 15 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider the following guidelines:

- Avoid the consecutive use of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC or other Group 15 herbicides with the same target site of action on the same weed species.
- Use tank mixes or premixes with herbicides from different target-site-of-action groups, provided that all involved products are registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Base herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that includes cultural and mechanical methods.
- Monitor treated weed populations for signs of reduced field efficacy, and control escapes with effective alternative herbicides or mechanical methods.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all weeds present.
- Scout fields prior to application identify the weed species present and their growth stage, ensuring the intended application will be effective.
- Scout fields after application to verify the treatment's effectiveness.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may exhibit the following indicators:
- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the applied dose, 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 resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different mode of action (MOA) and/or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes, where practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production. Report any incidences of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your local UPL representative at 1-800-438-6071. Additionally, contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management directions for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

Crop Response

When applied according to label directions and under normal environmental conditions, UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC is not expected to cause crop injury. However, applying this product to crops experiencing stress due to factors such as insufficient or excessive moisture, extreme temperatures, sodic or poorly drained soils, hail damage, flooding, pesticide or mechanical injury, or significant temperature fluctuations may lead to crop injury.

Application Instructions

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC application rates vary by soil texture. Refer to Table 3 for soil texture groups unless specified otherwise. Use lower rates for coarse, low-organic soils, and higher rates for fine, high-organic soils with heavy residue or weed pressure.

Table 3. Soil Texture Groups		
Coarse	Medium	Fine
Sand Loamy sand Sandy loam	Loam Silt loam Silt Sandy clay loam	Sandy clay Silty clay loam Silty clay Clay loam Clay

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC can be applied to peat soils, muck soils, and mineral soils containing 10% or more organic matter; however, weed control may vary and potentially be less effective. The maximum labeled use rate permitted for the specific crop should be applied to these soils.

Refer to Table 4 for the active ingredient (pyroxasulfone) amounts based on UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC usage rates.

Table 4. Use Rate Equivalency	
Amount of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (fl ozs/A)	Amount of Pyroxasulfone (lb ai/A)
1.0	0.033
1.25	0.041
1.63	0.053
1.75	0.057
2.0	0.065
2.5	0.081
3.0	0.098
3.25	0.106
3.5	0.114
4.0	0.130
4.5	0.147
5.0	0.163
5.75	0.187
6.53	0.213
8.19	0.266

Application Timing

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be applied in several ways: preplant surface, preplant incorporated, preemergence, early postemergence, postemergence-directed (layby), or in the fall. Please refer to the Crop-specific Information section for detailed application instructions, including timings, rates, restrictions, and precautions specific to each crop.

Preplant Surface Application. Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC either alone or in combination within 45 days of planting. If weeds are present at the time of application, it is recommended to incorporate additional weed control methods, such as a tank mix with an appropriate postemergence herbicide(s), to manage emerged weeds effectively.

Preplant Incorporated (PPI) Application: Incorporate UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC into the top 1 to 2 inches of soil within 14 days of planting. Deeper incorporation may harm crops and reduce weed control. Use equipment like a field cultivator, harrow, rolling cultivator, or finishing disc for uniform shallow incorporation.

Preemergence Surface Application. Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC uniformly to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence. Ensure the seedbed is uniform, firm, and free of clods, cracks, excess trash, and weeds. If weeds are present, mix with a postemergence herbicide.

Early Postemergence Application. Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC before weed seedlings emerge or with a tank mix that controls existing weeds. It does not control emerged weeds. Use cultivation or another postemergence herbicide to manage already emerged weeds.

Postemergence-directed (Layby) Application. Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC as a directed spray between crop rows before weed seedlings emerge. It does not control emerged weeds. Use cultivation or another postemergence herbicide to manage already emerged weeds.

Fall/Winter Application. To control weeds germinating in the fall or winter, apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC on the soil surface after harvest. **DO NOT** apply to frozen or snow-covered soil. You may till before or after application but keep it shallow (no more than 2 inches deep) to incorporate the herbicide evenly into the upper soil surface.

Application Methods and Equipment

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC can be applied by aerial or ground methods, or through chemigation using sprinkler or drip irrigation systems. Uniform spray coverage is necessary for effective weed control and can be enhanced by selecting appropriate nozzles and spray volumes. It is important to use and configure application equipment to accurate, uniform distribution of spray droplets over the treated area. Equipment should be adjusted to maintain continuous agitation during spraying, utilizing either mechanical or bypass agitation. Overlaps that may result in rates exceeding those specified on the label should be avoided.

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC can be applied using water or sprayable fluid nitrogen fertilizer solutions as the spray carrier. This product must not be applied without dilution in a spray carrier.

Aerial Spray Carrier Volume. Apply at least 3 gallons of water per acre. The minimum spray volume depends on the equipment used. Ensure enough spray volume for even distribution over the treated area.

Ground Spray Carrier Volume. Apply at least 5 gallons of water per treated acre or at least 15 gallons of sprayable fluid nitrogen fertilizer per treated acre for weed control purposes.

Mandatory Spray Drift Management Aerial Applications

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium to ultra coarse spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wing-span for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Applications

- Apply with the nozzle height advised by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium to ultra coarse spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Spray Drift Advisories

The applicator is responsible for avoiding off-site spray drift. Be aware of nearby non-target sites and environmental conditions.

Importance of Droplet Size

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom Volume

Volume. Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.

Pressure. Use the lowest spray pressure advised for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.

Spray Nozzle. Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft Adjust Nozzles

Follow nozzle manufacturer's directions for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Boom Height - Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Release Height - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

Shielded Sprayers

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversion

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

Wind

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.**

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Chemigation Application via Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Systems

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be applied as a chemigation treatment through sprinkler irrigation systems. Apply this product **ONLY** through a sprinkler irrigation system of the following type: center pivot, end tow, hand move, lateral move, side (wheel) roll, or solid set. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of sprinkler irrigation system.

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may also be applied as a chemigation treatment through drip irrigation systems. All chemigation precautions mentioned in this label for sprinkler irrigation systems also apply for drip irrigation systems.

Application may be made alone or in tank mixtures with other herbicides on this label registered for use in specified sprinkler or drip irrigation systems. Application must be made within specific crop stage timings and product use rates given in the container label Directions For Use.

Uniform distribution of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC-treated irrigation water is the sole responsibility of the applicator and is required to avoid crop injury, lack of herbicide effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residue in the crop. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

Proper calibration is the responsibility of the applicator. The system must be properly calibrated (with water only) to ensure the amount of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC applied corresponds to the specified rate. Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in volume minimums of 0.33 to 0.67 inch of water using the lower volume for coarse-texture soils and the higher volume for fine-texture soils. Application made in high volumes of water (more than 1 inch) may result in reduced weed control.

Meter herbicide dilution into irrigation water through the entire time of water application for center pivot and lateral move sprinkler systems. For solid-set and hand-move sprinkler irrigation systems and drip irrigation systems, apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC through the system at the beginning of the set; then follow with additional water to reach volume minimums as listed by soil type. To increase calibration accuracy of injection metering equipment, dilute UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in a minimum of 3 parts water to 1 part UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC. Maintain agitation in injection nurse tanks to keep a uniform herbicide suspension during application.

