OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

September 2, 2025

Emily Dine
Regulatory Manager - Herbicides
ISK Biosciences Corporation
7470 Auburn Road, Suite A
Concord, OH 44077

Subject: PRIA Label Amendment – New food use for avocado, state specific restrictions, and other minor changes
Product Name: ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 71512-18
Application Date: 02/24/2023
Case Number: 477952, 474173, 476888

Dear Emily Dine:

The application referred to above, submitted under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable under FIFRA section 3(c)(5).

You must 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.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. “To distribute or sell” is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website

is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions, please contact Jennifer Drobish at 202-566-2642 or at drobish.jennifer@epa.gov.

Branch Chief
Fungicide and Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505T)

Enclosure

FLAZASULFURON	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide

An herbicide for weed control in Avocado, Citrus, Grapes, Sugarcane, Tree Nuts, Conifer Trees, Olives and Industrial Vegetation Management.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Flazasulfuron*	25.0 %
OTHER INGREDIENTS	75.0 %
TOTAL	100.0 %

* *N*-[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl) amino]carbonyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide

Contains 0.25 pounds active ingredient per pound of formulated product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

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

SEE [BELOW] [LABEL BOOKLET] [INSIDE BOOKLET] [BACK PANEL] [SIDE PANEL] FOR [FIRST AID] [AND] [ADDITIONAL] [PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS] [AND] [DIRECTIONS FOR USE] [INCLUDING STORAGE AND DISPOSAL]

READ ENTIRE LABEL CAREFULLY AND USE ONLY AS DIRECTED.

EPA Reg. No. 71512-18
EPA Establishment No.

Net Contents:

ACCEPTED
09/02/2025
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 71512-18

ISK Biosciences Corporation
7470 Auburn Road, Suite A
Concord, Ohio 44077

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center at 1(800) 222-1222 or doctor or going for treatment.	
HOT LINE NUMBER For **24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance** call **1-888-484-7546**. [For **Chemical Emergency**, Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident, call **CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300**.]	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear**:** long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear and waterproof gloves.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.607(d)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or 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 wash water or rinsate.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for weeks after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of flazasulfuron from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of herbicide application.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Sod and seed farms are within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides, 40 CFR part 170. The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Turf grasses on golf courses and other non-residential turf areas such as industrial parks, tank farms, professionally managed college and professional sports fields and commercial lawns are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

USE INFORMATION

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide is a selective herbicide for preemergence and postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in avocado, citrus, grape, sugarcane, tree nuts, conifer trees, olives and for use in industrial vegetation management in specified nonagricultural areas.

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide is formulated as a water dispersible granule (WG) and contains 0.25 pounds of active ingredient per pound of formulated product.

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide is absorbed through the root and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. For preemergence application, rainfall or irrigation is needed for herbicide activation. Length of control is a function of environmental factors including soil type, soil moisture, temperature, and amount of moisture after the application. Existing weeds or crop residue may reduce the length and level of residual control. Weed control may also be reduced due to environmental stress to the weeds at the time of the application.

Weed growth stops within hours after the application, however symptom progress from discoloration or chlorosis to necrosis generally requires from 2 to 4 weeks. Speed of control is generally a function of weather with faster action during warmer weather and actively growing weeds. The best control is obtained when ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide is applied either to weeds just prior to germination or to young, actively growing weeds.

Application to a reasonably even bed or soil surface that is clear of crop and weed residue is optimal for herbicidal activity. Before herbicide application, crop and weed residue can be mixed into the soil through cultivation or removed by blowing the area to be treated. Any practices that cause disturbance of the soil surface after herbicide treatment will decrease herbicidal activity. If rainfall does not occur within 2 weeks of a preemergence application, apply ¼ to ½ inch, but not more than 1 inch, of irrigation water for optimal herbicidal activity.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. To help reduce selection of ALS (Group 2) resistant weeds, it is important to always apply a labeled rate of ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide at the recommended application timing specified in this label. Appropriate resistance management strategies must be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide or other Group 2 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing modes of action.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Users must scout before and after application. Contact your local sales representative, or university extension agent to determine if there are suspected ALS (Group 2) resistant weed populations in your region. If ALS (Group 2) resistant weed populations have been reported in

your region, use the maximum rate of ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide for the labeled use and also include additional herbicides with effective modes of action in the tank mix to control the target weed population.

- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method including hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, either discontinue use of this product, switch to another management strategy or tank mix with an herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your retailer representative or call ISK Biosciences at 1-877-706-4640. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove esacpaes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

Finally, to prevent or delay the selection of additional ALS inhibitor resistant weed species, it is extremely important to approach weed control with an integrated weed management (IWM) plan. Contact your local sales representative or university extension agent for help to create or to learn how to develop an IWM plan.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS FOR ALL USES

- **DO NOT** apply ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide aerially, except for field grown conifers (helicopter only).
- **DO NOT** apply ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide through any irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply to saturated soils.
- **DO NOT** apply to plants that are under stress due to drought, standing water, heavy insect and/or disease pressure, low soil fertility, etc.
- **DO NOT** mechanically incorporate into the soil.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.15 lb ai per acre per year (9.6 ounces of product per acre per year).
- A 25 foot buffer for ground applications and a 50 foot buffer for aerial applications must be maintained between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (including grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas and shrub lands), sensitive freshwater habitats (including lakes, rivers, sloughs, ponds, creeks, marshes, streams, reservoirs and wetlands) and estuarine/marine habitats.
- In New York State, ground applications require a 100-foot vegetative buffer zone between the treated site and surface waters. Aerial application in New York State is prohibited.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

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 coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
• The boom length must not exceed 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
• Applicators must use ½ 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 Boom Applications

• Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
• For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
• For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser 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.

