

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

October 27, 2015

Nikki Yepez Domestic Regulatory Specialist Canyon Group, LLC c/o Gowan Company P.O. Box 5569 Yuma, AZ 85366-5569

Subject: PRIA Label Amendment – Adding Pome Fruit Group 11-10 and Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup 13-07F to Halosulfon-methyl Product Name: Sandea Herbicide EPA Registration Number: 81880-18 Application Date: July 18, 2015 Decision Number: 493337

Dear Ms. Yepez:

The application referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable under FIFRA Section 3(c)(7)(A), subject to the following conditions:

- 1. You must submit and/or cite all data required for registration/registration/registration review of your product under FIFRA when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
- 2. You are required to comply with the data requirements within the established deadlines described in the DCI identified below:

Haolsulfuron-methyl- GDCI-128721-1213

If you have questions about the Generic DCI listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Reevaluation Division: <u>http://www.epa.gov/oppsrtd1/contacts_prd.htm</u>

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.

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

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). If you have any questions, please contact Shanta Adeeb by phone at 703-347-0502, or via email at <u>adeeb.shanta@epa.gov</u>.

Sincerely,

Daniel Kenny, Chief Herbicide Branch Registration Division (7505P) Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

ACCEPTED

10/27/2015

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the

81880-18

pesticide registered under

EPA Reg. No.

% BY WT



SANDEA® is a selective herbicide for control of listed broadleaf weeds and nutsedge

ACTIVE	INCDE	
ACTIVE	INGRE	DIENT.

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Ha	alosulfuron-methyl, methyl 3-chloro-5-(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-ylcarbamoylsulfamoyl)	
-1-	-methylpyrazole-4-carboxylate	75.0%
0	THER INGREDIENTS	<u>25.0%</u>
	тот	AL 100.0%

# **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN** CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se las explique a usted en detaile.

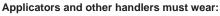
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

	FIRST AID		
IF IN EYES	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.		
	Remove contact lenses, if present, after 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.		
	Call poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.		
IF SWALLOWED	Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.		
	Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.		
<ul> <li>Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> </ul>			
	Do not give anything to an unconscious person.		
	HOT LINE NUMBER		
Have the product co	ntainer or label with you when calling poison control center, doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning		
this product, call toll	free 1-888-478-0798.		

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

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)



- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS: When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs 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:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. .
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product is toxic to non-target vascular plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

Halosulfuron-methyl is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

NET CONTENTS OUNCES



Produced For: Canyon Group LLC. C/O Gowan Company PO Box 5569 Yuma, Arizona 85364

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. 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, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

#### PRODUCT INFORMATION

SANDEA is a dry flowable formulation that selectively controls certain broadleaf weeds and nutsedges in selected crops. SANDEA is effective both preemergence and postemergence. SANDEA can be absorbed through roots, shoots and foliage and is translocated within the plant.

#### WEED RESISTANCE STATEMENT

Weeds can develop resistance to herbicides. Some weed biotypes have inherent resistance to certain herbicides. Also, repeated use of herbicides with similar modes of action can result in the development of resistance in weed populations. SANDEA, a member of the sulfonylurea family, is an ALS enzyme inhibiting herbicide. To minimize the potential for resistance development and/or to control resistant weed biotypes, use a variety of cultural, mechanical, and chemical weed control tactics. Rotate with herbicides having different modes of action (e.g. non-ALS/AHAS materials). Contact your professional crop advisor, local cooperative extension specialist, or Canyon Group representative for additional information.

#### APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUCTIONS

#### Ground Applications:

SANDEA can be applied as a broadcast or band application. For band applications, use proportionally less spray mixture based on the area actually sprayed. Do not concentrate the band. Consult the "APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS" section of this label for the rates and procedures that are appropriate for your growing region.

Apply SANDEA in a spray volume that ensures thorough and uniform coverage. Use of 15 or more gal of water per acre is recommended unless otherwise directed in the "APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS" section. Choose nozzles that provide optimum spray distribution and coverage to the target weed at the appropriate pressure (psi). Avoid streaking, skips, overlaps, and spray drift during application. Thoroughly clean equipment prior to mixing spray solution. Follow the clean-up procedures on the labels of applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the 6 steps outlined in the "Sprayer Tank Cleanout" section .

#### **Rope-wick or Wiper Applications:**

Apply by wiping SANDEA to the weeds using an absorbent material made of burlap, canvas, rope, or sponge plumbed into a pipe reservoir filled with SANDEA. The applicator device will physically wipe this product directly onto the weed in between rows of crop plants (row middles) or over the top of crops for selectively controlling weeds. Selected equipment must be capable of preventing all contact of the herbicide solution with the crop.

Prior to all rope wick applications each individual unit/equipment must be calibrated with the specific material to be applied to ensure accurate application.

For rope and sponge wick applicators use approximately 4 - 6 grams of SANDEA per acre in 2 1/2 gal of water.

Adjust the height of the wiper applicator to ensure adequate contact with the weeds and so that no wiper contact point is at least 2 inches above the desirable vegetation. Optimum performance can be obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution and weeds are a minimum of 6 inches above the desirable vegetation. Weeds that do not come in contact with SANDEA will not be affected. Poor contact occurs when weeds are growing in dense clumps, in areas of severe weed infestation, when weed height varies dramatically or when operator speeds are too great. Terrain must be considered when making wiper applications. Sloping ground can cause herbicide solution to migrate to one side, causing dripping on the lower end and drying of the wiper on the upper end of the applicator. Due to decreased efficacy do not apply this product when weeds are wet.

Operate wiper applicators at a ground speed of no greater than 5 miles per hour. To maintain performance applicator should control chemical application rate by adjusting travel speed to match weed density. In areas of dense weeds better results can be obtained when two applications are made in opposite directions.

Mix only the amount of product that will be used during a 1-day application, as reduced product performance can occur from solutions held longer than 24 hours. Avoid spray mist escape, leaks, or dripping of the herbicide solution onto the crop as contact of this product to desirable vegetation could result in plant injury or destruction. Keep wiper surfaces clean. Clean wiper parts promptly after using SANDEA by thoroughly flushing with water.

When using a surfactant refer to the adjuvants section of this label.

#### Aerial Applications:

Apply this product or approved tank mixtures with properly calibrated equipment in 3 to 15 gal of water per acre.

Thoroughly clean equipment prior to mixing spray solution. Avoid streaking, skips, overlaps, and spray drift during applications.

#### Spray Drift Management:

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. Do not allow this product to drift onto neighboring crops or non-crop area or use in a manner or at a time other than in accordance with label directions because animal, plant or crop injury, illegal residues or other undesirable results may occur. The interaction of many equipment – and weather – related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. The following drift management directions minimize off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications or to applications using dry formulations.

- The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom should not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor. 1.
- 2. Point nozzles backward parallel with the air stream, never point downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

#### The importance of spray droplet size:

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but may not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see the following "Wind", "Temperature and Humidity", and "Temperature Inversion" sections of this advisory).

#### Controlling initial droplet size:

- Volume Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher flow rates produce larger droplets.
- Pressure Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy
- penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle orientation Orienting nozzles so the spray stream is released backwards, parallel to the air stream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle type Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

#### Controlling placement of spray droplets:

- Boom length For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- Application height Applications should not be greater than 10 feet above the top of the tallest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Greater application heights result in greater droplet size reduction through evaporation and greater movement in air currents. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- Application speed Slower aircraft speeds within a safe range will produce less air turbulence and fewer small droplets.
- Swath adjustment When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distances should increase with increasing drift potential (wind speed, droplet size, etc.).

#### Key environmental factors:

- Wind Drift potential is the 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 when wind speeds are below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Applicators should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.
- Temperature and humidity When making applications in low relative humidity set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.
- Temperature inversions Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable air currents that are common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke detector. 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. Sensitive areas:

Pesticides should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after the use of SANDEA. Prepare a tank cleaning solution that consists of a 1% solution of household ammonia (one quart of ammonia for every 25 gal of water). Use sufficient cleaning solution to thoroughly rinse all surfaces and to flush all hoses. Repeat the procedure with the ammonia solution. Complete the cleaning process by rinsing with clean water.

#### **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

Fill the spray tank to about three-fourths of the desired volume and begin agitation. Add the labeled amount of SANDEA. Complete the filling process while maintaining agitation. Remove the hose from the mixing tank immediately after filling to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. Add nonionic surfactant (NIS) and other adjuvants as the last ingredients in the tank. Spray solutions should be applied within 24 hours after mixing.

#### **ADJUVANTS**

Unless otherwise stated, a NIS is recommended in the spray solution for postemergence applications or for preemergence applications where susceptible weeds are present prior to crop emergence. Use only nonionic-type surfactants that are approved for use on food crops and contain at least 80% active ingredients. Use 0.25 to 0.50% nonionic-type surfactant concentration (1 to 2 guarts per 100 gal of spray solution). Use of SANDEA without an adjuvant when weeds are present may result in reduced efficacy. Use of crop oil concentrate (COC) or silicone-based adjuvants can result in increased crop injury and reduced yields and are not recommended for postemergence applications over the crop, unless stated otherwise.

#### TANK MIXES

Unless stated in the "Application Instructions" section or allowed by supplemental labeling, tank mix combinations have not been evaluated and are the user's responsibility. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use (For Example: first aid from one product, spray drift management from another). Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture. It is recommended that tank mixtures should be evaluated for miscibility and crop safety on a small test area prior to use. Tank mixtures should not be applied when the plants are under stress due to drought, water saturated soils, low fertility (especially low nitrogen levels) or other poor growing conditions.

#### SPRAYER TANK CLEANOUT

To avoid injury to desirable crops, clean all mixing and spray equipment before and immediately following applications of SANDEA as follows: Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tank, boom, and hoses with clean water. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket 1.

- containing agent and water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia (containing 3% ammonia) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and 2.
- nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. 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 and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing agent and water. 3.

- 4. Repeat step 2.
- 5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
- 6. The rinsate may be disposed of on-site or at an approved disposal facility.

