



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

EPA Reg. Number:

82633-159

Date of Issuance:

7/29/26

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

☒ Registration
☐ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG

Sharda Cropchem Ltd
c/o Wagner Regulatory
Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 640
Hockessin, DE 19707

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Nathan Mellor, Chief
Fungicide and Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

7/29/26

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

- Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 82633-159."

3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSF:

- Basic CSF dated 3/13/2025

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

Enclosure

[MASTER LABEL]

PYROXASULFONE

GROUP 15 HERBICIDE

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG

ABN: ZIKO WDG HERBICIDE

A selective residual herbicide for use in agricultural crops

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Pyroxasulfone: 3-[[[5-(difluoromethoxy)-1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]methyl]sulfonyl]-4,5-dihydro-5,5-dimethylisoxazole.....

WT. BY %

85.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:15.0%**TOTAL:**100.0%

*Contains 0.85 pound of pyroxasulfone per pound of product formulated as a water-dispersible granule (WDG).

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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

IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**. For non-emergency information on this product contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378. Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST. or at <http://npic.orst.edu>.

[Optional referral statements when booklets and container labels are used:]

[See label booklet for [complete] [additional] [First Aid,] [Precautionary Statements], [Directions For Use], and [Storage and Disposal].]

EPA Reg. No.: 82633-RLO**EPA Est. No.: XXXXX-XX-XXX****Manufactured For [By]:**

Sharda Cropchem Ltd.

2nd Floor, Prime Business Park, Dashrathlal Joshi Rd.

Vile Parle (West), Mumbai - 400056, India

Net Contents: _____ [Lbs./Kgs.]

[Batch Code/Lot No.: _____]

ACCEPTED**07/29/2026**Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
pesticide registered under

EPA Reg. No. 82633-159

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENT

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

For aerial application, mixers and loaders must also wear a minimum of a NIOSH approved filtering face piece respirator with any N filter (TC-84A). You can also use other NIOSH approved particulate respirators that offer more protection, including a half face or full face respirator with any filter or a powered air purifying respirator with an HE filter. For more information about these options, see www.epa.gov/pesticide-respirators.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for **applicators and other handlers** and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, including a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

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

Surface Water Advisory

DO NOT apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff or rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce potential loading of pyroxasulfone and its degradation product, [5-(difluoromethoxy)-1- methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]methanesulfonic acid (M1), from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding application when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours.

Point-source Contamination

To prevent point-source contamination, **DO NOT** mix or load this or any other pesticide within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells, sinkholes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs). This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or dike mixing/loading areas as described below. Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% of that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent back-siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixes, or rinsates. Check valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

Endangered Species Protection Requirements

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read the entire label before using this product. Use strictly in accordance with precautionary statements and directions and with applicable state and federal regulations. This label must be in the possession of the user at time of herbicide application.

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

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

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), notification to workers, 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** following application.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, natural rubber ≥14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton ≥14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG is a selective rate-dependent residual preemergence herbicide for controlling annual grass weeds, sedges, and annual broadleaf weeds (including biotypes resistant to ACCase inhibitors, ALS inhibitors, and glyphosate) that infest celery, chickpea, corn, cotton, dry bulb onions, fallow, leek, mint, peanut, perennial cool season grasses grown for seed production, potato, safflower, soybean, and sunflower listed in **Table 1** and wheat listed in **Table 2**. Refer to **CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS** for use directions specific to each labeled crop.

Periods of dry weather following application of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** may reduce herbicidal effectiveness. **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** must be activated by at least ½ inch of rainfall or irrigation before weed germination and emergence. When **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** is not activated and weeds emerge, a labeled postemergence herbicide or shallow cultivation may be needed to control weed escapes. **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** does not control emerged weeds. Herbicidal activity of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** may be reduced if trash on the soil surface from the previous crop covers more than 25% of the application area. Manage trash levels if needed with combine straw shredder/spreaders, earlier burndown of emerged weeds, or light tillage.

Table 1. Weeds Controlled by a Residual Application of Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG in All Crops other than Wheat

Common Name	Scientific Name	Type of Control (P=Partial control or suppression, C=Controlled)
Annual Grass Weeds		
Barley, hare	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> spp. <i>leporinum</i>	C
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	C
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>	C
Brome, downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	C
Brome, Japanese ¹	<i>Bromus japonicus</i>	P
Canarygrass	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	C
Cheat ¹	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	P
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	C
Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	C
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	C
Cupgrass, southwestern	<i>Eriochloa acuminata</i>	C
Cupgrass, woolly ¹	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	P
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	C
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	C
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria pumila</i>	C
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	C
Johnsongrass, seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	C
Millet, Texas ¹	<i>Urochloa texana</i>	P
Millet, wild-proso ¹	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	P
Oat, wild ¹	<i>Avena fatua</i>	P
Panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	C
Red rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	C
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium perenne</i> spp. <i>multiflorum</i>	C
Ryegrass, rigid	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	C
Sandbur, longspine ¹	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>	P
Shattercane ¹	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> spp. <i>arundinaceum</i>	P
Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Urochloa platyphylla</i>	C
Sedge		
Nutsedge, yellow ¹	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	P
Annual Broadleaf Weeds		
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	C
Amaranth, Powell	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>	C
Buckwheat, wild ¹	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	P
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	C
Chickweed, common ¹	<i>Stellaria media</i>	P
Fleabane, hairy ¹	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	P
Groundsel, common ¹	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	P
Henbit ¹	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	P
Horseweed (Marestail) ¹	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	P
Jimsonweed ¹	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	P
Kochia ¹	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	P
Lambsquarters, common ¹	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	P

Morningglory, entireleaf ¹	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	P
Morningglory, pitted ¹	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	P
Nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	C
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	C
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	C
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	C
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	C
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	C
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	C
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	C
Ragweed, common ¹	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	P
Shepherdspurse ¹	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	P
Sida, prickly (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	C
Velvetleaf ¹	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	P
Waterhemp	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	C

¹ Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG maybe used in tank mixes or sequential application with other labeled herbicides that provide additional control of noted weeds.