Boom-less Ground Applications

• Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
• **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
• **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

Boom-less Ground Applications
• Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications
• Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

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 – Aircraft
• Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

• 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 recommended 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.

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 should 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 ft 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 the effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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.

WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES ADVISORY

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

MIXING AND LOADING INSTRUCTIONS

Ensure the spray system is clean and free of residues from previous applications. Fill the spray tank 1/2 full with clean water. Ensure the agitation system is operating and sufficient to provide uniform spray mixing during application and until the spray tank has been emptied. Add the appropriate amount of this product to the spray tank. Complete filling the spray tank to the desired level.

Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate application. Avoid the overnight storage of ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide spray mixtures.

Tank Mixtures

Tank mixes are generally used to broaden or extend control of the weed spectrum present. Tank mix herbicides must be registered for use on the intended crop.

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide may be tank mixed with herbicides specified for use on labeled crops. Read and follow all label directions for each tank mix herbicide. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide is generally compatible with insecticides (non-organophosphate), fungicides, fertilizers and micronutrient products provided sufficient free water is available for dispersion of all the tank mix products. However, the physical compatibility of ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide with tank mix partners needs to be evaluated before use. Use tank-mix combinations only when applicator experience indicates that the tank mix will not result in objectionable crop injury.

For tank mixtures, add individual components to the spray tank in the following sequence: water, water dispersible granules (this product), water-soluble bags, dry flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, drift control additives, water-soluble liquids, and nonionic surfactants.

Additive Use Requirements

The use of a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25 percent by volume (1 qt / 100 gal) provides a maximum performance for all postemergence applications. Surfactant products must contain at least 50% nonionic surfactant (see label of adjuvant). Petroleum crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at 1% by volume (1 gal / 100 gal) can also enhance herbicide performance. Oil adjuvants must contain at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers and 80% high quality petroleum or methylated seed oil (see label of crop or seed oil). If another herbicide is tank mixed with ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide, select additives authorized for use with both products. To reduce the risk of injury, use only a non-ionic surfactant when applying postemergence to conifer trees.

Compatibility Test

Additives and tank mixes need to be tested for compatibility by mixing in a small container prior to mixing in spray tank.

In a lidded glass jar (~1 quart size), add all mix partners, in their relative proportions. Invert, shake or mix the jar thoroughly.

If mixture forms precipitates (flakes or sludge), gels, balls up or forms oily films or layers, this indicates incompatibility. Though signs of incompatibility will typically be seen within 5 minutes of mixing, the mixture needs to be observed for approximately 30 minutes.

Compatibility agents can be used to facilitate mixing. Add ¼ teaspoon of the compatibility agent to the mix (assuming a mixing rate of 2 pints compatibility agent per 100 gallons spray mix).

If compatibility agents do not facilitate mixing, the mixture is incompatible and must not be used.

Spray Equipment Clean Out:

After spraying ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide and before using sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned using the following procedure.

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse inside of spray tanks with clean water (rinse about 1 minute per 25 gallons of tank capacity). Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits with a stiff brush.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and add 1 gallon of household ammonia (contains at least 3% active ingredient) for every 100 gallons of water. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the cleaning solution through the hoses, boom, and nozzles (1/4 volume of tank capacity) and then drain the tank.
3. Repeat step 1.
4. Repeat step 2.

5. Remove the nozzles and screen and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
6. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
7. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution from both steps 2 and 4 may be applied back to the crop(s) as specified on the label. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

(Attention: A dangerous gas will form if Chlorine bleach is mixed with ammonia.)

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Sprayer Preparation

Apply ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide with spray equipment that has been cleaned and is free of pesticide deposits from previous pesticide use. Clean spray equipment according to manufacturer's directions, see previous pesticide label for appropriate cleanup directions, or use ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide Spray Equipment Clean Out procedures.

Preemergence Weed Control

Apply ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide in a broadcast spray volume of 15 to 50 gallons of water per acre by ground or 5 to 10 gallons per acre for aerial application in a uniform application to the soil surface. Soil surfaces need to be clean from crop residue and weed-free at the time of the application. If weeds, weeds residue or crop residue is present, these need to be removed by light mechanical incorporation or other means. Once the application has been made the soil surface must not be disturbed.

Postemergence Weed Control

Applications for postemergence weed control need to be made in 15 to 50 gallons of water per acre by ground or 5 to 10 gallons per acre for aerial application. Use the higher water volumes if vegetation or crop residue is present. For directed sprays a spray volume of 20 or more gallons per acre is advised. Best results are obtained when weeds are small and actively growing. Broadleaf weeds need to be no larger than 2 to 4 inches and grasses need to be no taller than 4 inches and prior to first tillering.

Ground Applications

Broadcast: Apply ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment with flat fan or flood nozzles (preemergence applications only). Follow manufacturer's directions for spraying pressure. Check spray equipment daily for proper maintenance and calibration.