Special Restrictions for Chemigation:

1. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
2. **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
3. 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 if the need arises.
4. Tail water (runoff water) from chemigation that contains UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC needs be recirculated and/or contained in the field in a cistern or holding reservoir from the initial application and/or used only on adjacent, approved crops for which UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC is registered for this type of application.
5. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. It 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.
6. The sprinkler chemigation 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. In addition, systems must use a metering pump, including 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.
7. The sprinkler chemigation system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
8. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems:

1. 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 out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system needs be 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 the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

3. All chemigation systems connected to public water systems must also follow restrictions listed in the preceding section.

Ground Application (Dry Bulk Fertilizer)

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be impregnated or coated onto dry bulk granular fertilizer carriers for residual soil surface (fall, preplant surface, preplant incorporated) applications or for residual weed control from postemergence over-the-top of cotton applications. Impregnation or coating may be conducted by in-plant bulk or on-board systems. Perform the mixing operation in well-ventilated areas.

All individual state regulations relating to dry bulk granular fertilizer blending, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the herbicide/fertilizer mixture.

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be impregnated on many commonly used dry fertilizers. **DO NOT** impregnate on ammonium nitrate, fertilizers containing ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate, or powdered limestone.

Fertilizer application rates of at least 200 lbs to 700 lbs per acre of herbicide and fertilizer blend will provide adequate distribution or coverage of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC across the soil surface. Application of impregnated fertilizer must be made uniformly to the soil to prevent possible crop injury and offer satisfactory weed control. Impregnated fertilizer spread at half rate and overlapped to obtain a full rate offers a more uniform distribution. A shallow (less than 2 inches) incorporation is desirable for improved weed control. Deeper incorporation dilutes the herbicide layer near the soil surface and may result in unsatisfactory weed control.

To calculate the herbicide rate when using dry bulk fertilizer applications:

$$\frac{\text{fl ozs of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC}}{\text{per acre X 2000}} = \frac{\text{fl ozs of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC}}{\text{for 1 ton of fertilizer}}$$

pounds fertilizer per acre

To impregnate UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC on bulk fertilizer, use a closed rotary-drum mixer or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender equipped with suitable spray equipment. Mix UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC with sufficient water to form a sprayable slurry mixture. Spray nozzles must be directed to provide uniform fertilizer coverage while avoiding spray contact with mixing equipment. Nonuniform impregnation can cause crop injury or unsatisfactory performance. Spray herbicide mixture onto fertilizer after blending has started. Addition of a suitable drying agent may be necessary if the fertilizer and herbicide blend is too wet for uniform application due to high humidity, high urea concentration, or low fertilizer use rate. Slowly add the drying agent to the blend until a flowable mixture is obtained. Drying agents are not intended for use with on-board impregnation systems.

Under some conditions, fertilizer impregnated with UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may clog air tubes or deflector plates on pneumatic application systems. Mineral oil may be added to UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC before blending with fertilizer to reduce plugging. **DO NOT** use drying agents when mineral oil is used. To avoid separation of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC and mineral oil mixes in cold temperatures, keep mixture heated or agitated before blending with fertilizer. Mineral oil may be used with inplant blending stations or with on-board injection systems.

Uniformly apply the treated fertilizer with accurately calibrated and proper equipment immediately after impregnation to avoid lump formation and spreading difficulties.

Accurate calibration of fertilizer application equipment and uniform fertilizer distribution is essential for satisfactory weed control.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Thoroughly clean application equipment with a strong detergent or commercial cleaner as per manufacturer's directions. Triple rinse before and after using UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC.

Adjuvants

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC is designed for residual weed control. Some tank mixes with UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may need an adjuvant to enhance the control of emerged weeds. Refer to the adjuvant guidelines on the label of the tank mix partner.

Tank Mixing Information

It is the responsibility of the pesticide user to ensure that all products in mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users should read and follow the applicable restrictions, limitations, and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture must be followed.

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC can be tank mixed or applied sequentially with other herbicide products registered for use in any labeled crop found in this label for broader residual weed control and/or control of emerged weeds. Users should refer to the tank mix product labels to verify that the respective tank mix products are registered for use on the labeled crop. Adjuvant directions for the tank mix partner of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC should be followed. Tank mix product labels should be read and followed for application instructions, use restrictions, precautions, and rotational cropping guidance.

Mixing UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC with other pesticides, additives, or fertilizers may result in physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Products

Prior to mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

1. For a spray volume of 20 gallons per acre, use 3.3 cups (800 mL) of water. Adjust rates accordingly for other spray volumes. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2. Add components in the sequence indicated in the mixing order, using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label rate per acre.
3. Ensure the jar is capped and invert it 10 times between additions of each component.
4. After all components have been added, allow the solution to stand for 15 minutes.
5. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. Examine the mixture for oil/water separation, agglomerates at top or bottom of jar, or visible layers of fluids and/or solids. A compatibility agent may be needed, and it should be used according to the product's directions. If the solution remains incompatible, **DO NOT** mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

Shake the UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC® herbicide container well before use. Maintain agitation throughout mixing and application until spraying is completed.

- Water: Fill the tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water and start agitation.
- Inductor: If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
- Products in PVA bags: Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank and wait until all bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed.
- Water-soluble additives: Add dry and liquid fertilizers, including ammonium sulfate or urea ammonium nitrate.
- Water-dispersible products: Add UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC along with other water-dispersible products such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspensions.
- Water-soluble products: Add these next in the sequence.
- Emulsifiable concentrates: Include emulsifiable concentrates like methylated seed oil adjuvants.
- Remaining quantity of water: Finally, add the remaining quantity of water to complete the mixture.

If the spray mixture settles, thoroughly agitate it before resuming spraying. Keep agitating while spraying.

Use Restrictions

- Refer to the Crop-specific Information section for maximum application rates of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC per crop and use pattern.
- Check Crop-specific Information for additional crop use restrictions.
- **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation ditches or water for domestic use.
- **DO NOT** use flood irrigation to apply, activate, or incorporate UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC.
- UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties, NY.

- If a labeled crop treated with UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC fails due to environmental factors, replant immediately without repeating the application. Sequential applications are allowed as long as the annual maximum cumulative rate is not exceeded.
- **DO NOT** repeat application of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC after crop failure.

Use Precautions

Refer to Table 5 to establish the appropriate interval between the application of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC and the planting of rotational crops. When determining the crop rotation interval for tank mix products, adhere to the most restrictive interval of all products used.