Table 2. Weeds Controlled¹ or Suppressed² by a Residual Application of Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG in Wheat

Common Name	Scientific Name	S= Suppression C = Control
Annual Grass Weeds		
Barley, hare	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> spp. <i>leporinum</i>	S
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	S
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>	C
Brome, downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	S
Brome, Japanese	<i>Bromus japonicus</i>	S
Canarygrass	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	C
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	S
Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	S
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	S
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria pumila</i>	S
Oat, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>	S
Rattail fescue	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	C
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium perenne</i> spp. <i>multiflorum</i>	C
Ryegrass, rigid	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	S
Annual Broadleaf Weeds		
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	S
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	S
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	S
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	S
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	S
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	S
Horseweed (Marestail)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	S
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	S
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	S
Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> L.	S
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	S
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	S

¹ Weeds including annual bluegrass and Italian ryegrass have the ability to adapt to several different herbicide sites of action. Even though Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG will control these species, some weed escapes are possible. Multiple herbicides with multiple different effective sites of action **MUST** be used in tank mixtures or sequentially to limit these weed escapes to prevent or delay the onset of herbicide-resistant weed biotypes.

² For control of these weeds, a tank mix partner or a sequentially applied herbicide partner is needed.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Application rates of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** may vary depending on soil texture. Refer to **Table 3** for soil texture groups used in this label unless a specific soil texture is mentioned. When use rates are in ranges, apply the low rate for soils with coarse texture or low organic matter; apply the high rates for fine soil textures, high organic matter, heavy soil surface plant residue, or heavy weed pressure.

Table 3. Soil Texture Groups

Coarse	Medium	Fine
Sand Loamy sand Sandy loam	Loam Silt loam Silt Sandy clay loam	Sandy clay Silty clay loam Silty clay Clay loam Clay

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be used on peat soils and muck soils, and mineral soils with 10% or more organic matter, but weed control may be inconsistent and/or reduced. Use maximum labeled use rate allowed in the specific crop. Use **Table 4** to determine the corresponding amounts of active ingredient (pyroxasulfone) from **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** product use rates.

Table 4. Soil Texture Groups

Amount of Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG (ozs./A)	Amount of Pyroxasulfone (lb. a.i./A)
0.5	0.026
0.7	0.037
0.75	0.040
1.0	0.053
1.25	0.066
1.5	0.080
1.75	0.093
1.85	0.098
2.0	0.106
2.1	0.112
2.5	0.133
2.75	0.146
3.0	0.159
3.5	0.186
4.0	0.213
5.0	0.266

Application Timing

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, preemergence, early postemergence, postemergence-directed (layby), or in the fall. Refer to the **CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS** for specific application instructions (timings, rates, restrictions and precautions) by crop.

Preplant Surface Application

Apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** alone or in tank mix within 45 days of planting. If weeds are present at the time of application, use additional weed control methods, for example a tank mix with an appropriate postemergence herbicide(s), to control emerged weeds.

Preplant Incorporated (PPI) Application.

Incorporate **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** into the upper (1 to 2 inches) soil surface within 14 days of planting. Deeper incorporation may increase the potential for crop injury and also may result in reduced weed control. Use appropriate equipment for uniform shallow incorporation, including a field cultivator, harrow, rolling cultivator, or finishing disc.

Preemergence Surface Application

After planting and before crop emergence, apply a uniform broadcast treatment to the soil surface. Apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** only to a uniform seedbed which is firm and free of clods, cracks, excess trash (previous crop residue), and weed growth. If weeds are present, apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** in a tank mix with an appropriate postemergence herbicide, for example a glyphosate containing product.

Early Postemergence Application

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG must be applied and activated before weed seedling emergence or in a tank mixture that controls emerged weeds. **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** will not control emerged weeds. Weeds that are already emerged at the time of application must be controlled with cultivation, tank mix or sequential application of another herbicide labeled for postemergence control of the target weeds in the crop.

Postemergence-directed (Layby) Application.

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG must be applied as a directed spray between crop rows and activated before weed seedling emergence or in a tank mix that controls emerged weeds. **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** will not control emerged weeds. Weeds that are already emerged at the time of application must be controlled with cultivation, tank mix or sequential application of another herbicide labeled for postemergence control of the target weeds in the crop.

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

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be broadcast surface applied in the fall or winter after crop harvest. **DO NOT** apply to frozen or snow-covered soil. Tillage operations may be conducted before or after applying **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG**. If tillage is used following an application, tillage must be shallow (no more than 2-inches deep) to uniformly incorporate the herbicide into the upper soil surface.

Application Methods and Equipment

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied by aerial or ground application or by chemigation application via sprinkler or drip irrigation. Good spray coverage is important for optimum weed control and can be improved with proper nozzle, and spray volume selection. Use and configure application equipment to provide uniform distribution of spray droplets over the treated area, an adequate spray volume, an accurate and uniform distribution of spray droplets over the treated area. Equipment should be adjusted to maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above the use rates specified in this label.

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied using water or sprayable fluid nitrogen fertilizer solutions as the spray carrier. **DO NOT** apply this product without dilution in a spray carrier. Additionally, **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** may be impregnated on and applied with dry bulk fertilizer.

SPRAY MIX PREPARATION ADVISORY

Always pre-dissolve **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** before adding it into the spray tank. When dissolving **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** for a spray mix, use a minimum of 4 gallons water per container of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (80 ounces) in an external container (e.g. 5-gallon bucket) or in the sprayer induction system with constant agitation. **DO NOT** pour **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** straight into the sprayer inductor system without minimum water and agitation.

Aerial Spray Carrier Volume

Use 3 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area.

Ground Spray Carrier Volume

Use 5 or more gallons of water per treated acre or 15 or more gallons of sprayable fluid nitrogen fertilizer per treated acre for weed control application.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions. Triple rinse the equipment before and after applying **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG**.