Banded: ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide can also be applied as a banded treatment. Banded rate and volume per treated area can be calculated by multiplying broadcast rate and volume per treated acre by the band width in inches divided by the row width in inches.

Directed Spray: Apply ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide as a low-pressure coarse spray in at least 20 gallons of water per acre. Follow manufacturer's directions for nozzle spacing and operating pressure. Nozzles need to be adjusted to adequately cover the weed foliage but minimize contact with the crop.

Avoid use of hollow cone nozzles.

Spot application: For spot applications, apply sprays uniformly to the soil for preemergence weed control or to weeds for postemergence weed control. Mix the required amount of ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide with the specified amount of water. For preemergence application use one-half to one gallon of spray per 1000 sq ft. For postemergence applications, use a minimum of 1 gallon of spray per 1000 sq ft and add a non-ionic surfactant at 0.5 fl oz (1 Tbs) per gallon of spray. If applying within an established crop use coarse low-pressure sprays and direct the spray to the soil beneath the plants.

Avoid contact to leaves or green stems of woody plants.

Use 0.062 oz/gallon of water. Thoroughly agitate the spray solution thoroughly prior to application.

Note: ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide may be applied in single or sequential applications. Sequential applications are made on a longer-term interval including fall followed by a spring application.

Aerial Applications (Helicopter only)

ISK Flazasulfuron may be applied aerially **only** to field grown conifers for conifer release or Christmas trees (see Conifer Release and Christmas Tree sections for use directions). Apply in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre, use an adequate volume to ensure uniform coverage. Less than 5 gallons per acre may not provide adequate coverage for weed control. **DO NOT** spray within 50 feet of open water or sensitive species. Avoid overlapping the spray pattern and turn off boom while turning or slowing to avoid injury to desirable plants.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR

Rotational Crop Information

If rotating to another crop not on the label, allow a 12 month interval between the last application and the planting of the rotational crop.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Table 1: Grass weeds, broadleaves and sedges controlled and partially controlled for preemergence use on citrus, grapes, treenuts, conifer trees, olives, and integrated vegetative management uses.

WEEDS CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE

Grasses	
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*
Barley, hare	*Hordeum leporinum*
Bentgrass, creeping	*Agrostis stolonifera*
Brome, downy	*Bromus tectorum*
Fescue, rough	*Festuca scabrella*
Fescue, sheep	*Festuca ovina*
Fescue, tall	*Festuca arundinacea*
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria glauca*
Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium multiflorum*
Sandbur, Coastal	*Cenchrus spinifex*
Sandbur, field	*Cenchrus incertus*
Broadleaves	
Burclover, California	*Medicago polymorpha*
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Chickweed, mouse-ear	*Cerastium vulgatum*
Clover, crimson	*Trifolium incarnatum*
Clover, hop	*Trifolium aureum*
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dandelion, cat's-ear	*Hypochoeris radicata*
Filaree, broadleaf	*Erodium botrys*
Filaree, redstem	*Erodium cicutarium*
Fleabane, hairy	*Conyza bonariensis*
Geranium Carolina	*Geranium carolinianum*
Groundsel	*Senecio sp.*
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE

Grasses	
Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Needlegrass, California	*Nassella cernua*
Watergrass, early	*Echinochloa oryzoides*
Witchgrass	*Panicum calillare*
Broadleaves	
Horseweed, Canada / Mare's tail	*Erigeron canadensis / Conyza canadensis*
Hawksbeard, bristly	*Crepis setosa*
Nightshade, silverleaf	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*
Oxtongue, bristly	*Picris echioides*
Sedges	
Purple Nutsedge	*Cyperus rotundus*

* Partial control means significant activity but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control. Repeat applications may be necessary.

WEEDS CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE *cont.*	
Broadleaves *cont.*	
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Mallow, common	*Malva neglecta*
Mallow, little	*Malva parviflora*
Mustard	*Sinapsis sp.*
Mustard, Indian	*Brasica juncea*
Mustard, wild	*Brassica kaber*
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus litoides*
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Rockpurslane, redmaids	*Calandrinia ciliata*
Shepherd's-purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceus*
Speedwell, corn	*Veronica arvensis*
Spurge, creeping	*Euphorbia serpens*
Spurge, prostrate	*Euphorbia humistrata*
Spurge, spotted	*Euphorbia maculata*
Willoweed, panicle	*Epilobium brachycarpum*
Sedges	
Kyllinga	*Kyllinga spp.*
Yellow Nutsedge	*Cyperus esculentus*

Table 2: Grass weeds, broadleaves and sedges controlled and partially controlled for postemergence use on citrus, grapes, treenuts, conifer trees, olives, and integrated vegetative management uses.

