



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

October 03, 2025

Greg Wuthnow
gwuthnow@nichino.net
NICHINO AMERICA, INC.

Subject: Non-PRIA (Pesticide Registration Improvement Act) Labeling Amendment - Re-submission of label with requested revisions.
Product Name: STRADA HERBICIDE
Admin Number: 71711-44
EPA Receipt Date: 01/12/2024
Action Case Number: 00496941

Dear Greg Wuthnow:

The amended labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable.

This approval does not affect any terms or conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing terms or conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

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 this 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 your company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by EPA. If the website is false or misleading, the product will be considered to be misbranded and sale or distribution of the product is unlawful under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR § 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements the 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 EPA find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains statements or claims substantially differing from statements or claims made in connection with obtaining a FIFRA section 3 registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

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

If you have questions, please contact Bewanda Alexander via email at alexander.bewanda@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kable Bo Davis

Kable Bo Davis, Senior Advisor
FHB, RD
Office of Pesticide Programs



| | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---|-----------|
| ORTHOSULFAMURON | GROUP | 2 | HERBICIDE |
|-----------------|-------|---|-----------|

STRADA® Herbicide

For use as a selective herbicide for rice weed control in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Orthosulfamuron:

Benzamide, 2-[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]amino]-
N,N-dimethyl-.....

50.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS **50.0%**

TOTAL **100.0%**

Contains 0.50 lb active ingredient per pound of product

EPA Reg. No. 71711-44

EPA Est. No.: _____

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

| FIRST AID | |
|--|--|
| If swallowed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 by the poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |
| If on skin or clothing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| If 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 mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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. |
| HOTLINE NUMBER | |
| Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For additional information on this pesticide product, including human health concerns and medical emergencies, call 1-800-348-5832. In case of fire or spills, information may be obtained by calling 1-800-424-9300. | |

{Note to Reviewer: Optional text will appear in brackets}

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

Net Contents: _____

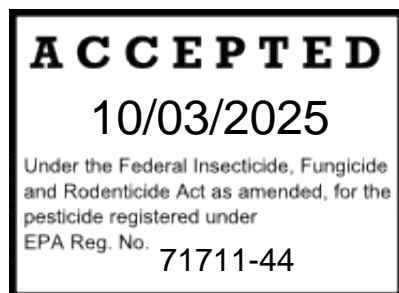
[Manufactured in ___,] [formulated in ___,] [and] [packaged in ___] for:

Nichino America, Inc.

4550 Linden Hill Road, Suite 501

Wilmington, DE 19808

888-740-7700



**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear the following:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves
- Protective eyewear

See **Engineering Controls** for additional requirements.

Follow the 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.

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 170.240(d)(4-6)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

- 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

With the exception of treating rice fields as specified in this label, **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 arable land and/or water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

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

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having 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 such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of orthosulfamuron 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.

Nontarget Organism Advisory

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of nontarget 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.

IMPORTANT

Injury to or loss of desirable trees, vegetation and/or adjacent sensitive crops may result from failure to observe the following:

- Avoid all direct or indirect contact with crops other than rice or land scheduled to be planted with crops other than rice due to the potential for sensitivity to the active ingredient in STRADA.

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 people, 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 State or Tribal 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), restricted-entry interval, and notifications to workers.

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

For early entry into 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, wear:

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves
- Protective eyewear

PRODUCT INFORMATION

STRADA® is a systemic herbicide formulated as a water-dispersible granule suitable for selective postemergence weed control. When applied according to label directions, it is effective in the control of several annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and sedges.

To achieve the best control apply STRADA to young, actively growing weeds. This stage usually corresponds to a rice growth stage between 2 and 4 leaves. Mix STRADA with water and apply at specified rates as a foliar spray by ground or air application to water-seeded or dry-seeded rice.

Efficacy may depend on the following parameters:

- Weed size at application
- Growing and environmental conditions (e.g. soil moisture, relative humidity, and temperature) prior to and following treatment
- Soil pH, texture, and organic matter content
- Water management

STRADA contains the active ingredient orthosulfamuron, a sulfonylurea herbicide. The mode of action (MOA) for STRADA inhibits the plant enzyme acetolactate synthase (ALS), which is also known as acetohydroxy acid synthase (AHAS). Inhibition of this enzyme blocks branched-chain amino acid biosynthesis of valine, leucine and isoleucine which leads to plant death.

STRADA is particularly efficient by foliar application. Once in the target weed, it is translocated by xylem and phloem. Soon after STRADA is applied, growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited and the plants are no longer competitive with rice. Typically, weed leaves turn yellow, then reddish and within 10 to 20 days, depending on weed size, species and growing conditions, the stem and roots die. Treated target weeds may stay green, but are stunted and not competitive with the crop.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply after ½ inch internode elongation.
- Use of an approved agricultural surfactant or adjuvant is necessary for STRADA.
- **DO NOT** mix with polyvinyl-polymer-based drift control agents.
- **DO NOT** mix with other sulfonylurea herbicides.
- **DO NOT** apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow directly onto agricultural land other than rice fields.
- **DO NOT** apply STRADA directly or indirectly to crops other than rice.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed a maximum of 2.1 ounces per acre of STRADA (0.067 lb ai/A) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** exceed a maximum of 2.1 ounces per acre of STRADA per year (0.067 lb ai/A).
- **DO NOT** allow tank mixtures containing STRADA to sit overnight.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the Mandatory SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT and ENDANGERED SPECIES sections of the label for buffer restrictions.
- Avoid all direct or indirect contact with non-target plants. **DO NOT** apply directly to or near desirable vegetation. Allow an adequate distance between target application area and desirable plants to minimize any potential exposure.