Chemigation Application via Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Systems

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied as a chemigation treatment through sprinkler irrigation systems. Apply this product ONLY through a sprinkler irrigation system of the following type: center pivot, end tow, hand move, lateral move, side (wheel) roll, or solid set. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of sprinkler irrigation system. **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** may also be applied as a chemigation treatment through drip irrigation systems. All chemigation precautions mentioned in this label for sprinkler irrigation systems also apply for drip irrigation systems.

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

Directions For Use.

Uniform distribution of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG**-treated irrigation water is the sole responsibility of the applicator and is required to avoid crop injury, lack of herbicide effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residue in the crop. If you have questions about

calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. Proper calibration is the responsibility of the applicator. The system must be properly calibrated (with water only) to ensure the amount of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** applied corresponds to the specified rate. Apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** in volume minimums of 0.33 to 0.67 inch of water using the lower volume for coarse- texture soils and the higher volume for fine-texture soils. Application made in high volumes of water (more than inch) may result in reduced weed control.

Meter herbicide dilution into irrigation water through the entire time of water application for center pivot and lateral move sprinkler systems. For solid-set and hand-move sprinkler irrigation systems and drip irrigation systems, apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** through the system at the beginning of the set; then follow with additional water to reach volume minimums as listed by soil type. To increase calibration accuracy of injection metering equipment, dilute **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** in a minimum of 3 parts water to 1 part **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG**. Maintain agitation in injection nurse tanks to keep a uniform herbicide suspension during application.

Restrictions for Chemigation

- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments if the need arises.
- Tail water (runoff water) from chemigation that contains **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** needs be recirculated and/or contained in the field in a cistern or holding reservoir from the initial application and/or used only on adjacent, approved crops for which **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** is registered for this type of application.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. It must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The sprinkler chemigation system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum-relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow. In addition, systems must use a metering pump, for example a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- The sprinkler chemigation system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems

- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system needs be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- All chemigation systems connected to public water systems must also follow restrictions listed in the preceding section.

Ground Application (Dry Bulk Fertilizer)

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be impregnated or coated onto dry bulk granular fertilizer carriers for residual soil surface (fall, preplant surface, preplant incorporated) applications or for residual weed control from postemergence over-the-top of cotton applications. Impregnation or coating may be conducted by in-plant bulk or on-board systems. Perform the mixing operation in well-ventilated areas.

All individual state regulations relating to dry bulk granular fertilizer blending, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the herbicide/fertilizer mixture. **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** may be impregnated on many commonly used dry fertilizers. **DO NOT** impregnate on ammonium nitrate, fertilizers containing ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate, or powdered limestone.

Fertilizer application rates of at least 200 lbs. to 700 lbs. per acre of herbicide and fertilizer blend will provide adequate distribution or coverage of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** across the soil surface. Application of impregnated fertilizer must be made uniformly to the soil to prevent possible crop injury and offer satisfactory weed control. Impregnated fertilizer spread at half rate and overlapped to obtain a full rate offers a more uniform distribution. A shallow (less than 2 inches) incorporation is desirable for improved weed control. Deeper incorporation dilutes the herbicide layer near the soil surface and may result in unsatisfactory weed control.

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

$$\frac{\text{[oz. of Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85\% WDG per acre X 2000]}}{\text{pounds fertilizer per acre}} = \text{ozs. of Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85\% WDG for 1 ton fertilizer}$$

To impregnate **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** on bulk fertilizer, use a closed rotary-drum mixer or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender equipped with suitable spray equipment. Mix **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** with sufficient water to form a sprayable slurry mixture. Spray nozzles must be directed to provide uniform fertilizer coverage while avoiding spray contact with mixing equipment. Nonuniform impregnation can cause crop injury or unsatisfactory performance. Spray herbicide mixture onto fertilizer after blending has started. Addition of a suitable drying agent may be necessary if the fertilizer and herbicide blend is too wet for uniform application due to high humidity, high urea concentration, or low fertilizer use rate. Slowly add the drying agent to the blend until a flowable mixture is obtained. Drying agents are not intended for use with on-board impregnation systems.

Under some conditions, fertilizer impregnated with **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** may clog air tubes or deflector plates on pneumatic application systems. Mineral oil may be added to **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** before blending with fertilizer to reduce plugging. **DO NOT** use drying agents when mineral oil is used. To avoid separation of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** and mineral oil mixes in cold temperatures, keep mixture heated or agitated before blending with fertilizer. Mineral oil may be used with inplant blending stations or with on-board injection systems. Uniformly apply the treated fertilizer with accurately calibrated and proper equipment immediately after impregnation to avoid lump formation and spreading difficulties. Accurate calibration of fertilizer application equipment and uniform fertilizer distribution is essential for satisfactory weed control.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications

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

Ground Applications

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

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

It is the responsibility of the applicator to avoid spray drift at the application site, especially onto nontarget areas. The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following spray drift reduction advisory information.

Controlling Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control.

Volume

Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure

DO NOT exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. 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 Type

Use a nozzle type designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the application equipment (e.g. air-craft, ground) upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if:

1. Conditions of temperature inversion exist, or
2. Stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height.

DO NOT make applications into areas of temperature inversions or unstable atmospheric conditions. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Wind Erosion

Avoid treating powdery, dry, or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG contains pyroxasulfone which inhibits very long-chain fatty acid synthesis as a Group 15 (WSSA)/Group K3 (HRAC) herbicide. It is a root-and-shoot growth inhibitor that controls susceptible germinating seedlings before or soon after they emerge from the soil. Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** and other Group 15 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 15 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 15 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** or other Group 15 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider the below best practices for resistance management:

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible, incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- To the extent possible, **DO NOT** allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and postharvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. **DO NOT** use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.
- Monitor treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.