WEEDS CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE	
Grasses	
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*
Bentgrass, creeping	*Agrostis stolonifera*
Brome, downy	*Bromus tectorum*
Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Crabgrass,smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Fescue, rough	*Festuca scabrella*
Fescue, sheep	*Festuca ovina*
Fescue, tall	*Festuca arundinacea*
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, yellow	*Setaria glauca*
Ryegrass, Italian	*Lolium multiflorum*
Needlegrass, California	*Nassella cernua*
Sandbur, Coastal	*Cenchrus spinifex*
Sandbur, field	*Cenchrus incertus*
Broadleaves	
Bedstraw, catchweed	*Galium aparine*
Burclover, California	*Medicago polymorpha*
Carrot, wild	*Daucus carota*
Chamomile, mayweed	*Anthemis cotula*
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Chickweed, mouse-ear	*Cerastium vulgatum*
Clover, crimson	*Trifolium incarnatum*

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE	
Grasses	
Polypogon, rabbitfoot	*Polypogon monspeliensis*
Watergrass, early	*Echinochloa otyzoides*
Witchgrass	*Panicum caplillare*
Barley, hare	*Hordeum leporinum*
Broadleaves	
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*
Fleabane, rough	*Erigeron strigosus*
Hawksbeard, bristly	*Crepis setosa*
Oxtongue, bristly	*Picris echioides*
Sedges	
Purple Nutsedge	*Cyperus rotundus*

* Partial control means significant activity but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control. Repeat applications may be necessary.

WEEDS CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE *cont.*	
Broadleaves *cont.*	
Clover, hop	*Trifolium aureum*
Clover, large hop	*Trifolium campestre*
Dandelion, cat's-ear	*Hypochoeris radicata*
Dropwart, parsley water	*Oenanthe lachenalii*
Falsedandelion, Carolina	*Pyrrhopappus carolinianus*
Filaree, broadleaf	*Erodium botrys*
Filaree, redstem	*Erodium cicutarium*
Fleabane, hairy	*Conyza bonariensis*
Geranium, Carolina	*Geranium carolinianum*
Groundsel	*Senecio sp.*
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Horseweed, Canada / Mare's tail	*Erigeron canadensis / Conyza canadensis*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Mallow, common	*Malva neglecta*
Mallow, little	*Malva parviflora*
Mustard	*Sinapsis sp.*
Mustard, Indian	*Brasica juncea*
Mustard, tumble	*Sisymbrium altissimum*
Pansy, field	*Viola rafinesquil*
Pepperweed, field	*Lepidium campestre*
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus litoides*
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Rockpurslane, redmaids	*Calandrinia ciliata*
Shepherd's-purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceus*
Speedwell, corn	*Veronica arvensis*
Spurge, creeping	*Euphorbia serpens*
Spurge, prostrate	*Euphorbia humistrata*
Spurge, spotted	*Euphorbia maculata*
Thistle, bull	*Cirsium vulgare*
Thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*
Willoweed, panicle	*Epilobium brachycarpum*
Wintergreen, chickweed	*Trientalis europaea*
Sedges	
Kyllinga	*Kyllinga spp.*
Yellow Nutsedge	*Cyperus esculentus*

Table 3: Grass weeds, broadleaves and sedges controlled and partially controlled for preemergence and postemergence use on sugarcane.

At a rate of 0.9 to 1.8 oz/acre (0.014 – 0.028 lbs ai/acre)	
WEEDS CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE	
Grasses	
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*

WEEDS CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE	
Grasses	
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*
Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Crabgrass, smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Broadleaves	
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Spurge, prostrate	*Euphorbia humistrata*

At a rate of 2.14 to 2.85 oz/acre (0.033 – 0.045 lbs ai/acre)	
WEEDS CONTROLLED PREEMERGENCE	
Grasses	
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*
Broadleaves	
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*
Filaree, redstem	*Erodium cicutarium*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*

WEEDS CONTROLLED POSTEMERGENCE	
Grasses	
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua*
Crabgrass, large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Crabgrass, smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Broadleaves	
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Filaree, redstem	*Erodium cicutarium*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Spurge, prostrate	*Euphorbia humistrata*
Thistle, Canada†	*Cirsium arvense*

PARTIAL CONTROL OF WEEDS	
PREEMERGENCE	
Broadleaves	
Horseweed, Canada / Mare's tail	*Erigeron canadensis / Conyza canadensis*

POSTEMERGENCE	
Grasses	
Johnsongrass†	*Sorghum halepense*
Broadleaves	
Cutleaf, eveningprimrose	*Oenothera laciniata*
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*
Horseweed, Canada / Mare's tail	*Erigeron Canadensis / Conyza canadensis*
Sedges	
Nutsedge, yellow	*Cyperus esculentus*

* Partial control means significant activity but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control. Repeat applications may be necessary.
†Seedling only

AVOCADO

Directions for use on all avocado varieties.

Weed Control	Rate (oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2.14 - 2.85 oz (0.033 – 0.045 lbs ai)	
Post emergence	2.14 - 2.85 oz (0.033 – 0.045 lbs ai)	Apply to broadleaf weeds and grasses less than 4 inches tall and before tillering of grasses. Use sufficient spray volume to obtain complete and uniform coverage. Use higher water volumes on larger weeds. Adjuvant use advised.
Precautions: Apply only to 4th year planted trees and older. Apply only as a directed spray to the soil beneath the trees to prevent injury to the foliage and bark of young trees. Injury potential can be minimized by use of a protective sleeve over the base of trees when applications are being made. Do not apply to areas where roots are exposed. Multiple applications of ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide can be made, but maximum yearly amounts must be followed (see Crop Restrictions). Rates listed above are for broadcast application. If making a banded application, see Product Information section of the label for calculating appropriate use rate. Do not apply to stony soils. For postemergence application, use an adjuvant (refer to Additive Use Requirements section in full label).		
Tank Mixes: For postemergence weed control, consider tank mixing ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide with a burndown herbicide, such as glyphosate or glufosinate. For longer residual control of annual weeds, consider tank mixing ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide with oxyfluorfen, oryzalin, diuron, simazine or pendimethalin. Follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels. Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information regarding tank mixes.		
Crop Restrictions: • **DO NOT** apply to areas where roots are exposed. • **DO NOT** apply to stony soils or sandy soils (greater than 85% sand). • **DO NOT** apply more than 2.85 oz (0.045 lb ai) per application. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 5.7 oz/acre per year (0.09 lbs ai/acre/year). • The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for this crop is 0-day. • The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 90 days.		