Rotational Crop Information

Use the time intervals listed below to determine the minimum required time interval between last STRADA application and new crop planting.

| Rotational Crop Guideline | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Crop | Time Interval in Months Before Planting |
| Sugarcane | 1 |
| Corn (all) | 3 |
| Small Grains | 3 |
| Cotton | 6 |
| Soybean | 6 |
| All Other Crops | 12 |

Use Precautions

- Rainfast within 6 hours.
- Application of STRADA to fields which have been levelled (except water levelling) within 12 months prior to application may result in rice injury in areas that have been cut or filled.
- Poor weed control may result from application of STRADA made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions including drought, hail damage, hydrogen sulphide or prior herbicide applications.
- STRADA must be applied while maintaining continuous agitation in the tank.
- It is advised to test the pH of the spray solution and, if acidic, add a buffering agent to obtain a neutral pH.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Adjuvants

To improve STRADA performance an addition of 0.125% organo silicon surfactant (0.5 quart per 100 gallons spray solution volume) or 0.25% nonionic surfactant (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution volume) is advised.

Dilution Information

STRADA Alone

Apply STRADA in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground application and a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial application. Fill the spray tank to about one half of the desired volume with clean water. Add the specified amount of STRADA and complete the filling process while maintaining agitation until the product is fully dispersed.

STRADA Tank Mixtures

STRADA fits well with typical weed management programs. Tank mix or sequential applications with commonly used herbicides registered for use on rice is suggested to complete the weed spectrum, especially for grass weeds.

Tank Mixture Compatibility Testing: 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.

Before tank mixing STRADA with other pesticides or materials, it is advised that a compatibility or jar test be performed. In order to perform the compatibility test, the relative proportions of the materials being considered for tank mixture need to be added to a clear quart jar. After addition to the jar, invert or shake the jar numerous times to ensure complete mixing then observe the jar for at least one-half hour. If precipitates (sludges, layers, flakes, balls, etc.) form, the tank mixture combination is not compatible and must not be used.

Order of Mixing:

1. Fill the tank at least one-half full of water and begin agitation.
2. Add materials in the following order: STRADA, dry flowables (DF), wettable powders (WP), aqueous suspensions (AS), flowables (F), and liquids (L).
3. Allow each material to completely disperse before adding the next material.
4. While continuing agitation, fill the tank to three-fourths full.
5. Add any solution (S) formulations and surfactants.
6. Bring the tank to final volume.
7. Maintain agitation during the filling process and until the application is complete. If agitation and application are stopped, suspended materials may settle out to the bottom of the tank. It is very important to re-suspend all materials in the tank before applications are resumed. Sparger-type agitators are useful for these circumstances. Tank mixtures must not be allowed to remain in the spray tank overnight.

Refer to the companion herbicide label(s) for all applicable use directions, restrictions (including any water-holding requirements), and precautions. Read and follow the entire label of each product to be used in the tank mixture with this product.

Tank mixtures must not be applied if the crop is under severe stress due to drought, water saturated soils, poor fertility (especially low nitrogen levels), hail, frost, insects, or when the maximum daytime temperature is above 92°F. Tank mix applications under these conditions may cause temporary crop injury.

SPRAYER TANK CLEANOUT

DO NOT USE CHLORINE BLEACH WITH AMMONIA

To avoid injury to desirable crops, clean all mixing and spray equipment before and immediately following applications of STRADA as follows:

- Drain remaining spray solution from spray tank. Thoroughly rinse spray tank, boom, and hoses with clean water. Remove the nozzles, screens and any components contacting the spray solution and clean separately in a bucket containing ammonia and water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
- Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gallon of household ammonia (minimum 3% ammonia) for every 100 gallons of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution.*
- Refill the spray tank back to full. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Again, flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution and then drain the tank.
- Remove the nozzles, screens, and components as before and clean separately in a bucket containing ammonia and water.
- Repeat step 2.
- Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
- The rinsate may be disposed of on-site or at an approved disposal facility.

* If using an ammonia product that is not 3% ammonia, an equivalent amount of an alternate strength ammonia solution can be used in the clean out procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Use Rate

STRADA: 1.7 ounces (0.053 lb ai/A) to 2.1 ounces (0.067 lb ai/A) per acre per year.

The lowest rate is intended for use of STRADA in tank mixture with other compounds effective on the same weeds and/or with low-medium weed infestation of annual weeds. The highest rate is intended for use of STRADA alone for the target weeds listed in the **Weeds Controlled** section of this label and/or when treating fields with high weed infestations.

Application Timing

To achieve optimum weed control, apply STRADA to young, actively growing weeds up to 4 leaves. This stage usually corresponds to a rice growth stage between 2 and 4 leaves.

For dry-seeded rice, apply STRADA from early-postemergence to pre-flood.

For water-seeded rice, apply STRADA from early-postemergence to middle-late post emergence.

Due to the selectivity for use on rice, STRADA can be applied at very early stages of the crop. Occasionally, in the presence of very high temperatures, transient symptoms of chlorosis and slight reduction in vigor may appear on rice, but the crop recovers within a few days without any adverse effect on yield.

Water Management

Before applying STRADA to water seeded rice, water level in the rice field must be drained or lowered to allow exposure of the weed leaf surface for maximum uptake of the product by the leaves. Drain the field or lower the water level the day before the application. If the field cannot be drained before application, the water level must be reduced so that at least 70% of the weed leaf surface area is above the floodwater. Bring the field to normal flood level 24 to 48 hours after application.

If the soil is allowed to dry after application, a reduction in efficacy and weed re-growth may occur. Additional weed emergence may occur if the field is not flooded soon after application.

Endangered Species

If endangered plant species occur in the proximity of the application site, the following mitigation measure is required to avoid adverse nontarget effects:

- Leave untreated downwind buffer zones of 25 feet for ground applications or 200 feet for aerial applications.