* Equivalent amount of an alternate strength ammonia solution can be used in the clean out procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

## USE PRECAUTIONS

- Excessive amounts of water (greater than 1 inch) from rainfall or sprinkler irrigation soon after a preemergent application may cause crop injury. This potential injury can be enhanced if seeding depth is too shallow.
- Within 4 hours of a SANDEA application, avoid using overhead sprinkler irrigations or making applications when conditions favor rainfall.
- Properly crowned beds may minimize the potential for injury when broadcast applications of SANDEA are made over plastic mulch. Significant crop injury could result when spray residue is concentrated in the plant hole by irrigation or rainfall.
- SÁNDEA can cause injury or crop failure under cool and wet growing conditions that delay early seedling emergence, vigor or growth. Be
  especially cautious during the first planting of the season when these conditions are likely to occur.
- SANDEA may delay maturity of treated crops.
- SANDEA should not be applied if the crop or target weeds are under stress due to drought, water saturated soils, low fertility (especially low nitrogen levels) or other poor growing conditions.
- Use of soil or foliar-applied organophosphate insecticides on SANDEA treated crops may increase the potential for crop injury and/or the severity of the crop injury.
- Avoid spray drift outside of targeted area.
- SANDEA may be applied to labeled crops (including cultivars and/or hybrids of these) and used according to labeled directins. Not all hybrids/varieties have been tested for sensitivity to SANDEA. For untested varieties, a small amount of the field should be sprayed to determine potential sensitivity to its use.
- · Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after SANDEA use and prior to spraying another crop.
- Temporary yellowing or stunting of the crop may occur following SANDEA applications.
- Crop rotation intervals may need to be extended on drip irrigated crops in CA and AZ due to environmental conditions.
- Under certain environmental conditions, SANDEA applied over the top of a blooming crop may result in some bloom loss.
- Use of SANDEA without an adjuvant can result in reduced efficacy.

### USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply SANDEA using air assisted (air blast) field crop sprayers.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply more than 2 oz of SANDEA per acre per 12 month period (includes applications to the crop and to row middles/furrows).
- Do not make more than the maximum number of applications per year for each crop.
- CALIFORNIA ONLY SENSITIVE CROP:

## PRUNES

#### Buffer Zones:

- 1. Aerial applications shall not be made closer than 4 miles.
- Ground applications shall not be made closer than 1 mile from prunes unless wind direction during the application is away from prunes.
   When wind direction during the ground application is away from prunes, ground applications shall not be made closer than 1/2 mile from prunes.

### COTTON

### Buffer Zones:

- 1. Aerial applications shall not be made closer than 1 mile from cotton.
- 2. Ground applications shall not be made closer than 1 mile from cotton unless wind direction during the application is away from cotton. When wind direction during the ground application is away from cotton, ground applications shall not be made closer than 1/2 mile from cotton.

## FOR OPTIMUM RESULTS

Control typically occurs within 7 to 14 days depending on the weed size, species and growing conditions. Heavy weed infestations should be treated early before the weeds become too competitive with the crop. Good coverage with SANDEA is essential. When applying SANDEA follow "Weed Controlled Chart" and "Applicatin Timing" sections of the label for improved control. When adding approved adjuvant follow mixing instructions regarding adjuvant.

- For best results, wait to cultivate treated soil area for 7 to 10 days after a postemergence application of SANDEA unless otherwise specified. (Cultivation may be necessary to control suppressed weeds, weeds that were bigger than the maximum recommended size at application, weeds that emerge after an application, or weed species not on the SANDEA label).
- To maximize control of annual weeds, it may be necessary to use sequential applications of SANDEA, but do not make more than the maximum number of applications per year for each crop. (Multiple flushes of seedlings, or treated perennials may sometimes re-grow from underground stems or roots).

#### For preemergence applications:

- use a surfactant as directed in the "Adjuvants" section of this label to control susceptible weeds prior to crop emergence,
- Preemergent weed control may be improved by incorporating SANDEA with irrigation (1/4 to 1/2 inch maximum).
- Preemergence applications of SANDEA when weed coverage prevents contact with the soil will result in reduced or no residual activity.

### For postemergence applications:

- Treat young actively growing broadleaf weeds 1 to 3 inches in height.
- Treat actively growing nutsedge plants at the 3 to 5 leaf stage.
- Wait 2 3 days after postemergent applications for to overhead irrigation.
- Avoid applications when crops are under drought, stress, disease, or insect damage.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED BY SANDEA ALONE

C = Control, S = Suppression, NA = No Activity

WEED SPECIES	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY
Amaranth, spiny ² Amaranth spinosus	C ²	C ²
Bindweed Calystegia sepium	NA	S
Burcucumber Sicyos angulatus	NA	S
California arrowhead ³ Sagittaria montevidensis	NA	C ³
Chickweed, common Stellaria media	С	NA
Cocklebur, common Xanthium strumarium	С	С
Corn spurry Spergula arvensis	С	С
Dayflower* Commelina erecta	С	S
Deadnettle, purple Lamium purpureum	С	NA
Devils Claw Proboscidea louisianica	NA	С
Eclipta* Ecilpta prostrata	С	S
Flatsedge, rice* ² <i>Cyperus iria</i>	S ²	$C^2$
Fleabane, Philadelphia Erigeron philadelphicus	NA	С
Galinsoga Galinsoga	С	С
Golden crownbeard* Verbesina encelioides	NA	С
Goosefoot Chenopodium californicum	С	С
Groundsel, common Senecio vulgaris	С	NA
Horseweed/Marestail ² Erigeron canadensis	C ²	NA
Horsetail Equisetum arvense	NA	S
Jimsonweed Datura stramonium	С	NA
Jointvetch Aeschynomene virginica	NA	С
Kochia ² Kochia scoparia	C ²	S ²
Ladysthumb Polygonum persicaria	С	С
Lambsquarter, common Chenopodium album	С	NA
Lettuce, prickly <i>Lactuca serriola</i>	С	NA
Mallow, common <i>Malva neglecta</i>	С	NA
Mallow, Venice <i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	С	С
Mayweed chamomile (dog fennel) Anthemis cotula	С	NA
Milkweed, common Asclepias syriaca	NA	S

WEED SPECIES	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY
Milkweed, honeyvine Ampelamus albidus	NA	S
Morningglory, ivyleaf ³ Ipomoea hederacea	NA	S ³
Morningglory, tall ³ Ipomoea purpurea	NA	S³
Mustard, wild Sinapis arevensis	С	С
Nutsedge, yellow ¹ Cyperus exculentus	S	C ¹
Nutsedge, purple ¹ Cyperus rotundus	S	C ¹
Passionflower, maypop Passiflora incarnata	NA	С
Pigweed, redroot ² <i>Amarunthus retrofiexus</i>	C ²	C ²
Pigweed, smooth ² Amaranthus hybridus	C ²	C ²
Plantain Plantago major	С	NA
Pokeweed, common Phytolacca Americana	NA	С
Purslane Portulaca oleracea	S	NA
Radish, wild Raphanus raphanistrum	С	С
Ragweed, common ² Ambrosia artemisiifolia	C ²	C ²
Ragweed, giant ² <i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	NA	C ²
Redstem ³ Ammania auriculata	NA	C ³
Ricefield Bulrush ² Scirpus mucronatus	NA	C ²
Sesbania, hemp Sesbania exaltata	S	С
Shepherdspurse Capsella bursa-pastoris	С	S
Sida, prickly* <i>Sida spinosa</i>	NA	S
Smallflower umbrella sedge ² Cyperus difformis	NA	C ²
Smartweed, Pennsylvania Polyfonum pennsylvanicum	С	S
Sunflower Helianthus annuus	С	С
Velvetleaf Abutilan theophrasti	С	С
Willowherb Epilobium ciliatum	С	NA
Yellowcress, creeping Rorippa sylvestris	С	С

- * Except California
  1. Heavy infestations of nutsedge may require sequential applications. An earlier treatment may be required to prevent nutsedge from competing with the crop.
  2. Certain biotypes of this weed species are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides. Where these ALS-resistant biotypes are known to exist, an appropriate registered herbicide, active against the weed and with another mode of action, should be used alone or in tank mixtures with SANDEA to control these biotypes.
  3. Use maximum label rates for best results.

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Beans, Succulent	**_**	Peas, Succulent	"_"
Bell peppers	"_"	Pome Fruit Group	"_"
Blueberries	"_"	Pumpkins	"_"
Caneberries	"_"	Rhubarb	"_"
Cantaloupes	"_"	Rice	"_"
Chile peppers	"_"	Small Fruit Vine Climbing Group	"_"
Corn, Field	۰۰_۰۰	Sorghum	"_"
Corn, Pop	"_"	Sugarcane	"_"
Corn, Seed	"_"	Summer Squash	"_"
Corn, Sweet	"_"	Tomatoes	"_"
Cotton	"_"	Tree Nuts	"_"
Crenshaw Melons	"_"	Turfgrass/Sod	"_"
Cucumbers	"_"	Watermelons	"_"
Fallow Ground	**_**	Winter Squash	**_**

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS PREHARVEST INTERVAL The required days between last application and harvest (PHI) are given in ( ) after each crop name.

## CUCURBIT CROPS

CUCURBIT CROP		
CROP CUCUMBERS	OZ/ACRE 1/2 - 1	DIRECTIONS FOR USE Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre.
(30)	1/2 - 1	Direct-seeded: Bare ground (no mulch)
(including		<ul> <li>Preemergence - Apply SANDEA after planting, but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rate on lighter</li> </ul>
pickles)		textured soils with low organic matter.
CANTALOUPES		• Postemergence - Apply SANDEA after the crop has reached at least 3 to 5 true leaves but before first
(57),		female flowers appear. SANDEA can be applied as an over-the-top application, a directed spray
HONEYDEWS		application, or with crop shields to minimize contact of the herbicide with the crop.
(57), AND CRENSHAW		Direct-seeded: Plastic mulch
MELONS (57)		<ul> <li>Pre-seeding - Apply SANDEA following final bed shaping and just prior to the installation of the plastic mulch. Crop may be seeded into this treated area no sooner than 7 days after application and the installation of the plastic mulch unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the</li> </ul>
		lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter.
		<ul> <li>Postemergence - Apply SANDEA after the crop has at least 3 to 5 true leaves but before first female flowers appear. SANDEA can be applied as an over-the-top application, a directed spray application, or with crop shields to minimize contact of the herbicide with the crop. Additional phytotoxicity may occur when applications are made over plastic due to concentration of product in the planting hole. Note:</li> </ul>
		Over-the-top applications on plastic are not allowed in Northeastern and Midwestern states.
		<ul> <li>Transplanted: Bare ground (no mulch)</li> <li>Pre-transplant - Apply SANDEA as a pre-transplant application. Crop may be transplanted into this</li> </ul>
		treated area no sooner than 7 days after application unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Care should be taken to limit movement of SANDEA-treated surface soil during the transplanting process since if treated soils is moved into the transplant hole injury can occur.
		• <b>Post-transplant</b> - Apply SANDEA to transplants that are established and actively growing. Applications
		should not be made until plants are actively growing and in the 3 to 5 true leaf stage or no sooner than 14 days after transplanting unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval, but before first
		female flowers appear. SANDEA may be applied as an over-the-top application, a directed spray application, or with crop shields to minimize contact of the herbicide with the crop.
		Transplanted: Plastic mulch
		<ul> <li>Pre-transplant - Apply SANDEA following final bed shaping and just prior to the installation of the plastic mulch. Crop may be transplanted into this treated area no sooner than 7 days after the application and the installation of the plastic mulch unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Care should be taken to limit movement of SANDEA-treated surface soil during the transplanting process since if treated soils is moved into the</li> </ul>
		transplant hole injury can occur.
		Post-transplant - Apply SANDEA to transplants that are established, actively growing and in the 3 to 5 true leaf stage or no sooner than 14 days after transplanting unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval, but before first female flowers appear. Apply SANDEA as an over-the-top application, a directed spray application, or with crop shields to minimize contact of the herbicide with the crop. Additional phytotoxicity can occur when applications are made over plastic due to concentration of the transplant that the entities that the state of the transplant of the transplan
		product in the transplant hole. Note: Over-the-top applications on plastic are not allowed in Northeastern
		and Midwestern states. Direct-seeded and Transplant:
		<ul> <li>Row Middle/Furrow Applications - Apply SANDEA between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted crop. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.</li> </ul>
		Split Applications for Nutsedge:
		Preemergence followed by postemergence for nutsedge control
		To maximize control of nutsedge, it may be necessary to use a postemergence application to those areas where the nutsedge has emerged later following a preemergence application. For these situations, use a spot treatment method treating only those areas of emerged nutsedge. Application rate should not exceed 1.0 oz product per treated acre in these areas. Use a water volume that will allow for good coverage of the plants. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the planted crop.
		Postemergence followed by postemergence for nutsedge control     To maximize control of nutsedge, it may be necessary to use a second postemergence spot application to     those areas where the nutsedge has emerged or re-grown. For these situations, use a spot treatment     method treating only those areas of emerged nutsedge. Allow a minimum of 21 days between     applications. Application rate should not exceed 1.0 oz product per treated acre in these areas. Use a     water volume that will allow for good coverage of the plants. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the
	PRECAUTIO	planted crop.
	Runner	rs that come in contact with the plastic can pick up residual SANDEA and may exhibit a visual crop response. t "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage information.
	RESTRICTI	
		tions to the crop and to row middle/furrows)