*Weeds controlled in table 1 and table 2 above.

CITRUS FRUITS, (Crop group 10-10)

Directions for use in Citrus.

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide may be applied only to Navel Orange, Valencia Orange, Lemon, Mandarin, and Tangerine orchards.

Weed Control	Rate per Acre	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	1.5 - 2.85 oz (0.023– 0.045 lbs ai)	
Postemergence	1.5 - 2.85 oz (0.023– 0.045 lbs ai)	Apply to broadleaf weeds and less than 4 inches tall and before tillering of grasses. Use sufficient spray volume to obtain complete and uniform coverage. Use higher water volumes on larger weeds. Adjuvant use is advised.
Apply only to 3rd year planted trees and older. Apply only as a directed spray to the soil beneath the trees to prevent injury to the foliage and bark. Multiple applications of ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide can		

be made, but maximum yearly amounts must be followed (see Crop Restrictions). Rates listed above are for broadcast application. If making a banded application, see Product Information section of the label for calculating appropriate use rate. For postemergence applications, use an adjuvant (refer to Additive Use Requirements section on Page 6).

Tank Mixes: For postemergence weed control, consider tank mixing ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide with a burndown herbicide, including glyphosate, or glufosinate. For longer residual control of annual weeds, consider tank mixing ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide with oxyfluorfen, oryzalin, diuron, norflurazon, simazine, pendimethalin or other registered residual herbicides. Follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels. Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information regarding tank mixes.

Crop Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply during the period of 30 days prior to full bloom through 30 days after petal fall**.**
- **DO NOT** apply to areas where roots are exposed.
- **DO NOT** apply to stony soils or sandy soils (greater than 85% sand).
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 oz/acre (0.023 lbs ai/acre) per application to sandy soils (greater than 85% sand).
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.85 oz/acre (0.045 lbs ai/acre) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.7 oz/acre per year (0.09 lbs ai/acre/year).
- The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for these crops is one (1) day.
- The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 90 days.

*Weeds controlled in table 1 and table 2 above.

GRAPE

Directions for use in grape.

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide may be applied to all grape varieties (including wine, table and raisin).

Weed Control	Rate per Acre	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2.14 - 2.85 oz (0.033 – 0.045 lbs ai)	
Post emergence	2.14 - 2.85 oz (0.033 – 0.045 lbs ai)	Apply to broadleaf weeds and grasses less than 4 inches tall and before tillering of grasses. Use sufficient spray volume to obtain complete and uniform coverage. Use higher water volumes on larger weeds. Adjuvant use is advised.

Apply only to 3rd year planted vines and older. Apply only as a directed spray to the soil beneath the vines to prevent injury to the foliage and bark of young vines. Use of a protective sleeve is required for third year vines to minimize injury potential. Multiple applications of ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide can be made, but maximum yearly amounts must be followed (see Crop Restrictions). Rates listed above are for broadcast application. If making a banded application, see Product Information section of the label for calculating appropriate use rate. For postemergence application, use an adjuvant (refer to Additive Use Requirements section on Page 6).

Tank Mixes: For postemergence weed control, consider tank mixing ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide with a burndown herbicide, including glyphosate or glufosinate. For longer residual control of annual weeds, consider tank mixing ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide with oxyfluorfen, oryzalin, diuron, norflurazon, simazine or pendimethalin. Follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels. Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information regarding tank mixes.

Crop Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply to areas where roots are exposed.
- **DO NOT** apply to stony soils.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.85 oz/acre (0.045 lbs ai/acre) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.7 oz/acre per year (0.09 lbs ai/acre/year).

- The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for this crop is 75 days.
- The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 90 days.

*Weeds controlled in table 1 and table 2 above.

SUGARCANE

Directions for use in sugarcane

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide may be applied to plant or ratoon sugarcane.

Weed Control	Rate per Acre	Specific Use Directions
Over-the-Top	0.9 oz (0.014 lbs ai)	Apply prior to spiking or on ratoon sugarcane up to 24 inches tall.
Post-Directed	0.9 – 2.85 oz. (0.014 – 0.045 lbs ai)	Apply to sugarcane that is at least 18 inches tall up through layby. Minimize contact to the whorl of the sugarcane and maximize contact with the weeds. Weeds need to be small (1 – 2 inches) at the time of the application. Use the higher rate for larger weeds.
Over-the-top applications may cause some yellowing of the sugarcane with occasional stunting. Symptoms may persist for a short period but have no effect on yield. For both over-the-top and post-directed applications an adjuvant needs to be used, refer to Additive Use Requirements page 6 Multiple applications of ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide can be made, but maximum yearly amounts must be followed (see Crop Restrictions). Rates listed above are for broadcast application. If making a banded application, see Banded Application Information (page 8) of the label for calculating appropriate use rate.		
Tank Mixes: ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide may be tank mixed with atrazine, asulam, dicamba or diuron for both over-the-top and post-directed applications. A tank mix with ametryn needs to be used only for post-directed applications. Follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels. Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information regarding tank mixes.		
Crop Restrictions: • **DO NOT** apply more than 2.85 oz/acre (0.045 lbs ai/acre) per application. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications at 2.85 oz/acre per acre (0.045 lbs ai/acre) per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 10 applications at 0.9 oz/acre per acre (0.014 lbs ai/acre) per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 9.6 ounces per acre per year (0.15 lb ai per acre per year). • The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for this crop is 180 days. • If sugarcane is to be rotated to another crop not on the label allow a 12 month interval between the last application and the planting of the rotational crop. • The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 14 days.		