- Scout field(s) before and after application.
- Report lack of performance to Sharda Cropchem Ltd by contacting a Sharda Cropchem Ltd representative at www.shardausa.com.

Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

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

CROP RESPONSE

No crop injury is expected when **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** is applied according to label directions and under normal environmental conditions. Application to crops under stress because of inadequate or excess of moisture for normal crop development, cool and hot temperatures, sodic soils, poorly drained soils, hail damage, flooding, pesticide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures may result in crop injury.

ADDITIVES

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG is formulated to provide optimal residual preemergence weed control. However, several tank mixes with **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** may require an adjuvant to improve burndown of emerged weeds. Therefore, an adjuvant may be used with **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** tank mixes that are applied fall, preplant, preemergence, or early postemergence. Follow the adjuvant directions for the tank mix partner of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG**.

TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be tank mixed with one or more registered herbicide products according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels. Refer to **CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS** section for tank mixing details. For all tank mixing with **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG**, it is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** with other pesticides, additives, or fertilizers.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

1. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2. Add components as indicated in the **Order of Mixing** section using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label use rate per acre.
3. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.
4. When all components have been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
5. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, or thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, **DO NOT** mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Order of Mixing

Maintain continuous and constant agitation throughout mixing and application until spraying is completed.

The proper mixing procedure for **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** alone or in tank mix combinations with other pesticides is:

- Fill the spray tank $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ full with clean water and start agitation;
- If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added;
- Add any products in Polyvinyl acetate (PVA) bags. Allow time for thorough mixing. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing;
- Add water soluble additives such as dry and liquid fertilizers (including AMS or UAN);
- Add water dispersible products including dry flowables, settable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions;
- Add water soluble products;
- Add emulsifiable concentrates (including MSO adjuvants);
- Add remaining quantity of water.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- **DO NOT** use flood irrigation to apply, activate or incorporate **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG**.
- **DO NOT** sell, distribute, or use **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** in **Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York State**.
- **Emergency replanting intervals** - If a labeled crop treated with **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** is lost to crop failure (because of environmental factors including drought, frost, hail, etc.), the crop may be replanted immediately. However, **DO NOT** repeat application of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** after crop failure. A sequential application can be made as long as the maximum cumulative rate for the crop and soil per year is not exceeded.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- **Crop rotation intervals** - Use **Table 5** to determine the proper interval between **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** application and the planting of rotational crops. Determine the crop rotation interval for tank mix products, and use the most restrictive interval of all products applied.

CROP ROTATION AND EMERGENCY REPLANTING INTERVALS

If any labeled crop treated with **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** herbicide is lost to adverse weather or for other reasons, the area treated may be replanted to citrus fruit trees 1 month after treatment and to caneberry, fig trees, nut trees, olive trees, pomegranate trees, pome fruit trees, and stone fruit trees 3 months after treatment. Corn and small grains may be planted immediately after crop removal. Wait 9 months before planting any other crop. Be sure to determine the rotational crop interval for tank mix products and follow the most restrictive interval of all products applied.

Table 5. Rotation Crop Planting Intervals by Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG Application Rate

Crop	Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG Use Rate (ozs./A)			
	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0
	Rotational Crop Interval (months after application)			
Alfalfa	10	10	10	10
Beans, edible dry	11	11	11	11
Beans, edible- podded and succulent shelled	11	11	11	11
Bulb onion	2	4	4	4
Canola (Rapeseed)	12	12	15	18
Chickpea	1	1	1	2
Corn	0	0	0	0
Cotton	1	2	4	4
Flax	2	4	6	8
Garlic	0	0	4	4
Grain sorghum	6	6	10	12
Cool-season grasses grown for seed*	11**	11**	18	18
Warm-season grasses grown for seed	18	18	18	18
Green onion	4	6	8	12
Lentil	1	1	2	4
Peanut	1	2	4	4
Peas, edible-podded and succulent shelled	9	9	11	11
Peas, field (dry)	1	1	1	2
Potato	1	2	3	3
Rice	10	12	18	24
Safflower	1	2	3	3
Small grains (other than wheat)	11	11	11	18
Soybean	0	0	0	4
Sugar beet	12	12	15	15
Sugarcane	4	4	4	4
Sweetpotato	4	4	4	9
Wheat	1	1	4	6
Other crops	18	18	18	18

* Only when grown in states of Idaho, Oregon and Washington, for all other states see rotational crop intervals for "Other Crops".

** An 11 month rotational crop interval only when greater than 15 inches of precipitation (rainfall/irrigation) has occurred from time of application to planting of grass grown for seed. If less than 15 inches of precipitation has occurred, the rotational crop interval is 18 months.

CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

This section provides use directions for **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** in specific crops. Be sure to read product information, weeds controlled, mixing, application, and adjuvant instructions in preceding sections of the label. Read and follow tank mix product labels for restrictions, precautions, instructions, and rotational crop restrictions.

CELERY

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied to transplanted celery as an early post-transplant application for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (**Table 1**). Use **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** as part of a weed control program in celery either in combination or sequentially with other herbicides for a broader spectrum of weed control and/or control of emerged weeds. Before applying to celery, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** on your variety to avoid potential injury.

Application Rate:

Application Timing	Use Rate (oz./A)
	Muck or Peaty Muck Soils (greater than 20% organic matter)
Early Post-transplant	2.0

Application Timing

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may only be applied in a single application.

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

Apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** at the use rates specified above as a broadcast spray to the soil surface 1 to 6 days after transplanting. Apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** only to a uniform transplant bed which is firm and free of clods and cracks. The transplant bed must be prepared to ensure good transplant row closure.

Precautions:

- The use of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** may result in temporary growth suppression, leaf burn, and/or other injury or stand reduction in transplanted celery under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive moisture, extended periods of water-saturated soil occur during early transplant growth and development, cool and hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.

Restrictions:

- DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.106 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single yearly application per acre.
- DO NOT** exceed 2.0 ozs. per acre per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1
- There is no required preharvest interval for **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** when applied after transplanting.
- DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** seven or more days after transplanting.
- Only apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** to transplanted celery.
- Only apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** to celery grown on muck or peaty muck soils with greater than 20% organic matter.