Table 5. Rotational Crop Planting Intervals by UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC Application Rate				
Crop	UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC Use Rate (fl ozs/A)			
	1.75	3.25	5.0	6.50
	Rotational Crop Interval (months after application)			
Alfalfa	10	10	10	10
Beans, edible dry	11	11	11	11
Beans, edible-podded and succulent shelled	11	11	11	11
Bulb onion	2	4	4	4
Canola (Rapeseed)	12	12	15	18
Chickpea	1	1	1	2
Corn	0	0	0	0
Cotton	1	2	4	4
Flax	2	4	6	8
Garlic	0	0	4	4
Grain sorghum	6	6	10	12
Cool-season Grasses grown for seed*	11**	11**	18	18
Warm-season Grasses grown for seed	18	18	18	18

Green onion	4	6	8	12
Lentil	1	1	2	4
Peanut	1	2	4	4
Peas, edible-podded and succulent shelled	9	9	11	11
Peas, field (dry)	1	1	1	2
Potato	1	2	3	3
Rice	10	12	18	24
Safflower	1	2	3	3
Small grains (other than wheat)	11	11	11	18
Soybean	0	0	0	4
Sugar beet	12	12	15	15
Sugarcane	4	4	4	4
Sunflower	1	2	3	3
Sweet potato	4	4	4	9
Tobacco (grown in states of FL, GA, KY, NC, SC, TN, and VA)	9	9	12	12
Tobacco (grown in all other states)	18	18	18	18
Wheat	1	1	4	6

Other Crops	18	18	18	18
<p>* Only when grown in states of Idaho, Oregon and Washington, for all other states see rotational crop intervals for "Other Crops".</p> <p>** An 11-month rotational crop interval only when greater than 15 inches of precipitation (rainfall/irrigation) has occurred from time of application to planting of grass grown for seed. If less than 15 inches of precipitation has occurred, the rotational crop interval is 18 months.</p>				

Crop Use Directions

Broad Bean

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC can be applied preemergence to broad beans (dry, faba bean, fava bean) for residual control. It is recommended to use UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC as part of a comprehensive weed management program in broad beans, either in combination with or sequentially following other herbicides, to achieve a broader spectrum of weed control and/or the control of emerged weeds.

Prior to application on broad beans, it is advisable to consult with your local seed supplier to confirm the selectivity of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC on your specific variety to prevent potential crop injury.

Application Rate

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC should be applied to broad beans at the residual rates listed in Table 6.

Table 6. Use rates of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in Broad Bean by soil texture. See Table 3 for information on soil texture.			
Application timing	Use rates (fluid ounces per acre) by soil texture		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preemergence	DO NOT USE	3.25	3.25

Preemergence Surface Application

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at use rates specified in Table 6 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence.

- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a pre-emergence application of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC and the harvest of broad bean.
- Legume vegetable forage and hay may be fed to or grazed by livestock.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.25 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.106 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application per acre.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.25 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.106 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in combination with other pyroxasulfone-containing products in broad bean.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC to emerging or emerged broad bean as severe crop injury will occur.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC to broad bean grown on coarse soils.

Crop-specific Precautions

The use of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may result in temporary growth suppression in broad bean under stressful conditions, including inadequate or excessive moisture or rainfall, cool and hot temperatures, compacted or crusted soils, improper planting depth, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.

Celery

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC can be applied as an early post-transplant application to transplanted celery for residual control of weeds listed in Table 1. It is recommended to use UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC as part of a comprehensive weed management program in transplanted celery, either in combination with or sequentially following other herbicides, to achieve a broader spectrum of weed control and/or the control of emerged weeds.

Prior to application on transplanted celery, it is advisable to consult with your local seed supplier to confirm the selectivity of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC on your specific variety to prevent potential crop injury.

Application Rate

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in transplanted celery at the residual rates provided in Table 7.

Table 7. Use rates of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in transplanted celery.	
Application timing	Use rate (fluid ounces per acre)
	Muck or peaty muck soils (>20% organic matter)
Early post-transplant	3.25

Early Post-transplant Application (1 to 6 days after transplanting)

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at the use rates specified in Table 7 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface 1 to 6 days after transplanting. Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC only to a uniform transplant bed which is firm and free of clods and cracks. The transplant bed must be prepared to ensure good transplant row closure.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.25 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.106 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application per acre.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.25 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.106 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) per acre per year.
- There is no required preharvest interval for UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC when applied after transplanting.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC seven or more days after transplanting.
- Only apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC to transplanted celery.
- Only apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC to celery grown on muck or peaty muck soils with greater than 20% organic matter.

Crop-specific Precautions

The use of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may result in temporary growth suppression, leaf burn, and/or other injury or stand reduction in transplanted celery under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive moisture, extended periods of water-saturated soil occur during early transplant growth and development, cool and hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.

Chickpea

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC can be applied preplant surface or preemergence to chickpea (garbanzo bean) for residual control of weeds listed in Table 1. It is recommended to use UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC as part of a comprehensive weed management program in chickpea, either in combination with or sequentially following other herbicides, to achieve a broader spectrum of weed control and/or the control of emerged weeds.

Prior to application on chickpea, it is advisable to consult with your local seed supplier to confirm the selectivity of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC on your specific variety to prevent potential crop injury.

Application Rate

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in chickpea at the residual rates provided in Table 8.

Table 8. Use rates of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in chickpea by application timing and soil texture. See Table 3 for information on soil texture.			
Application timing	Use rates (fluid ounces per acre) by soil texture		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preplant surface	DO NOT USE	2.5	2.5 - 3.25
Preemergence	DO NOT USE	2.5	2.5 - 3.25

Preplant Surface Application

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at the use rates specified in Table 8 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface within 30 days of planting.

Preemergence Surface Application

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at use rates specified in Table 8 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence.

- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a pre-plant or preemergence application of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC and the harvest of chickpea.
- Legume vegetable forage and hay may be fed to or grazed by livestock.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- On medium soils: **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.08 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application per acre.
- On fine soils: **DO NOT** apply more than 3.25 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.106 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application per acre.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.08 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) on medium soils and more than 3.25 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.106 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) on fine soils per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in combination with other pyroxasulfone- containing products in chickpea.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC to emerging or emerged chickpea as severe crop injury will occur.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC to chickpea grown on coarse soils.

Corn

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, preemergence, or early postemergence to corn for residual control of weeds listed in Table 1. Utilize UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC as part of a comprehensive weed management program in corn, either in combination with or sequentially with other herbicides, to achieve a broader spectrum of weed control and/or manage emerged weeds. The term "corn" in this label encompasses field corn (cultivated for grain, seed, or silage), popcorn, and sweet corn (cultivated for fresh consumption, processing, or seed production).

Prior to application on seed corn, sweet corn, or popcorn, it is essential to verify with your local seed supplier the selectivity of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC on your specific inbred line or hybrid to avoid potential crop injury.

Application Rate

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in corn at the residual rates provided in Table 9.

Table 9. Use rates of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in corn by application timing and soil texture. See Table 3 for information on soil texture.			
Application timing	Use rates (fluid ounces per acre) by soil texture		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preplant surface	2.5 - 4.5	3.25 - 5.0	4.0 - 6.53
Preplant incorporated	2.5 - 4.5	3.25 - 5.0	4.0 - 6.53
Preemergence	2.5 - 4.5	3.25 - 5.0	4.0 - 6.53
Early post emergence	1.63 - 4.5	2.5 - 5.0	3.25 - 6.53

Application Timing

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Fall/Winter Application for controlling weeds germinating in the fall, or winter annual weeds

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be broadcast surface applied in the fall or winter to control winter annual weeds and other weeds germinating in the fall. Use on coarse, medium, or fine soils at rates listed for preplant surface timing. A sequential preemergence or postemergence application can be made, but **DO NOT** exceed the maximum cumulative rate allowed by soil type per year. See the main Application Timing section of this label for further application instructions.