*Weeds controlled in table 3 above.

TREE NUTS (CROP GROUP 14-12) including:

African nut-tree, almond, beechnut, Brazil nut, Brazilian pine, bunya, bur oak, butternut, Cajou nut, candle nut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin, coconut, coquito nut, dika nut, ginkgo, Guiana chestnut, hazelnut (filbert), heart nut, hickory nut, Japanese horse-chestnut, macadamia nut, mongongo nut, monkey-pot, monkey puzzle nut, Okari nut, Pachira nut, peach palm nut, pecan, Pili nut, pine nut, pistachio, Sapucaia nut, tropical almond, walnut (black and English), yellowhorn, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Weed Control	Rate per Acre	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	1.5 - 2.85 oz (0.023– 0.045 lbs ai)	
Postemergence	1.5 - 2.85 oz (0.023– 0.045 lbs ai)	Apply to broadleaf weeds less than 4 inches tall and before tillering of grasses. Use sufficient spray volume to obtain complete and uniform coverage. Use higher water volumes on larger weeds. Adjuvant use is advised.
Apply only to 3rd year planted trees and older. Apply only as a directed spray to the soil beneath the trees to prevent injury to the foliage and bark of young trees. Use of a protective sleeve is required for third year trees to minimize injury potential. Multiple applications of ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide can be made, but maximum yearly amounts must be followed (see Crop Restrictions). Rates listed above are for broadcast application. If making a banded application, see Product Information section of the label for calculating appropriate use rate. For postemergence applications, use an adjuvant (refer to Additive Use Requirements section on Page 6).		
Tank Mixes: For postemergence weed control, consider tank mixing ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide with a burndown herbicide, including glyphosate, or glufosinate. For longer residual control of annual weeds, consider tank mixing ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide with oxyfluorfen, oryzalin, or pendimethalin. Follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels. Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information regarding tank mixes.		
Crop Restrictions: • **DO NOT** apply to areas where roots are exposed. • **DO NOT** apply to stony soils. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2.85 oz/acre (0.045 lbs ai/acre) per application. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications at 2.85 oz/acre per acre (0.045 lbs ai/acre) per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications at 1.5 oz/acre per acre (0.023 lbs ai/acre) per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 5.7 oz/acre per year (0.09 lbs ai/acre/year). • The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for these crops is 130 days. • The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 90 days.		

*Weeds controlled in table 1 and table 2 above.

Directions for use on Almond in California

Weed Control	Rate per Acre	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	1.5 oz (0.023 lbs ai)	Apply as a preemergence application during dormant season until the end of January. Make only one (1) application each year.
Postemergence	1.5 oz (0.023 lbs ai)	Apply as a postemergence application during dormant season until the end of January. Make only one (1) application each year. Apply to broadleaf weeds less than 4 inches tall and before tillering of grasses. Use sufficient spray volume to obtain complete and uniform coverage. Use higher water volumes on larger weeds. Adjuvant use is advised.
Apply only to 3rd year planted trees and older. Apply only as a directed spray to the soil beneath the trees to prevent injury to any remaining foliage and bark of young trees. Rates listed are for broadcast		

application. If making a banded application, see Product Information section of the label for calculating appropriate use rate.
Tank Mixes: For postemergence weed control, consider tank mixing ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide with a burndown herbicide, including glyphosate, or glufosinate. For longer residual control of annual weeds, consider tank mixing ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide with oxyfluorfen, oryzalin, or pendimethalin. Follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels. Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information regarding tank mixes.
Crop Restrictions: ▪ **DO NOT** apply to areas where roots are exposed. ▪ **DO NOT** apply to stony soils or soils with 80% or greater sand concentration. ▪ **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per year. ▪ **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 oz/acre (0.023 lbs ai/acre) per application. ▪ The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for this crop is 130 days.

Additional Almond Use Restrictions:

Research has indicated some combinations of growing conditions and soil types can lead to tree stress which may limit the trees ability to metabolize herbicides. Almond producers in the counties of Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tulare must follow additional application precautions.

Almond trees grown in soil profiles with high sand content, low Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC), and less than 1% organic matter can experience situations in which tree roots rapidly absorb soil-applied herbicides during root-flush. If an unhealthy or stressed tree encounters this phenomenon it may not be able to metabolize the applied herbicide as efficiently as it would under normal conditions.

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide must not be used to treat Almond groves in production areas within Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare Counties if the soil profile contains hardpan clay, excessive salt, or soil compaction.

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide must not be used to treat Almond production areas within Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare Counties that have naturally shallow soil profiles or in areas where shallow soil profiles have resulted from cut/fill grading.