CHICKPEA (GARBANZO BEAN)

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied preplant surface or preemergence to chickpea for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (**Table 1**). Use **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** as part of a weed control program in chickpea either in combination or sequentially with other herbicides for a broader spectrum of weed control and/or control of emerged weeds. Before applying to chickpea, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** on your variety to avoid potential injury.

Application Rate:

Application Timing	Use Rate by Soil Texture ¹ (oz./A)		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preplant surface	DO NOT USE	1.5	1.5 - 2.0
Preemergence	DO NOT USE	1.5	1.5 - 2.0

¹ Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil-texture groups.

Application Timing

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may only be applied in a single application.

Preplant Surface Application

Apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** at the use rates specified above as a broadcast spray to the soil surface broadcast spray to the soil surface within 30 days of planting.

Preemergence Surface Application

Apply at the use rates specified above as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence.

Precautions:

- Legume vegetable forage and hay may be fed to or grazed by livestock.

Restrictions:

- On medium soils - **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.08 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single yearly application per acre.
- On fine soils - **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.106 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single yearly application per acre.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1.5 ozs. in medium soil type per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 2.0 ozs. in fine soil types per acre per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** in combination with other pyroxasulfone-containing products in chickpea.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** to emerging or emerged chickpea as severe crop injury will occur.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** to chickpea grown on coarse soils.
- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a preplant or preemergence application of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** and the harvest of chickpea.

CORN

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, preemergence, or early postemergence to corn for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (**Table 1**). Use **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** as part of a weed control program in corn either in combination or sequentially with other herbicides for a broader spectrum of weed control and/or control of emerged weeds. Corn in this label refers to field corn (grown for grain, seed, or silage), popcorn, and sweet corn (grown for fresh, processing, or seed). Before applying to seed corn, sweet corn, or popcorn, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** on your inbred line or hybrid to avoid potential injury.

Application Rate:

Application Timing	Use Rate by Soil Texture ¹ (oz./A)		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preplant surface	1.5 - 2.75	2.0 - 3.0	2.5 - 4.0
Preplant incorporated	1.5 - 2.75	2.0 - 3.0	2.5 - 4.0
Preemergence	1.5 - 2.75	2.0 - 3.0	2.5 - 4.0
Early postemergence	1.0 - 2.75	1.5 - 3.0	2.0 - 4.0

¹ Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil-texture groups.

Application Timing

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

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

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be broadcast surface applied in the fall or winter to control winter annual weeds and other weeds germinating in the fall. Use on coarse, medium, or fine soils at rates listed for preplant surface timing. A sequential preemergence or postemergence application can be made, but **DO NOT** exceed the maximum cumulative rate allowed by soil type per year. See the main **Application Timing** section of this label for further application instructions.

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

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

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

Use rates specified above as a broadcast spray to the soil surface or incorporated before planting on all soil types.

Preemergence Surface Application

Apply at the use rates specified above as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence.

Early Postemergence Application

Apply at the use rates specified above as a broadcast spray to corn at spiking up to the V4 stage (visible fourth leaf collar).

Sequential Application

If a sequential application program of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** is used (e.g. fall application followed by spring application, or sequential applications in the spring), the maximum combined rate of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** that may be applied in corn per year is 2.75 ozs./A (0.146 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) on coarse soils or 5.0 ozs./A (0.266 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) on all medium-to-fine soils.

Restrictions:

- On coarse soils – **DO NOT** apply more than 2.75 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.146 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application. **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 2.75 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.146 lb. a.i./A pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications in corn per acre per year.
- On medium soils - **DO NOT** apply more than 3.0 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.159 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application. **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 5.0 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.266 lb. a.i./A pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications in corn per acre per year.
- On fine soils - **DO NOT** apply more than 4.0 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.213 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application. **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 5.0 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.266 lb. a.i./A pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications in corn per acre per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 2
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.
- DO NOT** harvest sweet corn ears for human consumption less than 37 days after application of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG**.
- Seeding depth** - Corn seed must be planted a minimum 1-inch deep.

COTTON

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG can be applied postemergence-directed (layby) to cotton for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (**Table 1**), or applied postemergence to cotton prior to weed emergence when impregnated onto dry bulk fertilizer and spread for residual preemergence weed control. Use **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** as part of a weed control program in cotton either in combination or sequentially with other herbicides for a broader spectrum of weed control and/or control of emerged weeds. Before applying to cotton, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** on your variety to avoid potential injury.

No crop injury is expected when **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** is applied postemergence-directed (layby) or when applied postemergence impregnated onto dry bulk fertilizer. However, some visual cotton response is possible when **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** is applied under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive moisture, cool or hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.

Application Rate:

Application Timing	Use Rate by Soil Texture ¹ (oz./A)		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Postemergence- directed (Layby) or Postemergence (via impregnated dry bulk fertilizer)	0.75 - 1.5	0.75 - 1.5	1.5 - 2.1

¹ Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil-texture groups.

Application Timing

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may only be applied in a single application.

Postemergence-directed (Layby) Application

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied using rates specified above as a broadcast-directed spray between cotton rows from 5-leaf stage to beginning bloom stage. The use of hooded or shielded sprayers is advised when applying **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** as postemergence-directed (layby) spray. Avoid contacting cotton leaves with **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** spray solution or injury may occur.

Early Postemergence Application

Apply at the use rates specified above as a broadcast spread of impregnated dry bulk fertilizer to cotton from five-leaf stage to beginning bloom stage.

Apply a minimum of 200 pounds of dry bulk fertilizer per acre to ensure sufficient broadcast coverage for effective weed control. Activate **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** with minimum of 0.75 inches of rainfall or irrigation soon after fertilizer spreading. See the **Ground Application (Dry Bulk Fertilizer)** section on this label for further information about this application.