Early Preplant Surface Application (within 15 to 45 days of planting)

Use application rates in Table 9 when making preplant surface applications, using the highest application rate for a given soil texture. Preplant surface applications are not advised on coarse soils, in areas where average annual rainfall (or rainfall plus irrigation) typically exceeds 40 inches, or for popcorn or sweet corn.

Preplant Surface or Preplant Incorporated Application (within 14 days of planting)

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at the use rates specified in Table 9 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface or incorporated before planting on all soil types.

Preemergence Surface Application

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at use rates specified in Table 9 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence.

Early Postemergence Application

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at use rates specified in Table 9 as a broadcast spray to corn at spiking up to the V8 stage (visible eighth leaf collar).

Sequential Application

If a sequential application program of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC is used (e.g. fall application followed by spring application, or sequential applications in the spring), the maximum combined rate of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC that may be applied in corn per year is 4.5 fl ozs/A (0.146 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) on coarse soils or 8.19 fl ozs/A (0.266 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) on all medium-to-fine soils.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- On coarse soil: **DO NOT** apply more than 4.5 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.146 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application or as a maximum cumulative amount from sequential applications in corn per year.
- On medium soil: **DO NOT** apply more than 5.0 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.163 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application.
- On a medium soil: **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 8.19 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.266 lb ai/A pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications in corn per year.
- On fine soil: **DO NOT** apply more than 6.53 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.213 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application.
- On a fine soil: **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 8.19 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.266 lb ai/A pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications in corn per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 2 (when applying rates less than single application maximum rate)
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.
- **DO NOT** harvest sweet corn ears for human consumption less than 37 days after application of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC.

Crop-specific Precautions

- Corn seed must be planted a minimum of 1-inch deep.

Cotton

[In Cotton use section, Optional text in brackets]

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC can be applied postemergence-directed (layby) or postemergence by chemigation for residual control of weeds listed in Table 1. Utilize UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC as part of a comprehensive weed management program in cotton, either in combination with or sequentially with other herbicides, to achieve a broader spectrum of weed control and/or manage emerged weeds.

No crop injury is anticipated when UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC is applied postemergence-directed (layby). However, some visual cotton response may occur when UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC is applied under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive moisture, extreme temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.

Application Rate

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in cotton at the rates in Table 10.

Table 10 Use rates of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in cotton by application timing and soil texture. See Table 3 for information on soil texture.			
Application timing	Use rates (fluid ounces per acre) by soil texture		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Postemergence-directed (layby)	2.5 - 3.5 [1.25 to 2.5]	2.5 - 3.5 [1.25 to 2.5]	2.5 - 3.5

Postemergence (chemigation)	2.5 - 3.5 [1.25 to 2.5]	2.5 - 3.5 [1.25 to 2.5]	2.5 - 3.5
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Application Timing

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may only be applied in a single application.

Postemergence-directed (Layby) Application

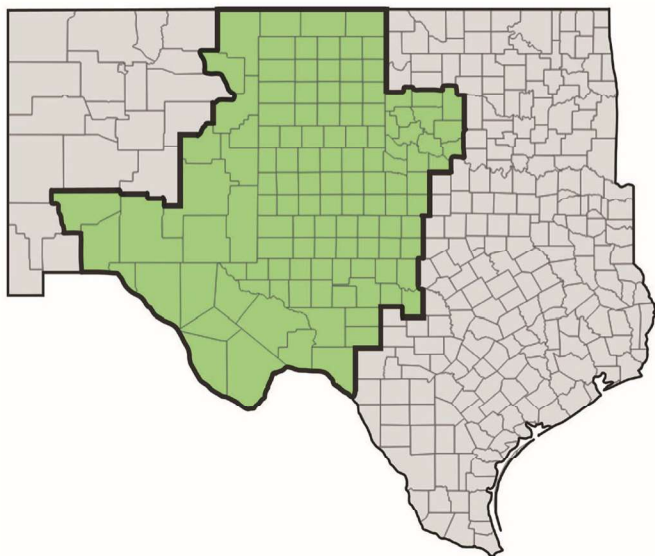
Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at use rates specified in Table 10 as a broadcast-directed spray between cotton rows from 5-leaf stage [*2-leaf stage*] to beginning bloom stage. The use of hooded or shielded sprayers is advised when applying UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC as postemergence-directed (layby) spray. Avoid contacting cotton leaves with UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC spray solution or injury may occur.

Early Postemergence Application - Chemigation

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at use rates specified in Table 10 by chemigation to cotton from 5-leaf stage [*2-leaf stage*] to beginning bloom stage. UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC application to emerged cotton may result in temporary leaf burn and stunting, but a reduction in cotton yield is not expected.

See the Chemigation Application via Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Systems section on this label for further information about this application and follow the application instructions for chemigation through sprinkler irrigation systems. Drip irrigation systems are not applicable for this use in cotton.

[Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC to cotton by chemigation only in the green shaded areas/counties of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas as indicated on the map below.



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Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC as a preplant or preemergence treatment, or as a postemergence over-the-top spray treatment in cotton.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC to cotton from emergence (at-cracking) through cotyledon stage or injury will occur.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.5 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.114 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application per acre.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.5 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.114 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) per acre per year.

- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC impregnated onto ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate or powdered limestone dry bulk fertilizers.
- **DO NOT** apply the following with UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC when making early postemergence application by chemigation: adjuvants, liquid fertilizers, water quality and pH buffering agents, and other herbicides, insecticides, or fungicides.
- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a postemergence application of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC and the harvest of cotton.
- Cotton gin byproducts may be fed to livestock.

Crop-specific Precautions

- The use of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may result in temporary growth suppression in cotton if extreme conditions of high rainfall and extended periods of water-saturated soil occur during cotton germination or early seedling development.
- UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC applied early postemergence can cause cotton injury. Under stressful conditions (including inadequate or excessive moisture, cool or hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress), UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC injury will be intensified.

Fallow

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC can be applied as a residual treatment to manage weeds listed in Table 1 at any time during the fallow period after crop harvest and before planting the next crop so long as rotational crop intervals are followed.

Application Rate and Timing

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC as a broadcast spray at 1.75 to 6.53 fl ozs/A. Sequential applications may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications. Best product performance is obtained when weeds are not emerged before application.

Specific rotational crop planting intervals must be observed between an application of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC and planting of the subsequent crop. See Table 5 for rotation crop intervals.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.53 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.213 lb ai/A pyroxasulfone) in a single application per acre.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 8.19 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.266 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications per acre per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 3 (when applying rates less than single application maximum rate)
- Separate sequential applications by at least 30 days.

Leek

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC can be applied postemergence to transplanted leek for residual control of weeds listed in Table 1. It is recommended to use UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC as part of a comprehensive weed management program in leek, either in combination with or sequentially following other herbicides, to achieve a broader spectrum of weed control and/or the control of emerged weeds.

Application Rate

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in leek at the residual rates provided in Table 11.