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
PUMPKINS and WINTER SQUASH(30)	1/2 - 3/4	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre. For all applications where possible, apply 1/2 to 3/4 inch of sprinkler irrigation to settle the soil after planting and prior to application. <b>Direct-seeded:</b>
		<ul> <li>Preemergence - Apply SANDEA after planting, but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rates on lighter textured soils with low organic matter.</li> <li>Postemergence - Apply SANDEA after the crop has reached the 2 to 5 true leaf stage, preferably 4 to 5 true leaves, but before first female flowers appear. Use lower rates on lighter textured soils with low organic matter.</li> <li>Transplanted:</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Pre-transplant - Apply SANDEA prior to transplant. Crop may be transplanted into this treated area no sooner than 7 days after application unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Care should be taken to limit movement of SANDEA-treated surface soil during the transplanting process since if treated soils is moved into the transplant hole injury can occur.</li> <li>Post-transplant - Apply SANDEA to transplants that are established, actively growing and in the 3 to 5 true leaf stage or no sooner than 14 days after transplanting unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval, but before first female flowers appear. SANDEA can be applied as an over-the-top application, a directed spray application or with crop shields to minimize contact of the herbicide with the crop.</li> </ul>
	1/2 - 1	<ul> <li>Apply uniformly as a broadcast spray with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre.</li> <li>FOR PROCESSING ONLY - Direct-seeded:</li> <li>Preemergence - Apply SANDEA after planting, but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rates on lighter textured soils with low organic matter.</li> <li>Postemergence - Apply SANDEA after the crop has reached the 2 to 5 true leaf stage, but before first female flowers appear. Use lower rates on lighter textured soils with low organic matter.</li> </ul>
	1/2 - 1	<ul> <li>Direct-seeded and Transplant:</li> <li>Row Middle/Furrow Applications - Apply SANDEA between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted crop while avoiding contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.</li> </ul>
germination • Consult "Us RESTRICTIONS		ainfall or irrigation in excess of 3/4 inch occurs following a preemergence application and the crop is in the ation to early-seedling stage, there is the potential for significant plant stunting to occur. t "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage information.
	,	es applications to the crop and to row middles).
SUMMER SQUASH FOR PROCESSING (30)	2/3 - 1	<ul> <li>Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 20 gal of water per acre.</li> <li>Direct-seeded: <ul> <li>Preemergence - Apply SANDEA after planting, but prior to cracking. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
(AR, OK and MO only)	1/2 - 1	<ul> <li>Direct-seeded and Transplant:</li> <li>Row Middle/Furrow Applications - Apply SANDEA between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted summer squash. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the planted crop.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>PRECAUTIONS:</li> <li>Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage Information.</li> <li>RESTRICTIONS:</li> </ul>	
		apply more than 2 applications of 1 oz/A or 2 oz/A of product by weight (0.094 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period. es applications to the crop and to Row Middle/Furrows)
WATERMELONS (57)	1/2 - 3/4	<ul> <li>Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 20 gal of water per acre.</li> <li>Direct-seeded: Bare ground</li> <li>Preemergence - Apply SANDEA after planting, but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rate on lighter</li> </ul>
Only: AL, AR, AZ, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MO, MS, NC, NH, NJ, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VA, VT, WA, WV, WI		<ul> <li>textured soils with low organic matter. Where soil is fumigated prior to planting, allow at least five days after soil fumigation before an application of SANDEA.</li> <li>Direct Seeded: Plastic mulch</li> <li>Pre-seeding - Apply SANDEA following final bed shaping and just prior to the installation of the plastic mulch. Watermelons should be seeded into this treated area no sooner than 7 days after the application and the installation of the plastic mulch unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. SANDEA treated soil from the soil surface into the planting hole can result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit movement of SANDEA treated surface soil during the transplant process.</li> <li>Transplanted: Bare ground</li> </ul>
		• <b>Pre-transplant</b> - Apply SANDEA pre-transplant. Watermelons should be transplanted into this treated area no sooner than 7 days after application unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Care should be taken to limit movement of SANDEA-treated surface soil during the transplanting process since if treated soils is moved into the transplant hole injury can occur.

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
WATERMELONS	1/2 - 3/4	Transplanted: Plastic mulch
(57) Only: AL, AR, AZ, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA,		<ul> <li>Pre-transplant - Apply SANDEA following final bed shaping and just prior to the installation of the plastic mulch. Watermelons should be transplanted into this treated area no sooner than 7 days after the application and the installation of the plastic mulch unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Care should be taken to limit movement of SANDEA treated surface soil during the transplanting process since if treated soils is moved into the transplant hole injury can occur.</li> </ul>
MD, ME, MI, MO, MS, NC, NH, NJ, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VA, VT, WA, WV, WI	1/2 - 1	<ul> <li>Direct-seeded and Transplant:</li> <li>Row Middle Applications - Apply SANDEA between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted crop, while avoiding contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.</li> </ul>
(continued)	PRECAUTIO	
	Consult     RESTRICTIO	s that come in contact with the plastic can pick up residual SANDEA and may exhibit a visual crop response. "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage information. <b>DNS:</b> apply more than 2 applications or 1 oz/A of product by weight (0.047 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period. (includes
		ions to the crop and to row middle)
OTHER COMMODITIES IN THE CUCURBIT VEGETABLES	1/2 - 1	<ul> <li>Direct-seeded and Transplant:</li> <li>Row Middle/Furrow Applications - Apply SANDEA between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted cucurbit vegetables while avoiding contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.</li> </ul>
GROUP Including but not limited to summer squash, gourd,	RESTRICTIO	"Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage information.
watermelon (See text for PHI)	Do not a	apply within 30 days of harvest for squash/cucumber subgroup. apply within 57 days of harvest for melon subgroup. apply more than 2 applications or 2 oz/A of product by weight (0.094 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period.
FRUITING VEGET	ABLE CROP	S
CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
PEPPERS, BELL/CHILE (30) AZ, CA, NM, TX and OK Only	1/2 - 1	<ul> <li>Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 20 gal of water per acre.</li> <li>Direct-seeded: <ul> <li>Postemergence - Apply SANDEA as a directed spray 28 days after planting or when the plants have reached a minimum of six inches in height, but prior to flowering. Use lower rates on lighter textured soils with low organic matter.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Transplanted: <ul> <li>Post-transplant - Apply SANDEA as a directed spray 21 days after transplanting or when the plants have</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	1/2 - 1 PRECAUTION	<ul> <li>reached a minimum of six inches in height, but prior to flowering.</li> <li>Direct-seeded and Transplant:         <ul> <li>Row Middle/Furrow Applications - Apply SANDEA between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted peppers while avoid contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Not all pe</li> <li>Consult "</li> <li>RESTRICTION</li> <li>Do not ap</li> </ul>	pper varieties have been tested. Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage information.
TOMATOES (30)	1/2 - 1	<ul> <li>Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 20 gal of water per acre.</li> <li>Direct-seeded: <ul> <li>Postemergence - Apply SANDEA over-the-top once tomatoes have reached the 4 leaf stage through 30 days prior to harvest. Applications following bloom could cause some bloom drop under certain environmental conditions. Apply as a directed spray or with crop shield when these conditions are present.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Transplanted: <ul> <li>Pre-transplant on Bareground - Apply SANDEA as a pre-plant application to bareground. Tomatoes can be transplanted into this treated area 7 days after the application unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. SANDEA treated soil from the soil surface into the transplant hole can result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit the movement of treated surface soil during the transplanted into this treated area 7 days after the applications demonstrate are prior to the installation of the plastic mulch. Tomatoes can be transplant under Plastic Mulch Applications - Apply SANDEA following final bed shaping and just prior to the installation of the plastic mulch. Tomatoes can be transplanted into this treated area 7 days after the application and the installation of the plastic mulch unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. SANDEA treated soil from the soil surface into the transplant hole can result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit movement of SANDEA treated surface soil during the transplant hole can result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit movement of SANDEA treated surface soil during the transplant process.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
TOMATOES (30) (continued)	1/2 - 1	<ul> <li>Post-transplant - Apply SANDEA over-the-top, post directed or with crop shields to tomato transplants that are established, actively growing and a minimum of 14 days after transplanting unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Applications following bloom could cause some bloom drop under certain environmental conditions. Application as a directed spray or with crop shields should be considered when conditions are present.</li> <li>Direct-seeded and Transplant:</li> <li>Row Middle/Furrow Applications - Apply SANDEA between rows for the control of nutsedge and listed broadleaf weeds. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.</li> <li>Split Applications for Nutsedge</li> <li>Direct-seeded and Transplant:</li> <li>Pre-transplant followed by postemergence for nutsedge control         <ul> <li>To maximize control of nutsedge, it may be necessary to use a postemergence application, use a spot treatment method treating only those areas of emerged nutsedge. Application rate should not exceed 3/4 oz product per treated acre in these areas. Use a water volume that will allow for good coverage of the plants. SANDEA treated soil in the transplant hole may result in crop injury. If transplanting after</li> </ul></li></ul>
		<ul> <li>herbicide application, care should be taken to limit movement of SANDEA treated soil during the transplant process.</li> <li>Postemergence followed by postemergence for nutsedge control         To maximize control of nutsedge, it may be necessary to use a postemergence spot application to those areas where the nutsedge has germinated or regrown. Allow a minimum of 21 days between applications. Application rate should not exceed 1 oz product per treated acre in these areas.     </li> </ul>
	Bo not ap	IS: Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage information.
FRUITING VEGETABLES GROUP (30) Including but not limited to eggplant,	1/2 - 1	<ul> <li>Direct-seeded and Transplant:</li> <li>Row Middle/Furrow Applications - Apply SANDEA between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted fruiting vegetables while avoiding contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.</li> </ul>
peppers, tomatoes	RESTRICTION	Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage information.