Precautions:

- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a postemergence application of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** and the harvest of cotton.
- Cotton gin byproducts may be fed to livestock.
- The use of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** may result in temporary growth suppression in cotton if extreme conditions of high rainfall and extended periods of water-saturated soil occur during cotton germination or early seedling development.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** as a preplant or preemergence treatment, or as a postemergence over-the-top spray treatment in cotton.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.1 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.112 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single yearly application.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** to wet leaves (from recent rainfall or irrigation, dew) where the treated fertilizer is retained on cotton leaves.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** impregnated onto ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate or powdered limestone fertilizers.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1.5 ozs. per acre per year in coarse and medium soil type.
- **DO NOT** exceed 2.1 ozs. per acre per year on fine soil type.
- Maximum Number of Applications per year: 1

FALLOW

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be used as a residual treatment to control listed weeds at any time of the year during the fallow period following crop harvest and before the following crop is planted (see **Application Rate and Timing** below pertaining to rotational crop planting intervals).

Application Rate and Timing

Apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** as a broadcast spray at 1.0 to 4.0 ozs./A. Sequential applications may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications. Best product performance is obtained when weeds are not emerged before application. Specific rotational crop planting intervals must be observed between an application of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** and planting of the following crops (see **Table 5** for rotational crop planting intervals).

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.0 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.213 lb. a.i./A pyroxasulfone) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 5.0 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.266 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 3
- Separate sequential applications by at least 30 days.

LEEK

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG can be applied postemergence-directed (layby) to leek for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (**Table 1**), or applied postemergence to leek prior to weed emergence when impregnated onto dry bulk fertilizer and spread for residual preemergence weed control. Use **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** as part of a weed control program in leek either in combination or sequentially with other herbicides for a broader spectrum of weed control and/or control of emerged weeds. Before applying to leek, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** on your variety to avoid potential injury.

No crop injury is expected when **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** is applied postemergence-directed (layby) or when applied postemergence impregnated onto dry bulk fertilizer. However, some visual leek response is possible when **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** is applied under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive moisture, cool or hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.

Application Rate:

Application Timing	Use Rate by Soil Texture ¹ (oz./A)		
	Coarse	Medium to Fine	Muck (greater than 20% organic matter)
Postemergence	DO NOT USE	1.3 - 1.7	1.7

¹ Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil-texture groups.**Application Timing**

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may only be applied in a single application.

Postemergence Application

Apply at the use rates specified above as a broadcast spray to leek that have 2 to 6 true leaves.

Precautions:

- **Crop response** - The use of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** may result in temporary growth suppression, leaf burn, and/or other injury or stand reduction to leek under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive moisture, extended periods of water-saturated soil occur during early trans- plant growth and development, cool and hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.7 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.09 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1.7 ozs. per acre per year in medium to fine and muck soil type.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** within 60 days of harvest of leek.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** to directed-seeded leek.

MINT* (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT)

Only for use in Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin. **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** may be applied to dormant established mint for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (**Table 1**).

Use **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** as part of a weed control program in mint either in combination or sequentially with other herbicides for a broader spectrum of weed control and/or control of emerged weeds.

Application Rate and Timing

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may only be applied in a single application. Apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** at 1.85 ozs./A (on medium and fine texture soils only) as a broadcast spray to dormant established mint before target-weed germination.

Precautions:

- After **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** application, temporary crop injury may be observed in the growing season as mint breaks dormancy and begins to grow.
- The use of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** may result in growth suppression of mint if extreme conditions of high rainfall, high winds, and/or extended periods of water-saturated soil occur right before or soon after mint breaks dormancy.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.85 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.098 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) per acre per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** to mint in the first year of growth and establishment.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** to mint that has broken dormancy. Application to mint that is near dormancy break can result in crop injury. Risk of crop injury increases the closer application is to mint dormancy break.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** to mint stands that have been weakened by age, disease, cold weather, excessive moisture, or other factors that reduce crop vigor. Mint growing under stress is more susceptible to herbicide damage.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** to mint grown on soils with less than 1% organic matter.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** to mint grown on coarse soils.
- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a dormant application of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** and the harvest of mint.
- **DO NOT** use roots from **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG**-treated mint for human consumption. Roots treated with **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** can be used for root propagation.

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

ONION, DRY BULB

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied to dry bulb onions (direct seeded and transplanted) as a postemergence application for residual preemergence weed control. Use **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** as part of a weed control program in dry bulb onions either in combination or sequentially with other herbicides for a broader spectrum of weed control and/or control of emerged weeds. See **Tank Mixtures** below.

Application Rate:

Application Timing	Use Rate by Soil Texture ¹ (oz./A)		
	Coarse	Medium to Fine	Muck (greater than 20% organic matter)
Postemergence	DO NOT USE	1.3 - 1.7	1.7

¹ Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil-texture groups.

Application Timing

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may only be applied in a single application.

Postemergence Application

Apply at the use rates specified above as a broadcast spray to dry bulb onions that have 2 to 6 true leaves.

Precautions:

- **Crop response** - The use of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** may result in temporary growth suppression, leaf burn, and/or other injury or stand reduction to dry bulb onions under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive moisture, extended periods of water-saturated soil occur during early transplant growth and development, cool and hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.7 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.09 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.7 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.09 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) per acre per year in medium to fine and muck soil types.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** within 60 days of harvest of dry bulb onions

PEANUT

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied early postemergence to peanut for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (**Table 1**). Use **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** as part of a weed control program in peanut either in combination or sequentially with other herbicides for a broader spectrum of weed control and/or control of emerged weeds. Before applying to peanut, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** on your variety to avoid potential injury.

Application Rate:

Application Timing	Use Rate by Soil Texture ¹ (oz./A)		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Early postemergence	1.5 - 2.1	1.5 - 2.1	1.5 - 2.1

¹ Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil-texture groups.