Table 11. Use rates of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in transplanted leek by soil texture. See Table 3 for information on soil texture.			
Application timing	Use rates (fluid ounces per acre) by soil texture		
	Coarse	Medium	Muck (>20% organic matter)
Postemergence	DO NOT USE	2.0 - 2.75	2.75

Application Method and Timing

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may only be applied in a single application.

Postemergence Application

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at the use rates specified in Table 11 as a broadcast spray to leek that have 2 to 6 true leaves.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.75 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.09 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application per acre.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.75 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.09 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC within 60 days of harvest of leek.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC to directed-seeded leek.

Crop-specific Precautions

Crop response - The use of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may result in temporary growth suppression, leaf burn, and/or other injury or stand reduction to leek under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive moisture, extended periods of water-saturated soil occur during early transplant growth and development, cool and hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.

Mint* (Peppermint and Spearmint)

* Mint (peppermint and spearmint tops) includes peppermint and spearmint harvested for fresh mint leaves or for stems and leaves processed into mint oil. Peppermint and spearmint tops hereafter referred to as mint.

For use only in Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC can be applied to dormant, established mint for residual control of weeds listed in Table 1. It is recommended to use UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC as part of a comprehensive weed management program in mint, either in combination with or sequentially following other herbicides, to achieve a broader spectrum of weed control and/or the control of emerged weeds.

Application Rate and Timing

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may only be applied in a single application.

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at 3.0 fl ozs/A (on medium and fine texture soils only) as a broadcast spray to dormant established mint before target-weed germination.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.0 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.098 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application per acre.

- Maximum number of applications per year: 1
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.0 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.098 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC to mint in the first year of growth and establishment.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC to mint that has broken dormancy. Application to mint that is near dormancy break can result in crop injury. Risk of crop injury increases the closer application is to mint dormancy break.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC to mint stands that have been weakened by age, disease, cold weather, excessive moisture, or other factors that reduce crop vigor. Mint growing under stress is more susceptible to herbicide damage.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC to mint grown on soils with less than 1% organic matter.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC to mint grown on coarse soils.
- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a dormant application of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC and the harvest of mint.
- **DO NOT** use roots from UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC-treated mint for human consumption. Roots treated with UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC can be used for root propagation.

Crop-specific Precautions

- After UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC application, temporary crop injury may be observed in the growing season as mint breaks dormancy and begins to grow.
- The use of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may result in growth suppression of mint if extreme conditions of high rainfall, high winds, and/or extended periods of water-saturated soil occur right before or soon after mint breaks dormancy.

Onions, Dry Bulb

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC can be applied to dry bulb onions (direct seeded and transplanted) as a postemergence application for residual control of weeds listed in Table 1. It is recommended to use UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC as part of a comprehensive weed management program in mint, either in combination with or sequentially following other herbicides, to achieve a broader spectrum of weed control and/or the control of emerged weeds.

Application Rate

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in dry bulb onions at the residual rates provided in Table 12.

Table 12. Use rates of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in dry bulb onions by soil texture. See Table 3 for information on soil texture.			
Application timing	Use rates (fluid ounces per acre) by soil texture		
	Coarse	Medium	Muck (>20% organic matter)
Postemergence	DO NOT USE	2.0 - 2.75	2.75

Application Method and Timing

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may only be applied in a single application.

Postemergence Application

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at the use rates specified in Table 12 as a broadcast spray to dry bulb onions that have 2 to 6 true leaves.

State-specific Use Instructions for use only in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC postemergence in dry bulb onion for residual weed control. Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at 2.0 to 2.75 fluid ounces per acre on coarse soils. Avoid application to soils with less than 0.5% organic matter and/or pH greater than 7.5 because unacceptable crop injury may occur.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.75 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.09 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.75 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.09 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC within 60 days of harvest of dry bulb onions.

Crop-specific Precautions

The use of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may result in temporary growth suppression, leaf burn, and/or other injury or stand reduction to dry bulb onions under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive moisture, extended periods of water-saturated soil during early transplant growth and development, cool and hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.

Peanut

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be applied early postemergence to peanut for residual control of weeds listed in Table 1. It is recommended to use UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC as part of a comprehensive weed management program in peanut, either in combination with or sequentially following other herbicides, to achieve a broader spectrum of weed control and/or the control of emerged weeds.

Before applying to peanut, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC on your variety to avoid potential injury.

Application Rate

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in peanut at the residual rates provided in Table 13.

Table 13. Use rates of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in peanut by soil texture. See Table 3 for information on soil texture.			
Application timing	Use rates (fluid ounces per acre) by soil texture		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Early postemergence	2.5 - 3.5	2.5 - 3.5	2.5 - 3.5

Application Timing

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Early Postemergence Application

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at use rates specified in Table 13 as a broadcast spray to peanut from “at-cracking” stage to first true leaf stage through beginning of pod development stage. UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC applications to emerged peanut may result in temporary leaf burn and stunting, but a reduction in peanut yield is unexpected. Tank mixes of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC with other crop protection products or adjuvants may significantly enhance this effect. Depending upon growing conditions, recovery from this injury begins immediately but may take several weeks for the injury to dissipate entirely.

Adjuvants may be applied with UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC when making early postemergence applications.

Sequential Applications

If a sequential application program of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC is used (e.g. consecutive postemergence applications), the maximum combined rate of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC that may be applied per year is 8.19 fl ozs/A (0.266 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) on all soils.

State-specific use in Texas in areas west of Interstate 35.

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC early postemergence at 2.5 fl ozs/A. Use of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may result in growth suppression if heavy rainfall or irrigation (> 2 inches) occur after application. If a sequential application program of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC is used (e.g. consecutive postemergence applications), the maximum combined rate of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC that may be applied in peanut per year is 5.0 fl ozs/A on all soils. Separate sequential applications by at least 21 days.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.5 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.114 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 8.19 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.266 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications in peanut per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 3 (when applying rates less than single application maximum rate)
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.
- There is no required (preharvest) interval between an early postemergence application of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC and the harvest of peanut.

Crop-specific Precautions

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC applied early postemergence (at-cracking through first leaf stage) may result in temporary growth suppression in peanut if extreme conditions of high rainfall and extended periods of water-saturated soil occur during peanut germination or early seedling development.

Perennial Cool-season Grasses Grown for Seed Production

For use in Oregon and Washington, but only in areas west of the Cascade Mountains in both states.

[*Alternate text:* For use only in Oregon and Washington.]

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be applied to established (defined as planted in fall or spring which has gone through a first grass seed harvest or spring-planted grass that have developed at least 8-tillers) stands of perennial cool-season grasses (including fine fescue, orchardgrass, perennial ryegrass, and tall fescue) grown for seed production for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (Table 1). It is recommended to use UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC as part of a comprehensive weed management program in perennial cool-season grasses grown for seed production, either in combination with or sequentially following other herbicides, to achieve a broader spectrum of weed control and/or the control of emerged weeds.

Before applying to perennial cool-season grass grown for seed production, verify with your local seed company (supplier) or university extension specialist (e.g., weed scientist, county agent, etc.), the selectivity of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC on your variety to avoid potential injury.

Application Rate

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in perennial cool-season grasses grown for seed production at the residual rates provided in Table 14.