## PERMANENT CROPS

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
13-07B BUSHBERRY SUBGROUP (14) (excluding lowbush1/2 - 2/3 1 - 4 year bushes1/2 -1 bushes1/2 -1 >4 year bushes		<ul> <li>Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre.</li> <li>Apply as a directed spray application to the ground on either side of the row.</li> <li>Preemergence and Postemergence directed application for control of labeled weeds: <ul> <li>Apply SANDEA as a single or sequential directed spray application. If small weeds are present tank mix with a postemergence broad-spectrum type herbicide to maximize and enhance the spectrum of broadleaf and grass control. Preemergence applications of SANDEA when ground cover prevents contact with the soil will result in reduced or no residual activity</li> <li>Postemergence directed application for control of nutsedge: <ul> <li>Apply SANDEA as a single directed spray application when nutsedge is fully emerged. Alternatively, two directed spray applications can be made. Apply first directed spray application to the initial nutsedge flush when it has reached the 3 to 5 leaf stage. If a second treatment is needed, it may be applied later in the season directed to secondary nutsedge emergence. To maximize control, apply SANDEA when nutsedge plants are in the 3 to 5 leaf stage. For best results, use a minimum of 0.75 oz/A of SANDEA. SANDEA may not control ALS resistant weeds.</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul>
	leaves. Use of a sł Consult "U RESTRICTIONS Minimum c Do not con Do not app Do not app Do not app Do not con canes will	SANDEA with the blueberry bushes should be avoided. Contact will result in temporary chlorosis of treated nielded boom is recommended. se Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" of label for important usage information.

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
13-07B LOWBUSH BLUEBERRIES (14)	1/2 - 1	<ul> <li>Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre. SANDEA should be tank mixed with products such as Velpar[®] or Sinbar[®] to broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled.</li> <li>Vegetative (Non-Crop) Year</li> <li>Broadcast application <u>prior to breaking dormancy</u> for control of labeled weeds</li> <li>Apply SANDEA as a single broadcast spray application. If small weeds are present tank mix with a postemergence herbicide to maximize and enhance the spectrum of broadleaf and grass control.</li> <li>Applications applied 1 to 2 months prior to breaking dormancy will allow for better weed control.</li> </ul>
	Consult "Us     Preemerger residual act     SANDEA m RESTRICTIONS     Do not appl     Do not appl     Do not appl	boom swaths increases the potential for phytotoxicity including leaf yellowing, reddening, and/or stunting e Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" of label for important usage information. Ince applications of SANDEA when ground cover prevents contact with the soil will result in reduced or no ivity. ay not control ALS resistant weeds.
13-07A CANEBERRY SUBGROUP (14) (Blackberry; loganberry; raspberry; black and red; wild raspberry; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these)	1/2 - 1 (East of the Rockies) 3/4 - 2 (West of the Rockies)	<ul> <li>Apply SANDEA uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre.</li> <li>Apply as a broadcast application to the ground on either side of the row. Applications of SANDEA should be made prior to primocane emergence or after cane burning.</li> <li>Pre Emergence and Post Emergence directed application for control of labeled weeds: Apply a single or sequential application based on weed pressure. If small weeds are present tank mix with a postemergence broad-spectrum type herbicide to maximize and enhance the spectrum of broadleaf and grass control.</li> <li>For pre-emergence control, do not apply SANDEA if excessive weed growth prevents contact with the ground.</li> <li>Post Emergence directed application for control of nutsedge: Apply SANDEA as a single directed spray application when nutsedge is fully emerged. Alternatively, two directed spray applications can be made. Apply first directed spray application to the initial nutsedge flush when it has reached the 3 to 5 leaf stage. If a second treatment is needed, it may be applied later in the season directed to secondary nutsedge emergence. To maximize control, apply SANDEA when nutsedge plants are in the 3 to 5 leaf stage. For best results, use a minimum of 0.75 oz/A of SANDEA.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Consult "Us</li> <li>Contact of c treated leav</li> <li>Use of a shi</li> <li>SANDEA m</li> <li>RESTRICTIONS</li> <li>Minimum of</li> <li>Do not conc</li> <li>Do not appl</li> <li>Do not cont canes will re</li> </ul>	sults, use a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) with applications. e Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage information. of SANDEA with the caneberry bushes should be avoided. Contact will result in temporary chlorosis of res. ielded boom is recommended. ay not control ALS resistant weeds. : 45 days between applications. centrate the application rate into the treated swath. y to areas where water is known to pond for periods of time following rainfall. y to bushes established less than one year or to plants under stress. act foliage or green wood renewal canes with SANDEA. Herbicide uptake via contacted foliage or green esult in plant injury. y more than 2 applications or 2 oz/A of product by weight (0.094 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period.
13-07F SMALL FRUIT VINE CLIMBING SUBGROUP EXCEPT FUZZY KIWIFRUIT (14) (East of the Rockies) Amur river grape; gooseberry; grape; kiwifruit, hardy; maypop; schisandra berry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	1/2 - 1	<ul> <li>Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre.</li> <li>Preemergence and Postemergence directed application for control of labeled weeds: Apply SANDEA as a single or sequential directed spray application to the ground on either side of the row. If small weeds are present, tank mix with a postemergence broad-spectrum type herbicide to maximize and enhance the spectrum of broadleaf and grass control.</li> <li>Preemergence applications of SANDEA when ground cover prevents contact with the soil will result in reduced or no residual activity.</li> <li>Postemergence directed application for control of nutsedge: Apply SANDEA as a single directed spray application to the ground on either side of the row when nutsedge is fully emerged. Alternatively, two directed spray applications can be made. Apply first directed spray application to the initial nutsedge flush when it has reached the 3-5 leaf stage. If a second treatment is needed, it may be applied later in the season directed to secondary nutsedge emergence. To maximize control, apply SANDEA when nutsedge plants are in the 3-5 leaf stage. For best results, use a minimum of 0.75 ounces per acre of SANDEA.</li> </ul>

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
13-07F SMALL FRUIT VINE CLIMBING SUBGROUP EXCEPT FUZZY KIWIFRUIT (14) (East of the Rockies) (continued)	Consult "I     Contact or possible s     Use of a s     SANDEA     RESTRICTION     Minimum     Do not co     Do not ap     Do not co     Do not co     Do not co     Do not co     Do not ap	esults, use a NIS with postemergence applications. Jse Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections of label for important usage information. f SANDEA with the grape vines should be avoided. Contact will result in leaf chlorosis and distortion with shortening of shoot internodes. shielded boom is recommended. may not control ALS-resistant weeds.
11-10 POME FRUIT GROUP (14) (West of the Rockies) Apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	<ul> <li>Avoid spr</li> <li>Consult "I</li> <li>SANDEA</li> <li>RESTRICTION</li> <li>Do not ap</li> <li>Do not co</li> <li>Do not ap</li> </ul>	esults, use a NIS or penetrating type surfactant. ay contact with tree foliage and fruit with spray or drift. Jse Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information. may not control ALS resistant weeds.
11-10 POME FRUIT GROUP (14) (East of the Rockies) (Apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)	• Do not ap 1/2 - 1	<ul> <li>of 45 days between applications</li> <li>ply more than 2 applications or 2 oz/A of product by weight (0.094 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period.</li> <li>Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre.</li> <li>Postemergence application for control of nutsedge: <ul> <li>Apply SANDEA as a single broadcast application to orchard floor on either side of the row when nutsedge is fully emerged. Alternatively, two applications can be made. Apply first application to the initial nutsedge flush when it has reached the 3-5 leaf stage. If a second treatment is needed, it may be applied later in the season directed to secondary nutsedge emergence. To maximize nutsedge control, apply SANDEA when nutsedge plants are in the 3-5 leaf stage. For best results, use a minimum of 0.75 oz/A of SANDEA.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Preemergence and Postemergence application for control of labeled broadleaf weeds: <ul> <li>Apply SANDEA as a single or sequential broadcast application to orchard floor on either side of the row based on weed pressure. For best results, apply to bare ground. If small weeds are present, to maximize and enhance the spectrum of broadleaf control tank when ground cover prevents contact with the soil will result in reduced or no residual activity. Mix with a postemergence broad-spectrum type herbicide.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Avoid spr</li> <li>Consult "I</li> <li>SANDEA</li> <li>RESTRICTION</li> <li>Do not ap</li> <li>Do not co</li> <li>Do not ap</li> <li>Do not ap</li> <li>Do not ap</li> <li>Minimum</li> </ul>	esults, use a NIS with postemergence applications. ay or drift contact with tree foliage and fruit. Jse Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information. may not control ALS resistant weeds.

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
TREE NUT CROP GROUP 14 (1)	2/3 - 1 1/3	<ul> <li>Apply SANDEA as a directed spray to established tree nut crops. Established tree nut crops are defined as those that have been transplanted into their final growing location for a period of at least 12 months, and where the soil has firmly settled around the roots from packing and rainfall or irrigation.</li> <li>Extreme care must be exercised to avoid contact of spray containing SANDEA with trunk, stems, roots, or foliage of tree nut crops, or severe damage or death may result.</li> <li>Labeled rates are based on broadcast treatment. For band applications reduce the broadcast rate of SANDEA in proportion to the area actually sprayed. For all applications, adjust the rate of SANDEA to account for high volume output nozzles, such as off-center nozzles, and overlaps in the spray pattern. Use of controlled droplet application, spot application, or chemigation equipment for application for a sand, or on soils with less than 1% organic matter. Do not apply to gravely soils. For the best results apply SANDEA in the spring when nutsedge is not drought stressed and maximize the interval between application or mowing may be required to control weed species not on the SANDEA label. If so, a sequential treatment may be required to control weed species not on the SANDEA label. If so, a sequential treatment may be required to control weeds in areas of disturbed soil.</li> <li>If SANDEA is applied to trees that have been weakened by or recovering from stress caused by, but not limited to, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, disease, nematodes, firost, wind injury, drought, flooding, previously applied pesticides, insects, winter injury, soil pan of any type, nutrient deficiency, or mechanical damage, severe injury or death.</li> <li>SANDEA may be applied at 2/3 to 1 1/3 oz by weight per acre in combination with glyphosate agricultural herbicides for control of features.</li> </ul>
	• Refer to th	lse Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage information.
	than 65%	n coarse textured soils classified as sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam with less than 18% clay and more sand, or on soils with less than 1% organic matter, do not apply more than 2 applications or 2 oz/A of product (0.094 lb ai/acre) per 12 month period.