Use the following additional precaution when using ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide in Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tulare counties of California:

- **DO NOT** apply to soils with greater than 80% sand content
- **DO NOT** apply to soils with less than 1% organic matter and low CEC
- **DO NOT** apply if soil pH is above or below slightly basic to neutral range (6.5 – 7.5)
- Avoid soil profiles with hardpan clay, excessive salt content or highly compacted soil
- Avoid shallow soil profiles resulting from cut/fill or natural origin
- Ensure all application practices are managed to avoid overspray
- Apply only to healthy/thriving orchards

CONIFER TREES

Directions for use on Conifer Trees.

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide may be applied by ground or aerially to conifers for conifer release and to Christmas trees. See the Aerial Application section for specific use instructions. ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide may be applied by ground application to container grown conifers. See table below for list of non-sensitive conifers.

Conifer Release and Christmas Trees

Apply ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide after transplanting trees.

Weed Control	Rate per Acre	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2.14 - 2.85 oz (0.033 – 0.045 lbs ai)	
Postemergence	2.14 - 2.85 oz (0.033 – 0.045 lbs ai)	Apply to broadleaf weeds and grasses less than 4 inches tall and before tillering of grasses. Use sufficient spray volume to obtain complete and uniform coverage. Use higher water volumes on larger weeds. Adjuvant use is advised.
For postemergence application, use an adjuvant (refer to Additive Use Requirements section). ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide may be applied over-the-top to transplanted conifers prior to spring bud break or when conifers are sufficiently hardened off. Allow sufficient time between transplanting and application for soil to become settled around roots. Some needle burn may be seen on a new flush if plants are actively growing at the time of application but typically there is no effect on subsequent growth. Directed applications are preferred and advised to reduce phytotoxicity potential. Rates listed above are for broadcast application. If making a banded application, see Banded Application Information section of the label for calculating appropriate use rate.		
Tank Mixes: Advised tank mix partners include clethodim, glyphosate, napropamide, oryazlin, prodiamine, pronamide and simazine. Multiple applications of ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide can be made, but maximum yearly amounts must be followed (see Restrictions below). Follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels. Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information regarding tank mixes.		
Restrictions: • May be applied aerially (helicopter only) and by using ground spray equipment. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2.85 oz/acre (0.045 lbs ai/acre) per application. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications at 2.85 oz/acre per acre (0.045 lbs ai/acre) per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications at 2.14 oz/acre per acre (0.033 lbs ai/acre) per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 9.6 ounces per acre per year (0.15 lb ai per acre per year). • **DO NOT** apply to conifer seedbeds. • **DO NOT** apply to trees within 1 year of seeding. • Directed sprays must be made to conifers that have new growth or are not sufficiently hardened off. • The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 90 days.		

Container Grown Conifers

Weed Control	Rate (oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2.14 - 2.85 oz	
Postemergence	2.14 - 2.85 oz	Apply to broadleaf weeds and grasses less than 4 inches tall and before tillering of grasses. Use sufficient spray volume to obtain complete and uniform coverage. Use higher water volumes on larger weeds. Adjuvant use is advised.
For postemergence application, use an adjuvant (refer to Additive Use Requirements section). ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide may be applied over-the-top to conifers prior to spring bud break or when conifers are sufficiently hardened off. Some needle burn may be seen on a new flush if plants are		

actively growing at the time of application but typically there is no effect on subsequent growth. Directed applications are preferred and advised to reduce phytotoxicity potential. Rates listed above are for broadcast application. If making a banded application, see Banded Application Information section of the label for calculating appropriate use rate.

Tank Mixes: Preferred tank mix partners include clethodim, glyphosate, napropamide, oryazlin, prodiamine, pronamide and simazine. Multiple applications of ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide can be made, but maximum yearly amounts must be followed (see Restrictions below). Follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels. Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information regarding tank mixes.

Restrictions:

- May be applied to container grown conifers using ground spray equipment only.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.85 oz/acre (0.045 lbs ai/acre) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications at 2.85 oz/acre per acre (0.045 lbs ai/acre) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications at 2.14 oz/acre per acre (0.033 lbs ai/acre) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9.6 ounces per acre per year (0.15 lb ai per acre per year).
- **DO NOT** apply to conifer seedbeds.
- **DO NOT** apply to trees within 1 year of seeding.
- Directed sprays must be made to conifers that have new growth or are not sufficiently hardened off. The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 90 days.

*Weeds controlled in table 1 and table 2 above.

Non-sensitive Conifers

Common Name	Scientific Name
Balsam fir	*Abies balsamea*
Fraser fir	*Abies fraseri*
Grand fir	*Abies grandis*
Noble fir	*Abies procera*
Nordman fir	*Abies nordmanniana*
White fir	*Abies concolor*
Blue spruce	*Picea pungens*
Norway spruce	*Picea abies*
Eastern white pine	*Pinus strobes*
Red pine	*Pinus resinosa*
Scotch pine	*Pinus sylvestris*
Virginia pine	*Pinus virginiana*
White pine	*Pinus strobes*
Douglas fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Leyland cypress	*Cupressocyperis leylandii*

Note: Evaluations have shown the above listed conifers to be non-sensitive to Flazasulfuron. However, it is impossible to evaluate the product under all growing conditions. Until the user is familiar with the results under local conditions, normal judgment and care needs to be exercised. This product may be used on conifers not listed above provided that the user evaluates the effects of Flazasulfuron on a small number of plants under commercial growing condition at 4 to 6 weeks after the application for phytotoxic effects. This will determine if Flazasulfuron can safely be used on a large scale application.