To determine whether your county has an endangered terrestrial plant species, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/usa-map.htm>. Endangered Species Bulletins may also be obtained from state or county extension offices or state pesticide agencies. If the bulletin is not available for your specific area, check with the appropriate local state agency to determine if known populations or terrestrial endangered plants occur in the area to be treated.

Buffer Zones

Buffer zone is defined as the distance between the application site and the non-target sensitive crop.

- Aerial applications shall not be made closer than 200 feet from sensitive crops.
- Ground applications shall not be closer than 25 feet from sensitive crops when wind direction during the ground application is away from sensitive crops.
- Ground applications shall not be closer than 200 feet from sensitive crops when wind direction is towards sensitive crops.

States that have more stringent spray drift regulations must be followed.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Applications, Spray Drift box.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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 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).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft or boom on-off. Swath adjustment distances should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, height, smaller drops, etc.).
- 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.

Boomless 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

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

Importance of Droplet Size

For ASABE S-572.1 Standard compliance, see nozzle manufacturer catalogs, NAAA booklet, USDA literature, or website <http://apmru.usda.gov/> for nozzle and application conditions. 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 manufacturer's recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.
- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – **DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Type** – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Use low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles orientated straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

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.

Boomless Ground Applications:

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

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

Applications made during periods of low relative humidity require set-up of equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is typically greatest when conditions are both hot and dry. When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversions

DO NOT apply this product during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Small droplets can be transported in unpredictable directions due to the light and variable winds common during 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. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Application is not allowed when wind speeds exceed 10 mph due to risk of direct drift to non-target sensitive crops or locations. **Note:** Wind patterns can be affected by local terrain. All applicators must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift. **Note:** Follow state and local regulations with regard to minimum and maximum wind speeds during aerial application, as they may be more restrictive. Applicators must be familiar with state and local regulations.

Windblown Soil Particles

STRADA 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 STRADA if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, STRADA is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to STRADA and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

STRADA and other pesticides should be incorporated into an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include the use of cultural, biological, and other chemical practices to prevent economical pest damage. Effective IPM practices include the use of weed free seed, proper scouting and identification of weeds within each field or paddy, optimum water management (adequate soil moisture at the time of application and maintaining the permanent flood), pesticide treatment at the appropriate target stage, crop rotation, and mechanical weed control when appropriate. This list is not inclusive and should be used in conjunction with other practices to further prevent resistance development.

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

- Always apply STRADA at a minimum of 1.7 oz (0.053 lb ai/A) formulated product per acre.
- Avoid following an ALS-inhibiting herbicide application with another herbicide application of the same mode of action unless in tank mixture with a product with a different mode of action.
- The use of ALS herbicides in consecutive years should be done in conjunction with herbicides containing other modes of action.
- Monitor escaped weeds and control them before they can produce seed.
- Rotate the use of STRADA 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 if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and 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 should scout before and after application.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Users should report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of noncontrolled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.

STRADA Spectrum

| Weeds Controlled | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Common name | Scientific name | Weed Size at Application | Rate of Application |
| Ammannia, Purple * | <i>Ammannia coccinea</i> * | Up to 4 leaf or 4 inches | STRADA 1.7 to 2.1 Ounces/Acre (0.053 lb ai/A to 0.067 lb ai/A) |
| Arrowhead, spp. * | <i>Sagittaria spp.</i> * | | |
| Bulrush, Ricefield * | <i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i> * | | |
| Dayflower, Spreadling | <i>Commelina diffusa</i> | | |
| Ducksalad * | <i>Heteranthera limosa</i> * | | |
| Eclipta | <i>Eclipta prostrata</i> | | |
| Falsepimpernel spp. | <i>Lindernia spp.</i> | | |
| Flatsedge, Rice * | <i>Cyperus iria</i> * | | |
| Gooseweed | <i>Sphenoclea zeylanica</i> | | |
| Jointvetch spp. | <i>Aeschynomene spp.</i> | | |
| Monochoria | <i>Monochoria vaginalis</i> | | |
| Morningglory spp. | <i>Ipomoea spp.</i> | | |
| Redstem * | <i>Ammannia auriculata</i> * | | |
| Sesbania, Hemp | <i>Sesbania exaltata</i> | | |
| Sida, Prickly | <i>Sida spinosa</i> | | |
| Smartweed spp. | <i>Polygonum spp.</i> | | |
| Waterhyssop spp. | <i>Bacopa spp.</i> | | |
| Waterplantain spp. (seedling) * | <i>Alisma spp.</i> * | | |
| Weeds Suppressed ** | | | |
| Alligatorweed | <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> | < 4 inch runner | STRADA 2.1 Ounces/Acre (0.067 lb ai/A) |
| Mexicanweed | <i>Caperonia castaniifolia</i> | < 3 leaf | |
| Smallflower umbrella sedge * | <i>Cyperus difformis</i> * | Up to 4 inches | |
| Texasweed | <i>Caperonia palustris</i> | < 3 leaf | |
| Yellow nutsedge * | <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> * | Up to 4 inches | |

* STRADA does not control ALS resistant biotypes of this weed, which might be present in the field.

** Control of suppressed weeds may be significantly improved using tank mixtures.

Notes: Weeds with gradual and late emergence (like purple ammannia) may escape an early herbicide application. As previously mentioned, optimum weed control is generally obtained when applications are made to young (less than 4-leaf) weeds that are actively growing.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store under well-vented, cool and dry storage conditions. **DO NOT** store under moist conditions.

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

Container Handling:

[Nonrefillable plastic container (Less than 50 pounds)]

Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. In most states, burning is not allowed.

[Nonrefillable paper, plastic, and metalized bag]

Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment, then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. In most states, burning is not allowed.