## FIELD CROPS

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
BEANS, DRY (30)	1/2 - 2/3	<ul> <li>Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre.</li> <li>Direct-seeded:         <ul> <li>Preemergence - Apply SANDEA after planting but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter.</li> <li>Postemergence - Apply SANDEA when plants have 1 to 3 trifoliate leaves, but before flowering. Applications with a weed size of 6 inches or below will allow for the greatest control. Make only one broadcast application per season.</li> <li>Only apply as a post directed row middle or furrow application in the state of California.</li> </ul> </li> <li>It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control can be added.</li> <li>Tank mixtures for postemergent grass control, including but not limited to TARGA® or other graminicides can be added.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Not all v weather</li> <li>Use of C</li> <li>RESTRICTIC</li> <li>COC or</li> <li>Do not a a.i./acre</li> <li>1/2 -1</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>"Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.</li> <li>"arieties have been tested for tolerance. Under adverse growing conditions (dry or excessive moisture, cool r, etc.), maturity of the treated crop may be delayed which can influence harvest date, yield, and quality.</li> <li>COC or MSO adjuvant may cause temporary crop response when plants are under stress.</li> <li>DNS:</li> <li>MSO adjuvants can only be used in the states of CO, MN, NE, ND, and SD.</li> <li>apply more than 2 applications of 2/3 OZ/A per crop cycle, not to exceed 2 OZ/A of product by weight (0.094 lb ) per 12 month period.</li> <li>Row Middle/Furrow Applications for Dry Beans - Apply SANDEA between crop rows while avoiding contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.</li> </ul>
	• Do not a	"Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage information.

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE				
BEANS,	1/2 - 1	Direct-seeded:				
SUCCULENT		• <b>Preemergence</b> - Apply SANDEA after planting but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rate on lighter				
SNAP (30)		textured soils with low organic matter.				
(including lima beans)	1/2 - 2/3	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre.  Direct-seeded:				
boansy	1/2 - 2/3	<ul> <li>Postemergence - Apply SANDEA over-the-top after the crop has reached the 2 to 4 trifoliate leaf stage.</li> </ul>				
		but before flowering. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Directed				
		sprays may limit crop injury.				
	1/2 - 1	Row Middle/Furrow Applications - Apply SANDEA between crop rows while avoiding contact of the				
		herbicide with the planted crop. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.				
	PRECAUTIO					
		on of SANDEA may cause temporary stunting.				
	Consult     RESTRICTIO	"Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage information.				
		pply more than 2 applications or 1 oz/A of product by weight (0.047 lb a.i./acre) per crop-cycle, not to exceed 2				
		194 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period (includes applications to the crop and to row middles/furrows).				
	1/2 – 1	Preplant or At Planting:				
		Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre.				
		• Incorporation: Apply and incorporate 1/2 to 1 oz SANDEA with EPTAM 7-E at a depth of approximately 2				
		inches just before planting. Use lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Refer to EPTAM 7-E label for specific incorporation directions. Rotary hoe lightly during or shortly after emergence				
		of the beans to break any crust that occurs.				
6B SUCCULENT	1/2	Preemergence application for control of labeled broadleaf weeds - Apply SANDEA as a single broadcast				
SHELLED PEA		application after planting but before crop emergence.				
AND BEAN						
SUBGROUP (30)		Application of SANDEA may cause significant, temporary stunting and delay maturity of peas resulting in delayed harvest. This product is available to the end-user /grower solely to the extent that the benefit and				
(Any succulent		utility, in the sole opinion of the end-user/grower, outweigh the extent of potential injury associated with the				
shelled cultivar of		use of this product.				
bean (Phaseolus)	PRECAUTION	S:				
including lima	Consult '	'Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage information.				
bean, green; broad bean,		may not control ALS resistant weeds.				
succulent; (vigna)	RESTRICTION					
including	<ul> <li>Do not apply more than 1 application or 1/2 oz/A of product by weight (0.023 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period.</li> <li>Do not feed to livestock.</li> </ul>					
blackeyed pea,	1/2 - 1	<b>Postemergence</b> – Apply SANDEA uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre.				
cowpea, southern pea, (Pisum)	1/2 - 1	Apply as a directed spray when plants have 2 to 4 trifoliate leaves and before flowering. Make one broadcast				
including English		application. Directed sprays are recommended to limit crop injury.				
pea, garden pea,						
green pea, and		Not all varieties have been tested for tolerance. Under adverse growing conditions (dry or excessive moisture, cool weather, etc.), maturity of the treated crop may be delayed which can influence harvest date,				
pigeon pea)		yield, and quality. For untested varieties, a small area of the field should be sprayed to determine potential				
		sensitivity to its use.				
	PRECAUTION					
		results, use a NIS with applications.				
		Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage information.				
	• SANDEA RESTRICTION	may not control ALS resistant weeds.				
		pply more than 2 applications or 1 oz/A of product by weight (0.047 lb a.i./acre) per crop cycle, not to exceed 2				
		oz/A (0.094 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period.				
		ed to livestock.				
CORN, FIELD	2/3 - 1 1/3	<b>Postemergence</b> - Apply SANDEA over-the-top or with drop nozzles from the spike-through layby stage of				
		field corn.				
CORN GROWN FOR SEED (30)		Tank Mixtures for Corn Only It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the				
		intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in				
		the mixture.				
		Ensure that spray equipment is set up to avoid applying an excessive rate directly over the rows and into the where of the corrected. To insure good spray coverage of woods and to reduce the rick of spraying directly				
		whorl of the cornstalk. To insure good spray coverage of weeds and to reduce the risk of spraying directly into the whorl, tank mix applications made after corn is 24 inches tall should be directed or semi-directed				
		using drop nozzles.				
		SANDEA Post Field Corn Applications				
		It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the				
		intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in				
		the mixture.				
	ļ	1				

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
CORN, FIELD AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED (30) (continued)	2/3 - 1 1/3	Before mixing in the spray tank, it is recommended that compatibility be tested by mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities. For tank mixtures, add individual formulations to a spray tank in the following sequence: water soluble bags, dry flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, drift control additive, water soluble liquids followed by NIS or COC.
(,		Tank mixtures should 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 at time of application. Tank mix applications under these conditions may cause temporary crop injury.
		Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control, including but not limited to 2,4-D, Armezon™, atrazine, Buctril [®] , Callisto [®] , dicamba, Impact [®] , Laudis [®] or YUKON [®] can be added.
		Tank mixtures for postemergeence grass control, including but not limited to Accent [®] , Beacon [®] , Option [®] or Steadfast [®] can be added.
		Tank mixtures for additional postemergence grass and broadleaf control, including but not limited to Roundup [®] brands or glyphosate (glyphosate-tolerant corn only) or Ignite [®] and Liberty [®] (LibertyLink [®] hybrids only) can be added.
		SANDEA and SOIL RESIDUALS in emerged corn
		Alachlor, acetochlor, metolachlor and dimethenamid may be tank mixed with SANDEA for residual control of foxtails and other grass weeds in field corn.
		SANDEA Soil Applications
		When used exclusively with <b>Pioneer IR field corn hybrids</b> , SANDEA may be soil applied at the rate of 1 1/3 to 2 oz per acre (0.062 to 0.094 lb of active ingredient per acre) for residual control of velvetleaf, common cocklebur, common lambsquarters, common ragweed, pigweed, smartweed, sunflower and other difficult to control weeds.
		This product is labeled as an early pre-plant surface-applied, pre-plant incorporated, or preemergence treatment. SANDEA offers effective broadleaf control across all tillage systems and is intended for use in tank mixtures with preemergence grass herbicides, including but not limited to: alachlor, acetochlor, metolachlor and dimethenamid active ingredient materials
		Refer to the labels for these products, or any other grass preemergence herbicide used for use instructions, weeds controlled, and application restrictions.
	PRECAUTION	
	RESTRICTION	
	Refer to t	pply more than 2 applications or 2 2/3 oz/A of product by weight (0.125 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period. he "Rotational Crop Restrictions" for applicable rotational crop information. application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage.
CORN, SWEET	2/3 - 1	Apply SANDEA over-the-top or with drop nozzles from the spike through layby stage of the corn. If necessary,
AND POPCORN (30)	_, •	a sequential treatment of this product at 2/3 oz per acre may be applied only with drop nozzles semi-directed or directed to avoid application into the corn plant whorl.
	PRECAUTION	S:
	Consult "L RESTRICTION	Jse Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage information. <b>IS:</b>
		ply more than 2 applications of SANDEA per 12 month period in sweet corn or popcorn.
	0	application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage. e SANDEA on "Jubilee" sweet corn. All varieties have not been tested for sensitivity to SANDEA.
COTTON (28)	2/3 - 1 1/3	Apply SANDEA as a directed spray in hooded equipment for postemergent weed control in emerged cotton. Applications may be made anytime after cotton emergence until row closure inhibits use of hooded spray equipment. The applicator is responsible for maintaining proper spray speed and equipment position so spray mist does not contact cotton plants.
	PRECAUTIO	NS:
	RESTRICTIO	
		pply more than 2 applications or 1 1/3 oz/A of product by weight (0.062 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period. the "Rotational Crop Information" for applicable rotational crop restrictions.