Application Timing

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Early Postemergence Application

Apply at the use rates specified above as a broadcast spray to peanut from “at-cracking” stage to first true leaf stage through beginning of pod development stage. **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** applications to emerged peanut may result in temporary leaf burn and stunting, but a reduction in peanut yield is unexpected. Tank mixes of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** with other crop protection products or adjuvants may significantly enhance this effect. Depending upon growing conditions, recovery from this injury begins immediately but may take several weeks for the injury to dissipate entirely. Adjuvants may be applied with **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** when making early postemergence applications.

Sequential Application

If a sequential application program of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** is used (e.g. consecutive postemergence applications), the maximum combined rate of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** that may be applied per year is 5.0 ozs./A (0.266 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) on all soils.

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

Apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** early postemergence at 1.5 ozs./A. Use of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** may result in growth suppression if heavy rainfall or irrigation (> 2 inches) occur after application. If a sequential application program of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** is used (e.g. consecutive postemergence applications), the maximum combined rate of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** that may be applied in peanut per year is 3.0 ozs./A on all soils. Separate sequential applications by at least 21 days.

Precautions:

- There is no required (preharvest) interval between an early postemergence application of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** and the harvest of peanut.
- **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** applied early postemergence (at-cracking through first leaf stage) may result in temporary growth suppression in peanut if extreme conditions of high rainfall and extended periods of water-saturated soil occur during peanut germination or early seedling development.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.1 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.112 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 5.0 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.266 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications in peanut per year per acre.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 3
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

PERENNIAL COOL-SEASON GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED PRODUCTION

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied to established (defined as planted in fall or spring which has gone through a first grass seed harvest) stands of perennial cool-season grasses (including fine fescue, orchardgrass, perennial ryegrass, and tall fescue) grown for seed production for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (**Table 1**). Use **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** as part of a weed control program in perennial cool-season grasses grown for seed production either in combination or sequentially with other herbicides for a broader spectrum of weed control and/or control of emerged weeds. Before applying to perennial cool-season grass grown for seed production, verify with your local seed company (supplier), university extension specialist (e.g., weed scientist, county agent, etc.), or Sharda Cropchem Ltd representative the selectivity of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** on your variety to avoid potential injury.

Application Rate:

Application Timing	Use Rate by Soil Texture ¹ (oz./A)		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Established Stands	DO NOT USE	1.85	1.85

¹ Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil-texture groups.

Application Timing

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may only be applied in a single application.

Application to Established Stands

Apply at the use rates specified above as a broadcast spray to the soil surface in postharvest grass during regrowth at the beginning of significant fall rains or in winter by January 31. Apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** before target-weed germination.

Precautions:

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

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.85 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.098 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** in combination with other pyroxasulfone-containing products in perennial cool-season grasses grown for seed production.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.85 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.098 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) per acre per year in medium and fine soil types.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1
- Preharvest Interval (PHI) for seed of perennial grasses - 60 days
- Pregrazing Interval (PGI) to livestock for **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG**-treated grass forage and hay - 60 days
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** on coarse soils.

POTATO

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied preemergence to potato for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (**Table 1**). Use **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** as part of a weed control program in potato either in combination or sequentially with other herbicides for a broader spectrum of weed control and/or control of emerged weeds. Before applying to potato, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** on your variety to avoid potential injury.

Application Rate:

Application Timing	Use Rate by Soil Texture ¹ (oz./A)		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preemergence	1.5	1.5 – 2.0	1.5 – 2.0

¹ Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil-texture groups.

Application Timing

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may only be applied in a single application.

Preemergence Surface Application

Apply at the use rates specified above as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting or drag-off, but before crop emergence. Where “drag off” is practiced, **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** until the “drag off” process is complete and there is a minimum of 2 inches of soil covering the vegetative portion of the potato plants, or **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** may be applied after hilling but prior to potato or weed emergence, or **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** may be applied where potato hills are harrowed and re-hilled and sprayed, but application must be prior to potato and weed emergence. There must be 2 inches of soil covering the seed piece and/or sprout/vegetation. Care must be exercised so that “drag off” implements **DO NOT** injure the plants. Efficacy will be reduced if later cultural practices expose untreated soil. Apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** only to a uniform seedbed which is firm and free of clods and cracks. The seedbed must be prepared to ensure good seed piece row closure and soil coverage of the seed pieces

Precautions:

- The use of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** may result in temporary growth suppression in potato under stressful conditions, including inadequate or excessive moisture or rainfall, cool and hot temperatures, compacted or crusted soils, improper planting depth, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.

Restrictions:

- On coarse soils - **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.08 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single yearly application per acre.
- On all soils other than coarse - **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.106 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single yearly application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.08 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) per acre per year in coarse soil type..
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.106 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) per acre per year in medium and fine soil types..
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** prior to planting potato seed pieces.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** to emerging or emerged potato as severe crop injury will occur.
- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a preemergence application of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** and the harvest of potato.

SAFFLOWER

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied preemergence to safflower for residual preemergence weed control. Use **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** as part of a weed control program in safflower either in combination or sequentially with other herbicides for a broader spectrum of weed control and/or control of emerged weeds. Before applying to safflower, verify with your local seed company (supplier), university extension specialist (e.g., weed scientist, county agent, etc.), or Sharda Cropchem Ltd representative the selectivity of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** on your hybrid/variety to avoid potential injury.

Application Rate:

Application Timing	Use Rate by Soil Texture ¹ (oz./A)		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preemergence	DO NOT USE	1.0 – 1.5	1.0 – 1.5

¹ Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil-texture groups.**Application Timing**

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may only be applied in a single application.

Preemergence Surface Application

Apply at the use rates specified above as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence.

Precautions:

- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a preemergence application of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** and safflower harvest.
- Safflower seed quality - Plant high quality seed.
- **Seedbed preparation** - The seedbed **MUST** be prepared to ensure good seed row closure and soil coverage of the seed.
- The use of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** may result in temporary growth suppression or leaf burn in safflower under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive soil moisture or rainfall, cool and hot temperatures, compacted or crusted soils, improper planting depth, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.
- If **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** is tank mixed with another herbicide other than glyphosate or a graminicide, use a lower rate within the **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** rate range for the application timing and soil texture (as specified in the **Application Rate** section above).