In case of fire or spills, information may be obtained by calling 1-800-424-9300.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following conditions, warranty, disclaimer of warranties, and limitations of liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be accurate and must be followed carefully. However, because of extreme weather and soil conditions, use methods and other factors beyond the control of Nichino America, Inc. (NAI), it is impossible for NAI to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. As a result, crop injury or ineffectiveness is always possible. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks are assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, WHICH EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of NAI is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, NAI disclaims any liability whatsoever for incidental or consequential damages, including, but not limited to, liability arising out of breach of contract, express or implied warranty (including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose), tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES, OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT THE ELECTION OF NICHINO AMERICA, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

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[Sub-Label B]



| | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---|-----------|
| ORTHOSULFAMURON | GROUP | 2 | HERBICIDE |
|-----------------|-------|---|-----------|

STRADA® CA Herbicide

For use as a selective herbicide for weed control only in the state of California.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Orthosulfamuron:

Benzamide, 2-[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]amino]-N,N-dimethyl- 50.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... 50.0%

TOTAL 100.0%

Contains 0.50 lb. active ingredient per pound of product

EPA Reg. No. 71711-44

EPA Est. No. _____

[Alternate Brand Name: CRAZE® Herbicide]

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

| FIRST AID | |
|---|---|
| If swallowed | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 by the poison control center or doctor.• DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |
| If on skin or clothing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| If 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 mouth-to-mouth, if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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. |
| HOTLINE NUMBER | |
| Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For additional information on this pesticide product, including human health concerns and medical emergencies, call 1-800-348-5832. In case of fire or spills, information may be obtained by calling 1-800-424-9300. | |

{Note to Reviewer: Optional text will appear in brackets}

See [inside] [attached] booklet for [First Aid,] [Precautionary Statements,] [and] [Directions for Use]

NET CONTENTS: _____

[Manufactured in ___,] [formulated in ___,] [and] [packaged in ___] for:

Nichino America, Inc.

4550 Linden Hill Road, Suite 501

Wilmington, DE 19808

888-740-7700

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear the following:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves
- Protective eyewear

See **Engineering Controls** for additional requirements.

Follow the 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.

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 170.240(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

[With the exception of treating rice fields as specified in this label,] **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 arable land and/or water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

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

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having 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 such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of orthosulfamuron 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.

Nontarget Organism Advisory

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of nontarget organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of nontarget 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.

IMPORTANT

Injury to or loss of desirable trees, vegetation and/or adjacent sensitive crops may result from failure to observe the following:

- Avoid all direct or indirect contact with desirable plant parts, nontarget crops, or land scheduled to be planted with crops other than those approved in this label due to the potential for sensitivity to the active ingredient in STRADA CA.

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 state or tribal 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, and notifications to workers.

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

For early entry into 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, wear:

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves
- Protective eyewear

PRODUCT INFORMATION

STRADA® CA is a systemic herbicide formulated as a water-dispersible granule suitable for selective [preemergence] [and] [postemergence] weed control. When applied according to label directions, it is effective in the control or suppression of listed annual and perennial broadleaf weeds [, grasses] and sedges.

Efficacy may depend on the following parameters:

- Weed size at application
- Growing and environmental conditions (e.g. soil moisture, relative humidity, and temperature) prior to and following treatment
- Soil pH, texture, and organic matter content
- [Water management]

STRADA CA contains the active ingredient orthosulfamuron, a sulfonyleurea herbicide. The mode of action (MOA) for STRADA CA inhibits the plant enzyme acetolactate synthase (ALS), which is also known as acetohydroxy acid synthase (AHAS). Inhibition of this enzyme blocks branched-chain amino acid biosynthesis of valine, leucine and isoleucine which leads to plant death.

[POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION]

Once in the target weed, it is translocated by xylem and phloem. Soon after STRADA CA is applied, growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited, and the plants are no longer competitive the crop. Typically, weed leaves turn yellow, then reddish; and within 10 to 21 days, depending on weed size, species, and growing conditions, the stem and roots die. Treated target weeds may stay green but are stunted and not competitive with the crop.]

[PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION]

- STRADA CA must be uniformly applied by broadcast or in a band directed to the orchard or vineyard floor.
- STRADA CA will provide 3-4 months control of listed weed species when applied as a preemergence herbicide.
- The treated area must receive rainfall within two weeks of application or receive the equivalent via irrigation for optimum weed control; amount of irrigation/rainfall following application, soil type, and other environmental factors may affect residual weed control.
- Although STRADA CA exhibits postemergence activity against several common weeds, approved burndown herbicides with grass- and broadleaf- weed activity must be tank mixed when emerged weeds are present at time of STRADA CA application.]

USE RESTRICTIONS

- [DO NOT apply STRADA CA directly, indirectly, or allow to drift onto the foliage of the desired plant parts other than rice.]
- DO NOT mix with other sulfonyleurea herbicides.
- DO NOT mix with polyvinyl-polymer-based drift control agents.
- DO NOT allow tank mixtures containing STRADA CA to settle or sit overnight.
- DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the Mandatory SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT and ENDANGERED SPECIES sections of the label for buffer restrictions and other use restrictions.
- Avoid all direct or indirect contact with nontarget plants. DO NOT apply directly to or near desirable vegetation. Allow an adequate distance between target application area and desirable plants to minimize any potential exposure.
- [DO NOT apply STRADA CA to newly transplanted non-bearing fruit and nut trees or [non-bearing citrus orchards] [and] vineyards until soil has settled by packing and irrigation or rain.]
- [Refer to **Application Information** section of the label regarding **Application Directions for Replanting Labeled Crops in Established Vineyards and Orchards**]

USE PRECAUTIONS

- [Rainfast within 6 hours of postemergence applications.]
- [Poor postemergence weed control may result from application of STRADA CA made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions including drought, hail damage, hydrogen sulphide, or prior herbicide applications.]
- [Application of STRADA CA to rice fields which have been levelled (except water levelling) within 12 months prior to application may result in rice injury in areas that have been cut or filled.]
- STRADA CA must be applied while maintaining continuous agitation in the tank.
- It is advised to test the pH of the spray solution and, if acidic, add a buffering agent to obtain a neutral pH.