CROP	OZ/ACRE			DIRECTIONS F	OR USE				
MILLET,	1/2 - 2/3	Millet Growth	Stage: SANDEA, alone,	can be applied from	m the 2 leaf throug	h layby stage (befo	re grain head		
PROSO		emergence).	-		-		-		
(0 Millet			tature reduction may occ						
Forage)		under stress. This effect will be most evident 7 to 10 days after application. The crop will quickly recover under normal growing conditions. Applications should be made after weed emergence and actively growing.							
(50 Millet Grain			l growing conditions. App nk mix, refer to the tank m			emergence and act	ively growing.		
and Straw)		Il autility a la		TANK MIXT					
		It is the pesti	It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the						
(37 Millet Hay)		intended use	. Users must follow the r						
		in the mixture	in the mixture.						
		Tank mixture added.	s for additional broadleaf	weed control, inclu	iding but not limite	d to 2,4-D, and dica	amba can be		
			nd fungicide products can		SANDEA.				
		Listed day in	ervals following an application	ation of SANDEA.			-		
				All Animal	s (Lactating and N	on-lactating)			
			Crop	Pre-Grazing	Pre-Harvest	Pre-Slaughter			
			0.00	Interval	Interval	Interval			
				(PGI)	(PHI)	(PSI)	4		
			Millet Forage	0	0	0	-		
			Millet Grain Millet Straw	N/A N/A	50 50	0	-		
			Millet Hay	N/A	37	0	-		
	DDEAN				<u>.</u>	~	1		
	PRECAUTION	-	o" and "For Optimum Doo	ulto" for important .	acas information				
			s" and "For Optimum Res ons" and "Use Rate Guide						
	RESTRICTION								
	Do apply	more than 1 ap	plication or 2/3 oz/A of pro	oduct by weight (0.	031 lb a.i./acre) pe	r 12 month period.			
			al for grass forage for ALL						
RICE (48, CA 69)	2/3 - 1 1/3	<ul> <li>Pre-plant, at</li> <li>Pre-plant</li> </ul>	planting, preemergence	and postemerge	nce applications	to rice			
		<ul> <li>Apply SANDEA at 2/3 oz per acre in combination with glyphosate or other suitable agricultural herbicides for burn down of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge. If this product is applied pre-plant burn down, refer to "TIME INTERVAL BEFORE PLANTING" table in complete directions for use.</li> <li>Preemergence and Postemergence: Apply SANDEA for postemergent weed control from prior to the emergence of rice until after permanent flood is established. Apply SANDEA at 2/3 to 1 1/3 oz/A, with the total application rate not to exceed 1 1/3 oz/A of product (0.062 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period.</li> </ul>							
		SANDEA can be applied as a foliar spray or dry broadcast. SANDEA can be tank mixed with propanil containing rice herbicides (e.g. Stam and propanil 4E) at 2/3 to 1 1/3 oz per acre of this herbicide and labeled rates of the tank mix products.							
		Foliar applications of SANDEA can be made at the 3 to 5 leaf stage of rice when weeds have 2 to 4 leaves. Dry broadcast applications can be made at the 1 to 2 leaf stage of rice when weeds have two leaves or less.							
		SANDEA can also be applied post flood with dry broadcast applications of SANDEA at 2/3 to 1 1/3 oz with the total application rate not to exceed 1 1/3 oz/A of product (0.062 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period.							
		With all foliar applications of SANDEA use a minimum 3 to 15 gal of water per acre for aerial equipment and a minimum of 10 gal of water per acre for ground equipment. It is best to apply spray solutions the day they are mixed.							
		Water levels in rice fields and checks should remain static (3 to 6 inch depth) following dry broadcast applications of SANDEA. Do not reintroduce water into rice fields or checks for at least five days followidry broadcast applications of SANDEA. Rice fields and checks may be irrigated to maintain water level, this may reduce weed control.							
		Control of su	Control of emerged weeds with foliar applications is best when 70% to 80% of the weed foliage is exposed. Control of submerged weeds is best when weeds have 2 leaves or less. Do not reintroduce water into rice fields or checks for at least 24 hours following foliar applications of SANDEA.						
			SAN	DEA Tank Mixture	Options in Rice				
			cide user's responsibility to Users must follow the mo	o ensure that all pro	oducts in the listed				

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE				
RICE (48, CA 69) (continued)		Before mixing in the spray tank, it is recommended that compatibility be tested by mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities. For tank mixtures, add individual formulations to a spray tank in the following sequence: water soluble bags, dry flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, drift control additive, water soluble liquids followed by NIS or COC.				
		<ul> <li>Tank mixtures should not be applied if the crop is under severe stress due to drought, poor fertility (especially low nitrogen levels), hail, frost and insects. Tank mix applications under these conditions may cause temporary crop injury.</li> <li>Preemergence &amp; Pre-Plant Applications:</li> </ul>				
		<ul> <li>Tank mixtures for additional preemergence weed control, including but not limited to Bolero[®], Command[®] 3ME, glyphosate, pendimethalin or quinclorac can be added.</li> <li>Postemergence Applications:</li> </ul>				
		Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control, including but not limited to Grandstand [®] , propanil and propanil products, Aim [®] , Facet [®] , Basagran [®] , Londax [®] , Grasp [®] , Regiment [®] , NewPath [®] , Beyond [®] and 2-4-D can be added.				
		Tank mixtures for postemergence grass control, including but not limited to Newpath [®] , Beyond [®] , propanil, Facet [®] , Grasp [®] , and Regiment [®] can be added.				
		Insecticide and fungicide products can be tank mixed with SANDEA [®] .				
		Sequential Applications - SANDEA can be applied sequentially with Ordram [®] , Bolero [®] , Clincher®, Regiment [®] and Shark [®] . Read the Ordram, Bolero, Clincher, Regiment and Shark labels for application information, restrictions and precautions.				
	PRECAUTIO     Avoid us	<b>NS:</b> sing SANDEA on rice fields which have a history of weed biotypes resistant to ALS herbicides.				
	For best	results, use 0.25 to 0.5% NIS which contains at least 80% active ingredient with foliar applications of SANDEA.				
	Refer to	"Application Equipment and Instructions" for spray drift management techniques. "Mixing Instructions" and "Use Rate Guides" sections of this label for detailed information on SANDEA				
	applicati RESTRICTIO	on.				
	Do not a	pply within 48 days of harvest.				
		pply within 69 days of harvest in California. xceed more than 2 applications per 12 month period.				
SORGHUM,	2/3 - 1	Postemergence - Apply SANDEA from the 2 leaf through layby stage (before grain head emergence).				
GRAIN (MILO) (30)		Temporary stature reduction may occur to the crop following application of SANDEA if the grain sorghum is under stress. This effect will be most evident 7 to 10 days after application. The crop will quickly recover under normal growing conditions.				
		Tank Mixtures for Grain Sorghum Tank mixtures with SANDEA can include, but are not limited to atrazine, Buctril [®] or 2,4-D. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture.				
	PRECAUTIO	NS:				
	RESTRICTIO					
		pply more than 1 application or 1 oz/A of product by weight (0.047 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period. g application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting				
SUGARCANE (30)	2/3 - 1 1/3	When used alone, apply SANDEA prior to planting, prior to emergence or after the emergence of the sugarcane, and until row closure. Mechanical cultivation may be required to control weed species not on the label. If so, a <b>sequential treatment</b> may be required to control weeds in areas of disturbed soil.				
		Apply SANDEA at 2/3 to 1 1/3 oz by weight per acre (0.031 to 0.062 lb active ingredient per acre) in combination with glyphosate agricultural herbicides for pre-plant burn down of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge in sugarcane.				
		Tank Mixtures for Sugarcane Tank mixtures with SANDEA can include, but are not limited to Asulox [®] , atrazine , Callisto [®] , Envoke [®] , Evik [®] , glyphosate, or 2,4-D.				
		It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture.				
	PRECAUTION					
		Jse Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage information. I <b>S:</b>				
		he "Rotational Crop Restrictions" for applicable rotational crop information. ply more than 3 applications (including pre-plant applications) or 2 2/3 oz/A (0.125 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month				
		application to foliage allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage.				

## OTHER CROPS AND APPLICATIONS

OTHER CROPS A					
CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE			
ALFALFA	2/3 - 1	Established Fields			
(14) AZ, CA, & NM		<ul> <li>Postemergence Broadcast - Apply SANDEA as a broadcast application to established alfalfa. Alfalfa should be well established in the field for a minimum of 6 months prior to application of SANDEA. Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 20 gal of water per acre. Use a water volume that will provide uniform coverage of plants. It is recommended to make an application as soon as possible after removal of hay from the field and prior to an irrigation to minimize crop injury. Wait for at least 48 hours after application before irrigation.</li> <li>Postemergence Spot Treatment - Apply SANDEA as a spot treatment application to only those areas of emerged nutsedge. Application rate should not exceed 3/4 oz product per treated acre in these areas. Use a water volume that will allow for</li> </ul>			
		<ul> <li>Postemergence followed by Postemergence - To maximize control of nutsedge, it may be necessary to use a second postemergence spot application to those areas where the nutsedge has emerged or re- grown. For these situations, use a spot treatment method treating only those areas of emerged nutsedge. Application rate must not exceed 3/4 oz product per treated acre in these areas. Use a water volume that will allow for good coverage of the plants. This use pattern will result in greater potential of growth and yield reduction.</li> <li>Research has shown that alfalfa growth and yields will be reduced for one or more cuttings after a SANDEA application. Application of SANDEA to alfalfa where re-growth exceeds 6" will result in greater yield reduction.</li> <li>Symptoms may be temporary. Follow all directions carefully to minimize potential reduced plant growth and yield. Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 20 gal of water per acre. Use a water volume that will provide uniform coverage of plants.</li> </ul>			
	RESTRICTIO	Jse Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage information.			
		ply more than 2 applications or 2 oz/A of product by weight (0.094 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period.			
ARTICHOKE (5)	1 – 2	<ul> <li>Apply SANDEA uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre.</li> <li>Apply as a broadcast application to the ground on either side of the row and winter ditches while avoiding crop foliage.</li> <li>Row Middle - Apply SANDEA between rows of perennial artichokes for the control of nutsedge and listed</li> </ul>			
		broadleaf weeds. Applications should be made when oxalis is in full bloom. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. To maximize nutsedge control, apply when plants are in the 3 to 5 leaf stage Application of SANDEA may cause significant, temporary stunting and delay maturity of artichokes if sprayed directly. This product is available to the end-user /grower solely to the extent that the benefit and utility, in the sole opinion of the end-user/grower, outweigh the extent of potential injury associated with the use of this product.			
	PRECAUTIO				
		results, use a NIS with applications.			
		"Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage information.			
		es are broadcast per acre. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.			
	SANDEA     RESTRICTIO	A may not control ALS resistant weeds.			
		pply by air. pply more than 2 applications or 2 oz/A of product by weight (0.094 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period.			
ASPARAGUS (1)	1/2 - 1 1/2	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gal per acre. Nursery, Transplanted Crowns and Established Beds			
		<ul> <li>Postemergence/Post transplant - Apply SANDEA to asparagus before or during the harvesting season. SANDEA may cause a temporary stunting or twisting of fern on certain asparagus varieties when applied during spear emergence. The addition of surfactants and postemergent grass herbicides may accentuate the crop response. Spectrum and degree of weed control may be reduced where SANDEA is used without a surfactant.</li> <li>Post-harvest - Apply SANDEA at the end of the harvest season. Under heavy nutsedge pressure, split applications are recommended. Contact with the fern may cause temporary yellowing. A NIS or COC should be used with post-harvest applications. Crop injury will be minimized and weeds control will be more effective when applications are made with drop nozzles as a directed spray below the ferns to allow for more complete coverage of target weeds.</li> </ul>			
		• Split application for enhanced control of nutsedge - Apply a split application with 3/4 to 1 oz product per acre during the cutting/harvesting season when the first flush of nutsedge is in the 3 to 5 leaf stage, followed by a second application of 3/4 to 1 oz product per acre at least 21 to 30 days later up to lay-by to control later flushes of nutsedge. SANDEA can be applied post-harvest during the fern stage. Contact with the fern may cause temporary yellowing. Crop injury will be minimized and nutsedge more effectively controlled when applications are made with drop nozzles directing the spray below the ferns allowing for more complete coverage of nutsedge.			
	PRECAUTIO				
	NIS car     Consult     RESTRICTION				
		use NIS west of the Rockies. apply more than 2 applications or 2 oz/A of product by weight (0.094 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period.			