OLIVE

Directions for use in olive.

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide may be applied to all olive varieties.

Weed Control	Rate per Acre	Specific Use Directions
Preemergence	2.14 - 2.85 oz (0.033 – 0.045 lbs ai)	
Post emergence	2.14 - 2.85 oz (0.033 – 0.045 lbs ai)	Apply to broadleaf weeds and grasses less than 4 inches tall and before tillering of grasses. Use sufficient spray volume to obtain complete and uniform coverage. Use higher water volumes on larger weeds. Adjuvant use is advised.
Precautions: Apply only to 4th year planted trees and older. Apply only as a directed spray to the soil beneath the trees to prevent injury to the foliage and bark of young trees. Use of a protective sleeve is required for third year trees to minimize injury potential. Multiple applications of ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide can be made, but maximum yearly amounts must be followed (see Crop Restrictions). Rates listed above are for broadcast application. If making a banded application, see Product Information section of the label for calculating appropriate use rate. For postemergence application, use an adjuvant (refer to Additive Use Requirements section on Page 6).		
Tank Mixes: For postemergence weed control, consider tank mixing ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide with a burndown herbicide, including glyphosate or glufosinate. For longer residual control of annual weeds, consider tank mixing ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide with oxyflurafin, oryzalin, diuron, simazine or pendimethalin. Follow all label instructions, restrictions, and precautions on both labels. Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information regarding tank mixes.		
Crop Restrictions: • **DO NOT** apply to areas where roots are exposed. • **DO NOT** apply to stony soils. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2.85 oz/acre (0.045 lbs ai/acre) per application. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 5.7 oz/acre per year (0.09 lbs ai/acre/year). • The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for this crop is 20 days. • The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 90 days.		

INDUSTRIAL VEGETATIVE MANAGEMENT / NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

Directions for use:

ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide may be applied for weed control on private, public and military lands to the following uncultivated nonagricultural areas: airports, ditch banks, dry canals, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, industrial sites, manufacturing sites, storage areas and warehouse areas.

Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass release

Weed Control	Rate per Acre	Specific Use Directions
Postemergence	3.0 oz (0.047 lbs ai)	Flazasulfuron may be applied after bermudagrass has broken dormancy and is well established and actively growing. Best results are obtained if weeds are small or 1 to 2 weeks after mowing. Follow-up applications may be made at 4 to 6 weeks after the first application. Applications must use sufficient water for thorough coverage and uniform pattern. Applications may be made as either a broadcast or directed spray.
For postemergence application, use an adjuvant (refer to Additive Use Requirements section on Page 6). Multiple applications of ISK Flazasulfuron Herbicide can be made, but maximum yearly amounts must be followed (see Crop Restrictions).		
Tank Mixes: Follow all label instructions, restrictions and precautions on both labels. Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information regarding tank mixes.		
Restrictions: • **DO NOT** use on areas or plants not specified above. • **DO NOT** use near residential properties or near sensitive desired plants. • **DO NOT** apply where runoff water may flow onto agricultural lands. • **DO NOT** apply more than 3.0 oz per/acre (0.047 lbs ai/acre) per application. • **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 9.6 ounces per acre per year (0.15 lb ai per acre per year). • The minimum retreatment interval (RTI) is 45 days.		

*Weeds controlled in table 1 and table 2 above.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage
Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat. Carefully open containers. After partial use, fold and roll back bags, clamp and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. Call CHEMTREC 1-(800) 424-9300.

To confine spill: Cover to prevent dispersal. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents.

Pesticide Disposal
Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling
[if product is in fiber drum with liner]
Nonrefillable container. DO NOT use or refill this container. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into formulation equipment. Then offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and Local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner.

[if product is in plastic containers]
Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and Local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

Seller warrants to those persons lawfully acquiring title to this product that at the time of first sale of this product by Seller that this product conformed to its chemical description and was reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with Seller's directions under normal conditions of use, and Buyers and users of this product assume the risk of any use contrary to such directions. **TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, EXCEPT AS PROVIDED ELSEWHERE IN WRITING CONTAINING AN EXPRESS REFERENCE TO THIS WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES, SELLER MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OR GUARANTY, INCLUDING ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY, AND NO AGENT OF SELLER IS AUTHORIZED TO DO SO.** To the fullest extent permitted by law, in no event shall Seller's liability for any breach of warranty or guaranty exceed the purchase price of the product as to which a claim is made. To the fullest extent permitted by law, buyers and users of this product are responsible for all loss or damage from use or handling of this product which results from conditions beyond the control of Seller, including, but not limited to, incompatibility with other products unless otherwise expressly provided in Directions for Use of this product, weather conditions, cultural practices, moisture conditions or other environmental conditions outside of the ranges that are generally recognized as being conducive to good agricultural and/or horticultural practices.

[NOTES TO REVIEWER:]

[Any text found in brackets “[“ “]” is optional on container label.]
[HELM may distribute or sell this product under labeling bearing any subset of the approved directions for use, provided that in limiting the uses listed on the label, no changes would be necessary in precautionary statements, use classification, or packaging of the product.]

Flazasulfuron 24June2025