Table 14. Use rates of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in perennial cool-season grasses grown for seed production by soil texture. See Table 3 for information on soil texture.			
Application timing	Use rates (fluid ounces per acre) by soil texture		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Established stands	3.0	3.0	3.0

Application Timing

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may only be applied in a single application.

Fall Application in Carbon-Planting of Grass Seed

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at 1.5 to 3.0 fl ozs/A as a broadcast spray to soil surface immediately after grass seed has been planted using standard carbon-planting practices (i.e., activated carbon applied at minimum 300 lbs/acre in minimum one inch band over grass seed row). Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC before target weed germination.

Application to Established Stands

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at the use rate specified in Table 14 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface in postharvest grass during regrowth at the beginning of significant fall rains or in winter by January 31, or as a fall application to spring-planted grass crops that have developed at least 8-tillers. Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC prior to weed germination.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.0 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.098 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application per acre.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.0 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.098 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in combination with other pyroxasulfone-containing products in perennial cool-season grasses grown for seed production.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI) for seed of perennial grasses is 60 days
- Pre-grazing Interval (PGI) to livestock for UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC-treated grass forage and hay is 60 days

Crop-specific Precautions

Application made in periods of cold temperatures that temporarily limit normal crop growth or in extended cold temperature periods that initiate winter dormancy in grass crops may result in injury.

Potato

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be applied preemergence to potato for residual control of weeds listed in Table 1. It is recommended to use UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC as part of a comprehensive weed management program in potato, either in combination with or sequentially following other herbicides, to achieve a broader spectrum of weed control and/or the control of emerged weeds.

Before applying to potato, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC on your variety to avoid potential injury.

Application Rate

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in potato at the residual rates provided in Table 15.

Table 15. Use rates of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in potato by soil texture. See Table 3 for information on soil texture.			
Application timing	Use rates (fluid ounces per acre) by soil texture		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preemergence	2.5	2.5 - 3.25	2.5 - 3.25

Application Timing

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may only be applied in a single application.

Preemergence Surface Application

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at use rates specified in Table 15 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting or drag off, but before crop emergence. Where “drag off” is practiced, **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC until the “drag off” process is complete and there is a minimum of 2 inches of soil covering the vegetative portion of the potato plants, or UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be applied after hilling but prior to potato or weed emergence, or UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be applied where potato hills are harrowed and re-hilled and sprayed, but application must be prior to potato and weed emergence. There must be 2 inches of soil covering the seed piece and/or sprout/vegetation. Care must be exercised so that “drag off” implements do not injure the plants. Efficacy will be reduced if later cultural practices expose untreated soil. Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC only to a uniform seedbed which is firm and free of clods and cracks. The seedbed must be prepared to ensure good seed piece row closure and soil coverage of the seed pieces.

State-specific Use Instructions for Preemergence Surface Application in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC preemergence at 2.5 to 3.25 fl ozs/A on coarse soils [*Alternate text: 2.5 to 4.0 fl ozs/A on coarse soils*], and at 3.25 to 4.0 fl ozs/A on medium soils and fine soils. Avoid application to soils with less than 0.5% organic matter and/or pH greater than 7.5 because unacceptable crop injury may occur. Follow all other application instructions and restrictions for preemergence surface applications of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in potato.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- On coarse soils: **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.08 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application. This restriction excludes Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.
- On coarse soils in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington: **DO NOT** apply more than 3.25 [4.0] fl ozs/A (0.106 [0.130] lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application.
- On all soils other than coarse: **DO NOT** apply more than 3.25 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.106 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application. This restriction excludes Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.
- On all soils other than coarse in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington: **DO NOT** apply more than 4.0 fl ozs/A (0.130 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.0 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.130 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC prior to planting potato seed pieces.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC to emerging or emerged potato as severe crop injury will occur.
- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a pre-emergence application of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC and the harvest of potato.

Crop-specific Precautions

The use of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may result in temporary growth suppression in potato under stressful conditions, including inadequate or excessive moisture or rainfall, cool and hot temperatures, compacted or crusted soils, improper planting depth, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.

Safflower

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be applied preemergence to safflower for residual control of weeds listed in Table 1. It is recommended to use UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC as part of a comprehensive weed management program in safflower, either in combination with or sequentially following other herbicides, to achieve a broader spectrum of weed control and/or the control of emerged weeds.

Before applying to safflower, verify with your local seed company (supplier) or university extension specialist (e.g., weed scientist, county agent, etc.) the selectivity of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC on your hybrid/variety to avoid potential injury.

Application Rate

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in safflower at the residual rates provided in Table 16.

Table 16. Use rates of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in safflower by soil texture. See Table 3 for information on soil texture.			
Application timing	Use rates (fluid ounces per acre) by soil texture		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preemergence	DO NOT USE	1.63 - 2.5	1.63 - 2.5

Application Timing

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may only be applied in a single application.

Preemergence Surface Application

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at use rates specified in Table 16 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.08 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application per acre.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.08 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC preplant or preplant incorporated to safflower.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC to safflower at cracking or cotyledon stage.
- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a pre-emergence application of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC and safflower harvest.

Crop-specific Precautions

- Safflower seed quality: Plant high quality seed.
- Seedbed preparation: The seedbed **MUST** be prepared to ensure good seed row closure and soil coverage of the seed.
- The use of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may result in temporary growth suppression or leaf burn in safflower under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive soil moisture or rainfall, cool and hot temperatures, compacted or crusted soils, improper planting depth, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.
- If UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC is tank mixed with another herbicide other than glyphosate or a graminicide, use a lower rate within the UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC rate range for the application timing and soil texture (as specified in Table 16).

Soybean

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, preemergence, early postemergence, or in the fall to soybean for residual control of weeds listed in Table 1. It is recommended to use UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC as part of a comprehensive weed management program in soybean, either in combination with or sequentially following other herbicides, to achieve a broader spectrum of weed control and/or the control of emerged weeds.

Before applying to soybean, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC on your soybean cultivar to avoid potential injury.

Application Rate

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in soybean at the residual rates in Table 17.

Table 17. Use rates of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in soybean by application timing and soil texture. See Table 3 for information on soil texture.			
Application timing	Use rates (fluid ounces per acre) by soil texture		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preplant surface	2.5 - 3.5	3.25 - 5.0	4.0 - 5.75
Preplant incorporated	2.5 - 3.5	3.25 - 5.0	4.0 - 5.75
Preemergence	2.5 - 3.5	3.25 - 5.0	4.0 - 5.75
Early postemergence	1.63 - 3.5	2.5 - 5.0	3.25 - 5.75

There is no required (preharvest) interval between a preplant, preemergence, or early postemergence application of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC and the harvest of soybean grain

Application Timing

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Fall/Winter Application for controlling weeds germinating in the fall, or winter annual weeds

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be broadcast surface applied in the fall or winter to control winter annual weeds and other weeds germinating in the fall. Use on coarse, medium, or fine soils at rates listed for the preplant surface timing. Sequential preemergence and/or postemergence applications can be made, but **DO NOT** exceed the maximum cumulative rate allowed by soil type per year. See the main Application Timings section of this label for further application instructions.