CROP	OZ/ACRE		DIF	<b>ECTIONS FOR</b>	USE			
FALLOW	2/3 - 1 1/3	Applications of	SANDEA to fallow ground.					
GROUND	PRECAUTIC	ONS:						
			ntroled" section of this label for					
	Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage information.							
	RESTRICTIONS:							
	<ul> <li>Do not apply more than 2 applications or 2 2/3 oz of product by weight (0.125 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period.</li> <li>Refer to the "Rotational Crop Restrictions" for applicable rotational crop information.</li> </ul>							
OKRA (30)	• Relefic		eded and Transplant:	le rotational cro	p information.			
ORRA (50)	1/2 - 1		le/Furrow Applications/Shielde	ad Spray - App	W SANDEA bo	tween rows of di	rect-seeded or	
			ed okra, while avoiding contact					
			w, adjust equipment to keep the					
		proportion	to area actually sprayed.		•		-	
	PRECAUTIC							
			ns" and "For Optimum Results"	sections for imp	portant usage in	formation.		
	RESTRICTIO			-l	0.004 lb a i /aan	•) • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	a n' a al	
CROP GROUP 17	<ul> <li>Do not a</li> <li>2/3 – 1 1/3</li> </ul>	Established	2 applications or 2 oz/A of pro	duct by weight (	0.094 lb a.l./acr	e) per 12 month p	eriod.	
PASTURE,	2/3 - 1 1/3		rgence Broadcast – Apply S/	ANDEA as a bro	adcast applicat	ion to established	Pasture &	
RANGELAND &			nd. Apply uniformly with groun					
CRP			ume that will provide uniform of					
FORAGE			as possible after removal of ha		ds exceed label	height restriction.	Wait for at	
GRASSES/HAY		least 48 h	nours after application before in	rrigation.				
(37)		Posteme	ergence Spot Treatment - Ap	ply SANDEA as	a spot treatme	nt application to o	nly those	
			emerged nutsedge. Applicatio				eu acre in	
			ergence followed by Posteme				v he	
			y to use a second postemerge					
		emerged	or re-grown. For these situati	ons, use a spot	treatment meth	od treating only th	ose areas of	
			nutsedge. Application rate sh					
			se a water volume that will allo		erage of the pla	nts. This use patt	ern will result	
		in greater	r potential of growth and yield	reduction.				
				TANK MIXTUR	FS			
		TANK MIXTURES           It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for						
		the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the						
		products in th	ne mixture.					
		Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control, including but not limited to 2,4-D, dicamba and, Grazon [®] can be added.						
		l abeled inse	cticides, including CONFIRM ^{®,}	and labeled fur	naicide products	can be tank mive	d with	
		SANDEA.	clicides, including CON ININ		igicide producia			
	1							
	1	-	tervals following an application	Listed day intervals following an application of SANDEA. Lactating and Non-lactating Animals				
		-	tervals following an application	1	g and Non-lacta	ing Animals	1	
		-		1	g and Non-lacta Pre-Harvest	ing Animals Pre-Slaughter	]	
		-	tervals following an application Crop	Lactating Pre-Grazing Interval	Pre-Harvest Interval	Pre-Slaughter Interval		
		-	Сгор	Lactating Pre-Grazing	Pre-Harvest	Pre-Slaughter		
		-	Crop Pasture, Rangeland, CRP	Lactating Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI)	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)	Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI)		
		-	Сгор	Lactating Pre-Grazing Interval	Pre-Harvest Interval	Pre-Slaughter Interval	]	
	DECAUTIC	Listed day int	Crop Pasture, Rangeland, CRP	Lactating Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI)	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)	Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI)		
	PRECAUTIO	Listed day int	Crop Pasture, Rangeland, CRP and Forage Grasses/Hay	Lactating Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI) 0	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) 37	Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI) 0		
	Consult	Listed day int	Crop Pasture, Rangeland, CRP and Forage Grasses/Hay	Lactating Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI) 0 for important us	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) 37 sage information	Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI) 0		
	Consult	Listed day int DNS: t "Use Precaution o "Mixing Instruct	Crop Pasture, Rangeland, CRP and Forage Grasses/Hay	Lactating Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI) 0 for important us	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) 37 sage information	Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI) 0		
	Consult     Refer to     RESTRICTIO	Listed day int DNS: t "Use Precaution o "Mixing Instructi ONS:	Crop Pasture, Rangeland, CRP and Forage Grasses/Hay	Lactating Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI) 0 for important us or detailed inform	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) 37 sage information mation on SANI	Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI) 0 n. DEA application.	th period.	
	Consult     Refer to     RESTRICTIO     Do not a	Listed day int DNS: t "Use Precaution o "Mixing Instructi ONS: apply more than ore grazing interva	Crop Pasture, Rangeland, CRP and Forage Grasses/Hay as" and "For Optimum Results" ions" and "Use Rate Guides" for 2 applications or 1 1/3 oz/A of al for lactating and non-lactatir	Lactating Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI) 0 for important us or detailed inform product by weig animals.	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) 37 sage information mation on SANI ght (0.062 lb a.i.	Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI) 0 N. DEA application. /acre) per 12 mon	th period.	
RHUBARB (60)	Consult     Refer to     RESTRICTIO     Do not a	Listed day int DNS: t "Use Precaution o "Mixing Instructi ONS: apply more than ore grazing interva Apply uniform	Crop Pasture, Rangeland, CRP and Forage Grasses/Hay and "For Optimum Results" ions" and "Use Rate Guides" for 2 applications or 1 1/3 oz/A of al for lactating and non-lactatir ly with ground equipment in a	Lactating Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI) 0 for important us or detailed inform product by weig animals.	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) 37 sage information mation on SANI ght (0.062 lb a.i. gal of water per	Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI) 0 n. DEA application. /acre) per 12 mon acre.		
RHUBARB (60)	<ul> <li>Consult</li> <li>Refer to</li> <li>RESTRICTIO</li> <li>Do not a</li> <li>0 Day p</li> </ul>	Listed day int Listed day int DNS: t "Use Precaution o "Mixing Instructi ONS: apply more than ore grazing interva- Apply uniform Apply SANDE	Crop Pasture, Rangeland, CRP and Forage Grasses/Hay and "For Optimum Results" ions" and "Use Rate Guides" for 2 applications or 1 1/3 oz/A of al for lactating and non-lactatir ly with ground equipment in a in A as a single broadcast applic	Lactating Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI) 0 for important us or detailed inform product by weig animals. minimum of 15 g ation to dorman	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) 37 sage information mation on SANI ght (0.062 lb a.i. gal of water per t rhubarb. The t	Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI) 0 DEA application. 'acre) per 12 mon acre. iming of the applic	ation should	
RHUBARB (60)	<ul> <li>Consult</li> <li>Refer to</li> <li>RESTRICTIO</li> <li>Do not a</li> <li>0 Day p</li> </ul>	Listed day int Listed day int DNS: t "Use Precaution o "Mixing Instructi ONS: apply more than ore grazing interva- Apply uniform Apply SANDE be as late as p	Crop Pasture, Rangeland, CRP and Forage Grasses/Hay and "For Optimum Results" ions" and "Use Rate Guides" for 2 applications or 1 1/3 oz/A of al for lactating and non-lactatin ly with ground equipment in a in A as a single broadcast applic possible, or just prior to the bre	Lactating Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI) 0 for important us or detailed inform product by weig animals. minimum of 15 g ation to <u>dorman</u> eaking of rhubar	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) 37 sage information mation on SANI ght (0.062 lb a.i. gal of water per t rhubarb. The t b dormancy. Ap	Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI) 0 DEA application. dacre) per 12 mon acre. iming of the applic plication of SAND	cation should EA may	
HUBARB (60)	<ul> <li>Consult</li> <li>Refer to</li> <li>RESTRICTIO</li> <li>Do not a</li> <li>0 Day p</li> </ul>	Listed day int Listed day int UNS: t "Use Precaution o "Mixing Instruct ONS: apply more than ore grazing interva Apply uniform Apply SANDE be as late as p cause significa	Crop Pasture, Rangeland, CRP and Forage Grasses/Hay and For Optimum Results" ions" and "Use Rate Guides" for 2 applications or 1 1/3 oz/A of al for lactating and non-lactatin ly with ground equipment in a in A as a single broadcast applic possible, or just prior to the bre ant crop stunting. It is recomm	Lactating Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI) 0 for important us or detailed inform product by weig animals. minimum of 15 g ation to <u>dorman</u> eaking of rhubar	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) 37 sage information mation on SANI ght (0.062 lb a.i. gal of water per t rhubarb. The t b dormancy. Ap user begin with	Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI) 0 DEA application. dacre) per 12 mon acre. iming of the applic plication of SAND	cation should EA may	
HUBARB (60)	Consult     Refer to     ReSTRICTIO     Do not a     0 Day p     1/2 - 1	Listed day int Listed day int DNS: t "Use Precaution o "Mixing Instruction ONS: apply more than ore grazing interva Apply uniform Apply SANDE be as late as p cause significa potential sens	Crop Pasture, Rangeland, CRP and Forage Grasses/Hay and "For Optimum Results" ions" and "Use Rate Guides" for 2 applications or 1 1/3 oz/A of al for lactating and non-lactatin ly with ground equipment in a in A as a single broadcast applic possible, or just prior to the bre	Lactating Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI) 0 for important us or detailed inform product by weig animals. minimum of 15 g ation to <u>dorman</u> eaking of rhubar	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) 37 sage information mation on SANI ght (0.062 lb a.i. gal of water per t rhubarb. The t b dormancy. Ap user begin with	Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI) 0 DEA application. dacre) per 12 mon acre. iming of the applic plication of SAND	cation should EA may	
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RHUBARB (60)	Consult     Refer to     ReSTRICTIO     Do not a     0 Day p     1/2 - 1  PRECAUTIO     Consult	Listed day int Listed day int CNS: t "Use Precaution o "Mixing Instruction ONS: apply more than ore grazing interva Apply uniform Apply SANDE be as late as p cause signific. potential sens ONS: t "Use Precaution	Crop Pasture, Rangeland, CRP and Forage Grasses/Hay and For Optimum Results" ions" and "For Optimum Results" ions" and "Use Rate Guides" for 2 applications or 1 1/3 oz/A of al for lactating and non-lactatin ly with ground equipment in a A as a single broadcast applic possible, or just prior to the bre ant crop stunting. It is recomm itivity to its use along with spee as" and "For Optimum Results"	Lactating Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI) 0 for important us or detailed inform product by weig animals. minimum of 15 g ation to <u>dorman</u> taking of rhubar ended that the ed and degree of for important us	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) 37 sage information mation on SANE ght (0.062 lb a.i. gal of water per t rhubarb. The t b dormancy. Ap user begin with of recovery.	Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI) 0 NEA application. (acre) per 12 mon acre. (ming of the applic plication of SAND a the lower rate to	cation should EA may	
RHUBARB (60)	Consult     Refer to     ReSTRICTIO     Do not a     0 Day p     1/2 - 1  PRECAUTIO     Consult     For bes	Listed day int Listed day int Tube Precaution or Mixing Instruction ore grazing interve Apply uniform Apply SANDE be as late as p cause significa potential sens DNS: t "Use Precaution at results use a N	Crop Pasture, Rangeland, CRP and Forage Grasses/Hay and For Optimum Results" ions" and "Use Rate Guides" for 2 applications or 1 1/3 oz/A of al for lactating and non-lactatin ly with ground equipment in a lic A as a single broadcast applic cossible, or just prior to the bre ant crop stunting. It is recomm itivity to its use along with speet as" and "For Optimum Results" IS if labeled weeds are emerged	Lactating Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI) 0 for important us or detailed inform product by weig animals. minimum of 15 g ation to <u>dorman</u> taking of rhubar ended that the ed and degree of for important us	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) 37 sage information mation on SANE ght (0.062 lb a.i. gal of water per t rhubarb. The t b dormancy. Ap user begin with of recovery.	Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI) 0 NEA application. (acre) per 12 mon acre. (ming of the applic plication of SAND a the lower rate to	cation should EA may	
RHUBARB (60)	Consult     Refer to     ReSTRICTIO     Do not a     0 Day p     1/2 - 1  PRECAUTIO     Consult     For bes	Listed day int Listed day int Tube Precaution o "Mixing Instruction or grazing intervation ore grazing intervation Apply which and Apply SANDE be as late as p cause significa potential sens DNS: t "Use Precaution at results use a N	Crop Pasture, Rangeland, CRP and Forage Grasses/Hay and For Optimum Results" ions" and "For Optimum Results" ions" and "Use Rate Guides" for 2 applications or 1 1/3 oz/A of al for lactating and non-lactatin ly with ground equipment in a A as a single broadcast applic bossible, or just prior to the bre ant crop stunting. It is recomm itivity to its use along with spee as" and "For Optimum Results"	Lactating Pre-Grazing Interval (PGI) 0 for important us or detailed inform product by weig animals. minimum of 15 g ation to <u>dorman</u> taking of rhubar ended that the ed and degree of for important us	Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) 37 sage information mation on SANE ght (0.062 lb a.i. gal of water per t rhubarb. The t b dormancy. Ap user begin with of recovery.	Pre-Slaughter Interval (PSI) 0 NEA application. (acre) per 12 mon acre. (ming of the applic plication of SAND a the lower rate to	ation should EA may	