[Rotational Crop Restrictions

| Crop | Plantback Interval (in months) |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Sugarcane | 1 |
| Corn (all) | 3 |
| Small Grains | 3 |
| Cotton | 6 |
| Soybean | 6 |
| All Other Crops | 12 |

]

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, STRADA CA is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to STRADA CA and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

STRADA CA and other pesticides should be incorporated into an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include the use of cultural, biological, and other chemical practices to prevent economical pest damage. [Effective IPM practices include the use of weed free seed, proper scouting and identification of weeds within each field or paddy, optimum water management (adequate soil moisture at the time of application and maintaining the permanent flood), pesticide treatment at the appropriate target stage, crop rotation, and mechanical weed control when appropriate.] This list is not inclusive and should be used in conjunction with other practices to further prevent resistance development.

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

- Always apply STRADA CA at a [minimum of 1.7 oz (0.053 lb ai/A) formulated product per acre for use on rice and at a] [minimum of 5.7 oz (0.178 lb ai/A) formulated product per acre for use on] [tree nuts (CG 14-12)], [small fruit vine climbing subgroup, except fuzzy kiwifruit (13-07F)] [and] [nonbearing use on stone fruit (CG 12-12)] [and] [nonbearing use on citrus fruit (CG 10-10)].
- Avoid following an ALS-inhibiting herbicide application with another herbicide application of the same mode of action unless in tank mixture with a product with a different mode of action.
- The use of ALS herbicides in consecutive years should be done in conjunction with herbicides containing other modes of action.
- Monitor escaped weeds and control them before they can produce seed
- Rotate the use of STRADA CA 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 if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and 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 should scout before and after application.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Users should report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

[Sub-Label B]

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.

[MIXING INSTRUCTIONS - RICE]

Adjuvants

To improve STRADA CA performance an addition of 0.125% organo silicon surfactant (0.5 quart per 100 gallons spray solution volume) or 0.25% nonionic surfactant (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution volume) is advised.

STRADA CA is not compatible with polyvinyl-polymer-based drift control agents.

Dilution Information

STRADA CA Alone

Fill the spray tank to about one half of the desired volume with clean water. Add the specified amount of STRADA CA and complete the filling process while maintaining agitation until the product is fully dispersed.

STRADA CA Tank Mixtures

STRADA CA fits well in typical weed management programs. Tank mix or sequential application with commonly used herbicides registered for use on rice is suggested to complete the weed spectrum, especially versus grass weeds.]

[MIXING INSTRUCTIONS – [Tree Nuts (CG 14-12), Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup, except Fuzzy Kiwifruit (CSG 13-07F) and nonbearing use on Stone Fruit (CG 12-12) [and] [Citrus Fruit (CG 10-10)]]

Adjuvants

- For postemergence applications, a COC or MSO is recommended.
- **STRADA CA is not compatible with polyvinyl-polymer-based drift control agents.**

STRADA CA Alone

Fill the spray tank to about one half of the desired volume with clean water. Add the specified amount of STRADA CA and complete the filling process while maintaining agitation until the product is fully dispersed. STRADA CA must be applied while maintaining continuous agitation in the tank.

STRADA CA Tank Mixtures

STRADA CA may be tank mixed with approved preemergence and postemergence herbicides to burn down existing weeds and/or enhance control spectrum.]

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.

Before tank mixing STRADA CA with other pesticides or materials, it is advised that a compatibility or jar test be performed. In order to perform the compatibility test, the relative proportions of the materials being considered for tank mixture need to be added to a clear quart jar. After addition to the jar, invert or shake the jar numerous times to ensure complete mixing then observe the jar for at least one-half hour. If precipitates (sludges, layers, flakes, balls, etc.) form, the tank mixture combination is not compatible and must not be used.

Order of Mixing

1. Fill the tank at least one half full of water and begin agitation
2. Add materials in the following order: STRADA CA, dry flowables (DF), wettable powders (WP), aqueous suspensions (AS), flowables (F), and liquids (L)
3. Allow each material to completely disperse before adding the next material
4. While continuing agitation, fill the tank to 3/4 full
5. Add any solution (S) formulations and surfactants
6. Bring the tank to final volume
7. Maintain agitation during the filling process and until the application is complete. If agitation and application are stopped, suspended materials may settle out to the bottom of the tank. It is very important to re-suspend all materials in the tank before applications are resumed. Sparger-type agitators are useful for these circumstances. Tank mixtures must not be allowed to remain in the spray tank overnight

Refer to the companion herbicide label(s) for all applicable use directions, restrictions [including any water-holding requirements], and precautions. Read and follow the entire label of each product to be used in the tank mixture with this product.

[Crop Stress (Rice)]

Tank mixtures must not be applied if the crop is under severe stress due to drought, water saturated soils, poor fertility (especially low nitrogen levels), hail, frost, insects or when the maximum daytime temperature is above 92°F. Tank mix applications under these conditions may cause temporary crop injury.]

SPRAYER TANK CLEANOUT

DO NOT USE CHLORINE BLEACH WITH AMMONIA

To avoid injury to desirable crops, clean all mixing and spray equipment before and immediately following applications of STRADA CA as follows:

- Drain remaining spray solution from spray tank. Thoroughly rinse spray tank, boom, and hoses with clean water. Remove the nozzles, screens and any components contacting the spray solution and clean separately in a bucket containing ammonia and water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
- Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gallon of household ammonia (minimum 3% ammonia) for every 100 gallons of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution.*
- Refill the spray tank back to full. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Again, flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution and then drain the tank.
- Remove the nozzles, screens, and components as before and clean separately in a bucket containing ammonia and water.
- Repeat step 2.
- Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
- The rinsate may be disposed of on-site or at an approved disposal facility.