Early Preplant Surface Application (within 15 to 45 days of planting)

Use application rates in Table 17 when making preplant surface applications, using the highest application rate for a given soil texture. Preplant surface applications are not advised on coarse soils or in areas where average annual rainfall (or rainfall plus irrigation) typically exceeds 40 inches.

Preplant Surface or Preplant Incorporated Application (within 14 days of planting)

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at the use rates specified in Table 17 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface or incorporated before planting on all soil types.

Preemergence Surface Application

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at use rates specified in Table 17 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence.

Early Postemergence Application

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at use rates specified in Table 17 as a postemergence broadcast spray to soybean from emergence (cracking stage) to sixth-trifoliolate leaf stage. UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC applications to emerged soybeans may result in temporary leaf burn and stunting, but a reduction in soybean yield is unexpected. Tank mixes of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC with other crop protection products or adjuvants may significantly enhance this effect. Depending upon growing conditions, recovery from this injury begins immediately but may take several weeks for the injury to dissipate entirely.

Sequential Application

If a sequential application program of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC is used (e.g. fall application followed by spring application, or sequential applications in the spring), the maximum combined rate of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC that

may be applied per year is 3.5 fl ozs/A (0.112 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) on coarse soils or 5.75 fl ozs/A (0.187 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) on medium-to-fine soils.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- On a coarse soil: **DO NOT** apply more than 3.5 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.114 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application or as a maximum cumulative amount from sequential applications in soybean per year.
- On a medium soil: **DO NOT** apply more than 5.0 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.163 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application.
- On a medium soil: **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 5.75 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.187 lb ai/A pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications in soybean per year.
- On a fine soil: **DO NOT** apply more than 5.75 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.187 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application or as a maximum cumulative amount from sequential applications in soybean per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 2 (when applying rates less than single application maximum rate)
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

Crop-specific Precautions

- Soybean seed must be planted a minimum 1-inch deep.
- The use of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may result in temporary growth suppression in soybean if extreme conditions of high rainfall and extended periods of water-saturated soil occur during soybean germination or early seedling development.

Sunflower

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be applied preplant surface, preemergence, or early postemergence to sunflower for residual control of weeds listed in Table 1. It is recommended to use UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC as part of a comprehensive weed management program in sunflower, either in combination with or sequentially following other herbicides, to achieve a broader spectrum of weed control and/or the control of emerged weeds.

Before applying to sunflower, verify with your local seed company (supplier) or university extension specialist (e.g. weed scientist, county agent, etc.) the selectivity of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC on your hybrid/ variety to avoid potential injury.

Application Rate

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in sunflower at the residual rates provided in Table 18.

Table 18. Use rates of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in sunflower by application timing and soil texture. See Table 3 for information on soil texture.			
Application timing	Use rates (fluid ounces per acre) by soil texture		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preplant surface	1.63 - 2.5	2.5 - 5.0	5.0 - 6.53
Preemergence	1.63 - 2.5	2.5 - 5.0	5.0 - 6.53
Early postemergence	1.63 - 2.5	1.63 - 3.25	1.63 - 3.25

Application Timing

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Fall/Winter Application for controlling weeds germinating in the fall, or winter annual weeds.

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be broadcast surface applied in the fall or winter to control winter annual weeds and other weeds germinating in the fall. Use on coarse, medium, or fine soils at rates listed for the preplant surface timing.

Sequential preemergence and/or postemergence applications can be made, but **DO NOT** exceed the maximum cumulative rate allowed by soil type per year. See the main Application Timings section of this label for further application instructions.

Early Preplant Surface Application (within 15 to 45 days of planting)

Use application rates in Table 18 when making preplant surface applications, using the highest application rate within the rate range for a given soil texture. Preplant surface applications are not advised on coarse soils or in areas where average annual rainfall (or rainfall plus irrigation) typically exceeds 40 inches.

Preplant Surface Application (within 14 days of planting)

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at the use rates specified in Table 18 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface before planting on all soil types.

Preemergence Surface Application

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at use rates specified in Table 18 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence.

Early Postemergence Application

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at use rates specified in Table 18 as a broadcast spray to sunflower from first true leaf (leaf at least 1.5 inches long, V1 stage) through eight leaf stage (V8). UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC applications to emerged sunflower may result in temporary leaf burn and stunting, but a reduction in sunflower yield is unexpected.

Adjuvants may be applied with UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC when making early postemergence applications.

Sequential Applications

If a sequential application program of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC is used (e.g. fall application followed by spring application, or sequential spring applications including preplant surface or preemergence application followed by postemergence application or consecutive postemergence applications), the maximum combined rate of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC that may be applied per year is 2.5 fl ozs/A (0.08 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) on coarse soils and 819 fl ozs/A (0.266 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) on medium-to-fine soils.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- On a coarse soil: **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.08 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application or as a maximum cumulative amount from sequential applications in sunflower per acre per year.
- On all soils other than coarse: **DO NOT** apply more than 6.53 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.213 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application per acre.
- On all soils other than coarse: **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 8.19 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.266 lb ai/A pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications in sunflower per acre per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 3 (when applying rates less than single application maximum rate)
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC preplant incorporated to sunflower.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC to sunflower at cracking or cotyledon stage.
- **DO NOT** apply a tank mix of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC and Beyond® herbicide (EPA Reg No. 241-441, Imazamox) on Clearfield® sunflower hybrids/varieties.
- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a pre-plant and preemergence application of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC and sunflower harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC postemergence less than 60 days before harvest of sunflower seed.

Crop-specific Precautions

- Plant high quality seed.
- The seedbed **MUST** be prepared to ensure good seed row closure and soil coverage of the seed.
- The use of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may result in temporary growth suppression or leaf burn in sunflower under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive soil moisture or rainfall, cool and hot temperatures, compacted or crusted soils, improper planting depth, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.
- If UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC is tank mixed with another herbicide other than glyphosate or a graminicide, use a lower rate within the UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC rate range for the application timing and soil texture (as specified in Table 18).

Wheat

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be applied preplant surface, preemergence, delayed preemergence, or early postemergence in fall-seeded or spring-seeded wheat for residual control of weeds listed in Table 2 and suppression of other weeds listed in Table 1. It is recommended to use UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC as part of a comprehensive weed management program in wheat, either in combination with or sequentially following other herbicides, to achieve a broader spectrum of weed control and/or the control of emerged weeds.

Crop Response

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC applied preplant surface or preemergence can cause wheat injury. Under stressful conditions (including inadequate or excessive moisture, cool or hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, low soil pH induced aluminum toxicity, or other conditions known to cause plant stress), UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC injury will be intensified.

No crop injury is expected when UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC is applied delayed preemergence or early postemergence. However, some visual wheat response is possible when UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC is applied to wheat under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive moisture, cool or hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.

Wheat response is most often visible as stunting and/or discoloration of leaf tissue (e.g. chlorosis), but in its most severe form can result in stand loss and yield reduction. The greatest potential for wheat response occurs when UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC concentrates in the crop row. Unacceptable wheat response may be caused by uneven application, soil clods or disturbances, an open/cracked seed furrow that allows herbicide to directly contact the seed, or a deep seed furrow that allows herbicide concentration after a rain/irrigation event during wheat germination.