CROP	OZ/ACRE		DIRECTIONS FOR	USE
CROP GROUP 1C	1/2 - 1		Postemergence applications for	or control of labeled broadleaf weeds and
TUBEROUS AND		nutsedge:		
VEGETABLES				prior to crop emergence. If needed, make a
SUBGROUP		second postemergend	ce foliar application 45 days before	e harvest.
(Arracacha; arrowroot;		Second application, a	dd NIS (1 to 2 quarts) per 100 gal	of spray solution.
artichoke, Chinese;		eccond application, a		
artichoke,				unting and delay maturity of potatoes resulting
Jerusalem; canna, edible; cassava,				ser/grower solely to the extent that the benefit weigh the extent of potential injury associated
bitter and sweet;		with the use of this product		····3·····
chayote (root); chufa; dasheen	PRECAUTION	-		
(taro); ginger;			ptimum Results" for important usa	age information.
leren; potato; sweet	SANDEA     RESTRICTION	may not control ALS resistar IS:	nt weeds.	
potato; tanier; turmeric; yam		-	or 1 oz/A of product by weight (0	.047 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period.
bean; yam, true.				
(45)				
TURFGRASS SOD AND SEED	2/3 - 1 1/3			of sedges such as purple and yellow re nearby established ornamentals, trees, and
FARMS		shrubs when used according		re hearby established officinentials, trees, and
				nd in established turfgrass, apply 2/3 to 1 1/3 /acre) after nutsedge has reached the 3 to 5
				and the higher rate in heavy infestations.
				to the law of the second se
				e initial treatment. As a sequential treatment, le 3 to 5 leaf stage of growth, apply 2/3 to 1
				a.i./acre). Use the lower rate in light
		infestations and the higher	rate in heavy infestations.	
		Use 0.25 to 0.5% NIS cond	centration (1 to 2 quarts per 100 o	al of spray solution) for broadcast
		applications. For high volu	ime applications, Do not exceed 1	quart of surfactant per acre. Use only NIS
		which contains at least 80% mixing and application inst		factant label and observe all precautions,
		mixing and application inst		
				e following established turfgrasses are
		tolerant to application of th	is product:	
			Established Cool-Seaso	on Grasses
		Bentgrass, creeping	Fescue, fine	Ryegrass, perennial
		(Agrostis stolonifera)	(Festuca rubra )	(Lolium perenne)
		Blue Grass, Kentucky	Fescue, tall	
		(Poa pratensis)	(Festuca arundinacea)	
			Established Warm-Seas	on Grasses
		Bahiagrass	Centipedegrass	Kikuyugrass
		(Paspalum notatum)	(Eremochloa ophiuroides)	(Pennisetum clandestinum)
		Bermudagrass (Cynodun dactylon)	Seashore paspalum (Paspalum vaginatum)	Zoysiagrass (Zoysia japonica)
		Buffalograss	St. Augustinegrass	
		(Buchloe dactyloides)	(Stenotaphrum secundatum)	
			Treatments in Turfgrass Seed a	and Sod Production Areas ng turfgrass plants. Allow 4 weeks between
		application and seeding or		ng tangrass plants. Allow 4 weeks betweell
			0 0	
		SANDEA	Tank Mixtures for Turfgras plus GLYPHOSATE AGRICULT	
				renovation, SANDEA may be applied at 2/3
				Itural herbicides for pre-plant burndown of
		emergea annual grasses, l	broadleaf weeds and nutsedge.	
		Refer to the glyphosate a application restrictions.	agricultural herbicide label for u	ise instructions, weeds controlled, and
		It is the pesticide user's re-	sponsibility to ensure that all prod	ucts in the listed mixtures are registered for
		the intended use. Users m		ections and precautionary language of the
		products in the mixture.		

CROP	OZ/ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE				
TURFGRASS SOD	PRECAUTIONS:					
AND SEED	<ul> <li>For best results, do not mow turf for 2 days before or 2 days after application.</li> </ul>					
FARMS (continued)		<ul> <li>This product is effective if no rainfall occurs within 3 hours, but best results are obtained with no rainfall or irrigation for at least 8 hours.</li> </ul>				
		• This product may be used on seeded, sodded, or sprigged turfgrass that is well established. Allow the turf to develop a good root system and uniform stand before application.				
	<ul> <li>Avoid application of SANDEA when turfgrass or nutsedge is under stress since turf injury and poor nutsedge control may result.</li> </ul>					
	RESTRICTION	RESTRICTIONS:				
	<ul> <li>Do not appression</li> </ul>	• Do not apply as an over the top spray to desirable shrubs or trees.				
	<ul> <li>Do not exc</li> </ul>	xeed the recommended amount of surfactant due to the potential for turf injury at higher rates.				
	<ul> <li>Do not appression</li> </ul>	bly more than 2 applications or 2 2/3 oz/A of product by weight (0.125 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period.				

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS Rotation intervals below may need to be extended if drought or cool conditions prevail. Rotation intervals may need to be extended on drip irrigated crops in Arizona and California. Canyon Group recommends that the end user test this product in order to determine its suitability for such intended use. When using SANDEA in tank mixes, refer to the individual product labels being tank mixed. To determine rotational crop restrictions follow the longest rotational limitation of the product being tank mixed.

CROP	MONTHS	EXCEPTIONS
CROPS NOT SPECIFICALLY LISTED	36	
Alfalfa	9	
Barley (winter)	2	
Beans, Dry	0	
Beans, Snap	9	2 months in the northeast, midwest, and southeast, 3 months in TX
Broccoli	18	3 months for muck soils in FL
Cabbage	15	3 months for muck soils in FL
Canola	15	
Carrot	15	
Cauliflower	18	3 months for muck soils in FL
Cereal crops, Spring	2	
Clovers	9	
Collards	18	
Corn, IR/IMR Field	0	
Corn, Normal Field and IT Field	1	
Corn, Seed	2	
Corn, Sweet and Pop	3	
Cotton	4	
Cucumbers	9	2 months in the northeast, midwest, and southeast, 3 months in TX
Eggplant	12	4 months for FL Transplants
Forage Grasses	2	
Lettuce crops	18	3 months for muck soils in FL
Velons	9	2 months in the southeast and TX
Mint	15	
Dats	2	
Onions and Leeks	18	
Peanuts	6	
Peas	9	
Peas, Field	9	
Peppers	10	4 months FL Transplants and 3 months in TX
Potatoes	9	
Pumpkins	9	2 months in the southeast
Proso Millet	2	
Radish	12	3 months for muck soils in FL
Rice	0	
Rye (winter)	2	
Sorghums	2	
Soybeans	9	Where soil pH is less than 7.5 the interval is 5 months
Spinach	24	3 months for muck soils in FL
Squash	9	2 months in the southeast
Strawberries	36	6 months for annual FL Transplants
Sugarbeet (Michigan only)	21	
Sugarbeet (ND, MN, Red River Valley)	36	

Sugarbeet and Red Beet	24	Where rainfall is sparse or irrigation is required, the time interval is 36 months.
Sugarcane	0	
Sunflowers	18	
Tomato	8	2 months in the northeast, midwest, and southeast, 3 months in TX
Wheat (winter)	2	

#### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store under cool, dry conditions (below 120 F). Do not store under moist conditions.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state or local procedures.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**DISPOSAL AUTHORITIES:** If none of the foregoing procedures is permitted by state and local authorities, then contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or your local Hazardous Waste Disposal office, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

# FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK OR FIRE), CALL CHEMTREC[®] (800) 424-9300.

For other product information, contact Canyon Group or see Material Safety Data Sheet.

#### NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY AND LIABILTY LIMITATIONS

Important: Read the entire Directions for Use and Notice of Conditions of Sale and Warranty and Liability Limitations before using this product. If terms are not acceptable return the unopened container for a full refund.

Our directions for use of this product are based on tests believed to be reliable. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, inadequate performance, or other unintended consequences may result due to soil or weather conditions, off target movement, presence of other materials, method of use or application, and other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Canyon Group. To the fullest extent permitted by law, when you buy this product, you agree to accept these risks.

Canyon Group warrants that this product conforms to the specifications on the label when used in strict conformance with Directions for Use, subject to the above stated risk limitations. CANYON GROUP MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, CANYON GROUP'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY IS STRICTLY LIMITED TO THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID OR REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT, AT CANYON GROUP'S SOLE DISCRETION.

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EPA Text SANDEA (to EPA 10/14/2015)