* If using an ammonia product that is not 3% ammonia, an equivalent amount of an alternate strength ammonia solution can be used in the clean out procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

Endangered Species

If endangered plant species occur in the proximity of the application site, the following mitigation measure is required to avoid adverse nontarget effects:

- Leave untreated downwind buffer zones of 25 feet for ground applications [or 200 feet for aerial applications.]

To determine whether your county has an endangered terrestrial plant species, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/usa-map.htm>. Endangered Species Bulletins may also be obtained from state or county extension offices or state pesticide agencies. If the bulletin is not available for your specific area, check with the appropriate local state agency to determine if known populations or terrestrial endangered plants occur in the area to be treated.

Buffer Zones

Buffer zone is defined as the distance between the application site and the nontarget sensitive crop.

- [Aerial applications shall not be made closer than 200 feet from sensitive crops.]
- Ground applications shall not be closer than 25 feet from sensitive crops when wind direction during the ground application is away from sensitive crops.
- Ground applications shall not be closer than 200 feet from sensitive crops when wind direction is towards sensitive crops.

States that have more stringent spray drift regulations must be followed. The applicator needs to be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the [Aerial Applications], Spray Drift box.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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 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).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft or boom on-off. Swath adjustment distances should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, height, smaller drops, etc.).
- 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.

[Boomless 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

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NONTARGET 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 manufacturer's recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.
- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – **DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets.
- Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Use low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles orientated straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.]

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.

[Boomless Ground Applications

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.]

[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

Applications made during periods of low relative humidity require set-up of equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is typically greatest when conditions are both hot and dry. When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversions

DO NOT apply this product during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Small droplets can be transported in unpredictable directions due to the light and variable winds common during 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

[Sub-Label B]

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. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Application is not allowed when wind speeds exceed 10 mph due to risk of direct drift to non-target sensitive crops or locations. **Note:** Wind patterns can be affected by local terrain. All applicators must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift. **Note:** Follow state and local regulations with regard to minimum and maximum wind speeds during aerial application, as they may be more restrictive. Applicators must be familiar with state and local regulations.

Windblown Soil Particles

STRADA CA 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 STRADA CA if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

| WEEDS CONTROLLED - PREEMERGENCE | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Common Name | [Scientific Name] | Common Name | [Scientific Name] |
| Annual spurges | [<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.] | Pigweed | [<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.] |
| Bindweed seedlings | [<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>] | Prickly lettuce | [<i>Lactuca serriola</i>] |
| Black nightshade | [<i>Solanum nigrum</i>] | Primrose | [<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>] |
| Burclover, white clover | [<i>Medicago</i> spp.] | Prostrate knotweed | [<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>] |
| Common chickweed | [<i>Stellaria media</i>] | Redmaids | [<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>] |
| Fiddleneck | [<i>Amsinckia</i> spp.] | Shepherd's-purse | [<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>] |
| Fleabane | [<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>] | Sowthistle | [<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>] |
| Henbit | [<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>] | Stinging nettle | [<i>Urtica urens</i>] |
| Lambsquarters | [<i>Chenopodium album</i>] | Swinecress | [<i>Lepidium didymum</i>] |
| Little mallow | [<i>Malva parviflora</i>] | Tumble pigweed | [<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.] |
| London rocket | [<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>] | Whitestem filaree | [<i>Erodium</i> spp.] |
| Marestail | [<i>Conyza canadensis</i>] | Wild radish | [<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>] |
| Panicle willowherb | [<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>] | Yellow mustard | [<i>Brassica</i> spp.] |
| | | Yellow nutsedge | [<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>] |

| WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED - PREEMERGENCE* | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Common Name | [Scientific Name] | Common Name | [Scientific Name] |
| Annual bluegrass | [<i>Poa annua</i>] | Italian ryegrass | [<i>Lolium</i> spp.] |
| Barnyardgrass | [<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>] | Jungle rice | [<i>Echinochloa colona</i>] |
| Crabgrass | [<i>Digitaria</i> spp.] | Soft brome | [<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>] |
| Foxtail barley | [<i>Hordeum</i> spp.] | Wild oats | [<i>Avena fatua</i>] |
| Green foxtail | [<i>Setaria</i> spp.] | | |
| * Significant activity but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control | | | |

| WEEDS CONTROLLED - POSTEMERGENCE* | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Common Name | [Scientific Name] |
| Burclover, white clover | [<i>Medicago</i> spp.] |
| Fiddleneck | [<i>Amsinckia</i> spp.] |
| Henbit | [<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>] |
| Little mallow | [<i>Malva parviflora</i>] |
| London rocket | [<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>] |
| Panicle willowherb | [<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>] |
| Shepherd's-purse | [<i>Capsella burs-pastoris</i>] |
| Stinging nettle | [<i>Urtica urens</i>] |
| Swinecress | [<i>Lepidium didymum</i>] |
| Yellow mustard | [<i>Brassica</i> spp.] |
| Yellow nutsedge** | [<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>] |
| * Optimum weed control is generally obtained when applications are made to young (up to 4-leaf) weeds that are actively growing. | |
| ** For best results, apply a foliar application when sedge is 2 to 4 inches tall, and the spray can contact both the sedge and soil. It is recommended that the weed is not water-stressed, and the soil surface is moist. To provide complete postemergence control, apply Craze Herbicide at 8.6 oz/A (0.268 lb ai/A) in combination with approved burndown herbicides at recommended label use rates. | |

| WEEDS SUPPRESSED - POSTEMERGENCE* | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Common Name | [Scientific Name] |
| Fleabane | [<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>] |
| Marestail | [<i>Conyza canadensis</i>] |
| * Optimum weed control is generally obtained when applications are made to young (up to 4-leaf) weeds that are actively growing. | |