Certain wheat varieties can be more sensitive to UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC. Before applying to wheat, verify sensitivity with your local seed company (supplier) or university extension specialist (e.g. wheat breeder, weed scientist, county agent, etc.).

Application Rates

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in wheat at the residual rates in Table 19 for areas other than Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and areas west of Highway 281 in North Dakota and South Dakota. Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in wheat at the residual rates in Table 20 in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and areas west of Highway 281 in North Dakota and South Dakota.

Table 19. Use rates of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in wheat by application timing and soil texture for areas other than Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and areas west of Highway 281 in North Dakota and South Dakota. See Table 3 for information on soil texture.			
Application timing	Use rates (fluid ounces per acre) by soil texture		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preplant surface (14 days or less before planting)	1.0 - 2.0	1.63 - 2.5	1.63 - 3.0

Preemergence	1.0 - 2.0	1.63 - 2.5	1.63 - 3.0
Delayed preemergence	1.25 - 2.4	1.63 - 3.25	1.63 - 4.0
Early postemergence	1.63 - 4.0	1.63 - 4.0	1.63 - 4.0

Table 20. Use rates of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in wheat by application timing and soil texture for Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and areas west of Highway 281 in North Dakota and South Dakota. See Table 3 for information on soil texture.

Application timing	Use rates (fluid ounces per acre) by soil texture		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preplant surface (14 days or less before planting)	1.0 - 2.4	1.63 - 3.25	1.63 - 4.0
Preemergence	1.0 - 2.4	1.63 - 3.25	1.63 - 4.0
Delayed preemergence	1.25 - 2.4	1.63 - 3.25	1.63 - 4.0
Early postemergence	1.63 - 2.4	1.63 - 3.25	1.63 - 4.0

Table 21. Use rates of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in wheat when applied Fall preplant by soil texture for Spring wheat. See Table 3 for information on soil texture.

Application timing	Use rates (fluid ounces per acre) by soil texture.		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Fall Preplant	1 - 2.5	2.5 - 3.25	3.0 - 4.0

Application Timing

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications relative to the growth stage of wheat.

Wheat forage and hay can be fed or grazed 7 or more days after application.

Preplant Surface Application

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at the use rates specified in Table 19 or Table 20, depending upon location, as a broadcast spray to the soil surface no more than 14 days before planting on all soil types. Soil disturbance after application from planters/drills may result in herbicide incorporation that can result in unacceptable crop injury, or displacement of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC that can result in inconsistent weed control.

Preemergence Surface Application

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at the use rates specified in Table 19 or Table 20, depending upon location, after planting but before wheat spiking as a broadcast spray to the soil surface with uniform seedbed that is firm and free of clods. Ensure good seed row closure and soil coverage to avoid contact with UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC. As the interval from planting to application increases, the potential for crop injury decreases.

Delayed Preemergence Surface Application

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at the use rates specified in Table 19 or Table 20, depending upon location, as a broadcast spray to the soil surface following wheat planting when 80% of germinated wheat seeds have a shoot at least 1/2-inch long until wheat spiking.

Early Postemergence Application

Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at the use rates specified in Table 19 or Table 20, depending upon location, as a broadcast spray to wheat at spiking up to the 4th-tiller growth stage. UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC will only suppress or

control labeled weeds that germinate after the early postemergence application and rainfall/irrigation activation. Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC as early as possible after wheat emergence to prevent weed emergence.

Sequential Application

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be applied as a sequential or split application program where a preplant, preemergence, or delayed preemergence application is followed by an early postemergence application or where multiple early postemergence applications are made. **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 4.0 fl ozs/A (0.133 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) per year.

Fall Preplant Surface Application

UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC may be applied as a fall preplant surface application for spring wheat. Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC at rates listed in Table 21. If a sequential application is utilized, for example a fall application followed by a preplant surface or preemergence or early postemergence, the combined amount cannot exceed 4.0 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.130 lb pyoxasulfone) per year in wheat.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.0 fl ozs/A of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC (0.130 lb ai/A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application or as a maximum cumulative amount of from sequential applications in wheat per acre per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 2 (when applying rates less than single application maximum rate)
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.0 fl oz/A (0.130 lb ai/A) per year per acre.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC to durum wheat.
- **DO NOT** seed wheat deeper than 1.5 inches after a preplant application or before a preemergence or delayed preemergence application.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC to flooded fields or saturated soils.
- **DO NOT** apply preemergence if 1/4 inch or more rain is expected within 48 hours after application.
- **DO NOT** irrigate fields after a preemergence or delayed preemergence application until wheat spiking.
- **DO NOT** apply preplant, preemergence, or delayed preemergence to broadcast-seeded wheat.
- **DO NOT** apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC preplant incorporated in wheat.
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Crop-specific Precautions

- Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC only to a uniform seedbed that is firm and free of clods, cracks, excess trash (previous crop residue), and weed growth.
- The seedbed **MUST** be prepared to ensure good seed row closure and soil coverage of the seed. Open furrows or poor furrow closure can result in crop injury.
- Use high quality seed.
- Plant seed at least 3/4-inch deep to avoid crop injury.
- The use of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in wheat may result in temporary or sustained growth suppression and chlorosis if high rainfall or irrigation leads to extended periods of water- saturated soil during early seedling development. To reduce crop response, avoid applying UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC if a long period of rain is expected before wheat emerge

State-specific Use Instructions for Preplant and Preemergence Applications in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and areas west of Highway 281 in North Dakota and South Dakota.

Observe the following precautions for preplant and preemergence applications in **Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and areas west of Highway 281 in North Dakota and South Dakota:**

- Apply UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC only to a uniform seedbed that is firm and free of clods, cracks, excess trash (previous crop residue), and weed growth.
- The seedbed **MUST** be prepared to ensure good seed row closure and soil coverage of the seed. Open furrows or poor furrow closure can result in crop injury.
- Use high quality seed.
- Plant seed at least 1-inch deep, but not greater than 1.5-inches deep to avoid crop injury.

- Avoid planting seed into loose, powdery soil because unacceptable crop injury may result if soil settles and final planting depth is less than 1-inch.
- Rainfall and/or irrigation totaling at least 0.5 inch prior to weed emergence may be necessary for herbicide activation and optimum weed control. If no rain occurs within 7 days after application, apply overhead irrigation if available. Use a maximum of 0.5 inch on coarse textured soils and a maximum of 1.0 inch on medium and fine textured soils
- Avoid application to soils with less than 2% organic matter and/or pH greater than 7.5 because unacceptable crop injury may occur.
- Follow all other application instructions and restrictions and limitations for preplant and preemergence applications of UPL Pyroxasulfone 500 SC in wheat.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Pesticide Storage

DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame. Store in original container, in well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, or foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

Nonrefillable [Plastic] Container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity \leq 5 gallons) as follows: 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 containers too large to shake (capacity $>$ 5 gallons) as follows: 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 other 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. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable [Plastic] Container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container 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. When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This

container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage including cracks, punctures, abrasions, wornout threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT
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 reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks 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, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of UPL NA Inc. or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of UPL NA Inc. and 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 UPL NA Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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