APPLICATION INFORMATION

| Rice | | |
|--|--|--|
| Pest | Rate/Acre | Directions for Use |
| Weeds Controlled Ammannia, Purple* (<i>Ammannia coccinea</i> *) Arrowhead, California* (<i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i> *) Bulrush, Ricefield* (<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i> *) Ducksalad* (<i>Heteranthera limosa</i> *) Eclipta (<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>) Monochoria (<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i>) Redstem* (<i>Ammannia auriculata</i> *) Smartweed spp. (<i>Polygonum</i> spp.) Waterplantain spp. (seedling)* (<i>Alisma</i> spp.*) Waterhyssop spp. (<i>Bacopa</i> spp.) | 1.7 to 2.1 oz (0.053 lb ai/A to 0.067 lb ai/A) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply using a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground or aerial applications to achieve adequate coverage and optimum performance. USE RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system. DO NOT make more than 1 application per year. DO NOT exceed a maximum of 2.1 ounces per acre of STRADA CA (0.067 lb ai/A) in a single application. DO NOT exceed a maximum of 2.1 ounces per acre of STRADA CA per year (0.067 lb ai/A). DO NOT apply after ½ inch internode elongation. Use of an approved agricultural surfactant or adjuvant is required for STRADA CA applications. DO NOT apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow directly onto agricultural land other than rice fields. |
| Weeds Suppressed** Alligatorweed (<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>) Smallflower Umbrella Sedge* (<i>Cyperus difformis</i> *) Watergrass, Early* (<i>Echinochloa oryzoides</i> *) Watergrass, Late* (<i>Echinochloa phyllopogon</i> *) Yellow Nutsedge* (<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> *) | 2.1 oz (0.067 lb ai/A) | |
| Notes * STRADA CA does not control ALS resistant biotypes of this weed, which might be present in the field. ** Control of suppressed weeds may be significantly improved using tank mixtures that incorporate other herbicides with activity against the target weeds listed as suppressed. Weeds with gradual and late emergence (like Redstem and bulrush) may escape an early herbicide application. Optimum weed control is generally obtained when applications are made to young (up to 4-leaf) weeds that are actively growing. The lowest rate is intended for use of STRADA CA in tank mixture with other herbicides effective on the same weeds and/or with low to medium weed infestation of annual weeds. The highest rate is intended for use of STRADA CA alone for the target weeds listed in the weeds-controlled section of this label and/or when treating fields with high weed infestations. Application Timing To achieve optimum weed control, apply STRADA CA to young, actively growing weeds up to 4 leaves. This stage usually corresponds to a rice growth stage between 2 and 4 leaves. Mix STRADA CA with water and apply at specified rates as a foliar spray by ground or air application to water-seeded or dry-seeded rice. For dry-seeded rice, apply STRADA CA from early postemergence to pre-flood. For water-seeded rice, apply STRADA CA from early postemergence to middle-late postemergence. Due to the selectivity for use on rice, STRADA CA can be applied at very early stages of the crop. Occasionally, in the presence of very high temperatures, transient symptoms of chlorosis and slight reduction in vigor may appear on rice, but the crop recovers within a few days without any adverse effect on yield. Water Management Before applying STRADA CA to water seeded rice, water level in the rice field must be drained or lowered to allow exposure of the weed leaf surface for maximum uptake of the product by the leaves. Drain the field or lower the water level the day before application. If the field cannot be drained before application, the water level must be reduced so that at least 70% of the weed leaf surface area is above the floodwater. Bring the field to normal flood level 24 to 48 hours after application. If the soil is allowed to dry after application, a reduction in efficacy and weed regrowth may occur. Additional weed emergence may occur if the field is not flooded soon after application. | | |

Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup, Except Fuzzy Kiwifruit (Crop Subgroup 13-07F)

Amur river grape; gooseberry; grape; kiwifruit, hardy; Maypop; schisandra berry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

| Pest | Rate/Acre | Directions for Use |
|--------------|--|--|
| Listed Weeds | 5.7 to 8.6 oz/acre (0.178 lb ai/A to 0.268 lb ai/A) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply by ground using 10-50 gallons of water per acre. • Apply to a clean berm, free of leaves and other material that could obstruct the application. • If sufficient rainfall does not occur within two weeks of application, use supplemental irrigation by micro-sprinkler to provide a minimum of 0.5 inches per acre. • Avoid contact with green, uncallused trunks of young vines. Young vines must be protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. <p>USE RESTRICTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply by air. • DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system. • DO NOT apply unless the soil around the planted vines is completely settled and compacted. • DO NOT apply to soils with cracks. This may prevent the herbicide from reaching the crop roots by direct exposure from the spray application, or by water movement from either rain or irrigation. • DO NOT mix with other sulfonyleurea herbicides. • DO NOT make more than 1 application per year. • DO NOT exceed a maximum of 8.6 ounces per acre of STRADA CA (0.268 lb ai/A) in a single application. • DO NOT exceed a maximum of 8.6 ounces per acre of STRADA CA per year (0.268 lb ai/A). • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 90 days. |

Tree Nut Group (Crop Group 14-12)

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

| Pest | Rate/Acre | Directions for Use |
|--------------|--|--|
| Listed Weeds | 5.7 to 8.6 oz/acre (0.178 lb ai/A to 0.268 lb ai/A) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply by ground using 10-50 gallons of water per acre. • Apply to a clean berm, free of leaves and other material that could obstruct the application. • If sufficient rainfall does not occur within two weeks of application, use supplemental irrigation by micro-sprinkler to provide a minimum of 0.5 inches per acre. • Avoid contact with green, uncalled trunks of young trees. Young trees must be protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. <p>USE RESTRICTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply by air. • DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system. • DO NOT apply unless the soil around the planted trees is completely settled and compacted. • DO NOT apply to soils with cracks. This may prevent the herbicide from reaching the crop roots by direct exposure from the spray application, or by water movement from either rain or irrigation. • DO NOT apply to weak or stressed trees. • DO NOT mix with other sulfonylurea herbicides. • DO NOT use on almond orchards when soil sand content is greater than 70%. • DO NOT apply to almond orchards established for less than 1 year. • DO NOT make more than 1 application per year. • DO NOT exceed a maximum of 8.6 ounces per acre of STRADA CA (0.268 lb ai/A) in a single application. • DO NOT exceed a maximum of 8.6 ounces per acre of STRADA CA per year (0.268 lb ai/A). • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 90 days |

Stone Fruit Group (Crop Group 12-12) - Nonbearing Only

apricot; apricot, Japanese; capulin; cherry, black; cherry, Nanking; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; Jujube, Chinese; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, American; plum, beach; plum, Canada; plum, cherry; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plum, Klamath; plum, prune; plumcot; sloe; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

| Pest | Rate/Acre | Directions for Use |
|--------------|--|--|
| Listed Weeds | 5.7 to 8.6 oz/acre (0.178 lb ai/A to 0.268 lb ai/A) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply by ground using 10-50 gallons of water per acre. • Apply to a clean berm, free of leaves and other material that could obstruct the application. • If sufficient rainfall does not occur within two weeks of application, use supplemental irrigation by micro-sprinkler to provide a minimum of 0.5 inches per acre. • Avoid contact with green, uncalled trunks of young trees. Young trees must be protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. <p>USE RESTRICTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply by air. • DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system. • DO NOT apply unless the soil around the planted trees is completely settled and compacted. • DO NOT apply to soils with cracks. This may prevent the herbicide from reaching the crop roots by direct exposure from the spray application, or by water movement from either rain or irrigation. • DO NOT apply to weak or stressed trees. • DO NOT mix with other sulfonylurea herbicides. • DO NOT use on stone fruit orchards when soil sand content is greater than 70%. • DO NOT apply to stone fruit orchards established for less than 1 year. • DO NOT make more than 1 application per year. • DO NOT exceed a maximum of 8.6 ounces per acre of STRADA CA (0.268 lb ai/A) in a single application. • DO NOT exceed a maximum of 8.6 ounces per acre of STRADA CA per year (0.268 lb ai/A). |

Citrus Fruit Group (Crop Group 10-10) - Nonbearing Only

[Not for use in California]

Australian desert lime; Australian finger lime; Australian round lime; Brown River finger lime; calamondin; citron; citrus hybrids; grapefruit; Japanese summer grapefruit; kumquat; lemon; lime; Mediterranean mandarin; Mount White lime; New Guinea wild lime; orange, sour; orange, sweet; pummelo; Russell River lime; satsuma mandarin; sweet lime; tachibana orange; Tahiti lime; tangelo; tangerine (mandarin); tangor; trifoliate orange; uniq fruit; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

| Pest | Rate/Acre | Directions for Use |
|--------------|--|--|
| Listed Weeds | 5.7 to 8.6 oz/acre (0.178 lb ai/A to 0.268 lb ai/A) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply by ground using 10-50 gallons of water per acre. • Apply to a clean berm, free of leaves and other material that could obstruct the application. • If sufficient rainfall does not occur within two weeks of application, use supplemental irrigation by micro-sprinkler to provide a minimum of 0.5 inches per acre. • Avoid spray contact with any foliage or low hanging branches (tree skirts) and with green, uncallused bark of young trees. <p>USE RESTRICTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply by air. • DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system. • DO NOT apply unless the soil around the planted trees is completely settled and compacted. • DO NOT apply to soils with cracks. This may prevent the herbicide from reaching the crop roots by direct exposure from the spray application, or by water movement from either rain or irrigation. • DO NOT mix with other sulfonyleurea herbicides. • DO NOT make more than 1 application per year. • DO NOT exceed a maximum of 8.6 ounces per acre of STRADA CA (0.268 lb ai/A) in a single application. • DO NOT exceed a maximum of 8.6 ounces per acre of STRADA CA per year (0.268 lb ai/A). |

Application Directions for Replanting Labeled Crops in Established Vineyards and Orchards

Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup, Except Fuzzy Kiwifruit (Crop Subgroup 13-07F); Tree Nut Group (Crop Group 14-12); Stone Fruit Group (Crop Group 12-12) - Nonbearing Only; [Citrus Fruit Group (Crop Group 10-10) - Nonbearing Only]

CRAZE Herbicide is permitted for use in established vineyards or orchards with replanted vines or trees at any time following planting when the following conditions are met:

1. The soil around the established and newly planted vines or trees is completely settled and compacted.
2. Roots are not exposed directly or indirectly to the herbicide application.
3. Replanted vines or trees are not stressed and exhibit good health and vigor.
4. Untreated soil is used as fill to plant vines or trees into a previously treated area.
5. Application is made with broadcast equipment delivering a uniform spray pattern.
6. Green, uncallused trunks of young vines or trees established less than one year are protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
7. Direct contact or drifting spray onto desirable foliage, fruit, or green tissue of the replant is avoided.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store under well-vented, cool, and dry storage conditions. **DO NOT** store under moist conditions.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: [Nonrefillable plastic container (less than 50 pounds)]

Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. Then, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. In most states, burning is not allowed.

[Nonrefillable paper, plastic, and metalized bag]

Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment, then offer for recycling if available, or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. **DO NOT** burn unless allowed by state and local ordinances. In most states, burning is not allowed.

In case of fire or spills, information may be obtained by calling 1-800-424-9300.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following conditions, warranty, disclaimer of warranties, and limitations of liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be accurate and must be followed carefully. However, because of extreme weather and soil conditions, use methods and other factors beyond the control of Nichino America, Inc. (NAI), it is impossible for NAI to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. As a result, crop injury or ineffectiveness is always possible. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks are assumed by the user or buyer.

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