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.08 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single yearly application per acre.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.08 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) per acre per year in medium and fine soil type.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** preplant or preplant incorporated to safflower.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** to safflower at cracking or cotyle- don stage.

SOYBEAN

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, preemergence, early postemergence, or in the fall to soybean for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (**Table 1**). Use **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** as part of a weed control program in soybean either in combination or sequentially with other herbicides for a broader spectrum of weed control and/or control of emerged weeds. Before applying to soybean, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** on your variety to avoid potential injury.

Application Rate:

Application Timing	Use Rate by Soil Texture ¹ (oz./A)		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preplant surface	1.5 - 2.1	2.0 - 3.0	2.5 - 3.5
Preplant incorporated	1.5 - 2.1	2.0 - 3.0	2.5 - 3.5
Preemergence	1.5 - 2.1	2.0 - 3.0	2.5 - 3.5
Early postemergence	1.0 - 2.1	1.5 - 3.0	2.0 - 3.5

¹ Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil-texture groups.**Application Timing**

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

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

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be broadcast surface applied in the fall or winter to control winter annual weeds and other weeds germinating in the fall. Use on coarse, medium, or fine soils at rates listed for the preplant surface timing. Sequential preemergence and/or postemergence applications can be made, but **DO NOT** exceed the maximum cumulative rate allowed by soil type per year. See the main **Application Timings** section of this label for further application instructions.

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

Use rates specified above when making preplant surface applications, using the highest application rate for a given soil texture.

Preplant surface applications are not advised on coarse soils or in areas where average annual rainfall (or rainfall plus irrigation) typically exceeds 40 inches.

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

Use rates specified above as a broadcast spray to the soil surface or incorporated before planting on all soil types.

Preemergence Surface Application

Apply at the use rates specified above as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence.

Early Postemergence Application

Apply at the use rates specified above as a postemergence broadcast spray to soybean from emergence (cracking stage) to sixth-trifoliate leaf stage. **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** applications to emerged soybeans may result in temporary leaf burn and stunting, but a reduction in soybean yield is unexpected. Tank mixes of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** with other crop protection products or adjuvants may significantly enhance this effect. Depending upon growing conditions, recovery from this injury begins immediately but may take several weeks for the injury to dissipate entirely.

Sequential Application

If a sequential application program of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** is used (e.g. fall application followed by spring application, or sequential applications in the spring), the maximum combined rate of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** that may be applied per year is 2.1 ozs./A (0.112 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) on coarse soils or 3.5 ozs./A (0.186 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) on medium-to- fine soils.

Precautions:

- The use of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** may result in temporary growth suppression in soybean if extreme conditions of high rainfall and extended periods of water-saturated soil occur during soybean germination or early seedling development.

Restrictions:

- On coarse soils – **DO NOT** apply more than 2.1 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.112 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application per acre per year. **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 2.1 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.112 lb. a.i./A pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications in soybean per acre per year.
- On medium soils - **DO NOT** apply more than 3.0 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.159 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application. **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 3.5 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.186 lb. a.i./A pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications in soybean per acre per year.
- On fine soils - **DO NOT** apply more than 3.5 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.186 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application or as a maximum cumulative amount from sequential applications in soybean per acre per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 2
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.
- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a preplant, preemergence, or early postemergence application of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** and the harvest of soybean grain.
- **Seeding depth** - Soybean seed must be planted a minimum 1-inch deep.

SUNFLOWER

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied preplant surface, preemergence, or early postemergence to sunflower for residual preemergence control of listed weeds (**Table 1**). Use **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** as part of a weed control program in sunflower either in combination or sequentially with other herbicides for a broader spectrum of weed control and/or control of emerged weeds. Before applying to sunflower, verify with your local seed company (supplier), university extension specialist (e.g. weed scientist, county agent, etc.), or Sharda Cropchem Ltd representative the selectivity of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** on your hybrid/ variety to avoid potential injury.

Application Rate:

Application Timing	Use Rate by Soil Texture ¹ (oz./A)		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preplant surface	1.0 - 1.5	1.5 - 3.0	3.0 - 4.0
Preemergence	1.0 - 1.5	1.5 - 3.0	3.0 - 4.0
Early postemergence	1.0 - 1.5	1.0 - 2.0	1.0 - 2.0

¹ Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil-texture groups.

Application Timing

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

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

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be broadcast surface applied in the fall or winter to control winter annual weeds and other weeds germinating in the fall. Use on coarse, medium, or fine soils at rates listed for the preplant surface timing. Sequential preemergence and/or postemergence applications can be made, but **DO NOT** exceed the maximum cumulative rate allowed by soil type per year. See the main **Application Timings** section of this label for further application instructions.

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

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

Preplant Surface Application (within 14 days of planting)

Use rates specified above as a broadcast spray to the soil surface before planting on all soil types.

Preemergence Surface Application

Apply at the use rates specified above as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence.

Early Postemergence Application

Apply at the use rates specified above as a broadcast spray to sunflower from first true leaf (leaf at least 1.5 inches long, V1 stage) through eight leaf stage (V8). **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** applications to emerged sunflower may result in temporary leaf burn and stunting, but a reduction in sunflower yield is unexpected.

Adjuvants may be applied with **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** when making early postemergence applications.

Sequential Application

If a sequential application program of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** is used (e.g. fall application followed by spring application, or sequential spring applications including preplant surface or preemergence application followed by postemergence application or consecutive postemergence applications), the maximum combined rate of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** that may be applied per year is 1.5 ozs./A (0.08 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) on coarse soils and 5.0 ozs./A (0.266 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) on medium-to-fine soils.

Precautions:

- Sunflower seed quality - Plant high quality seed.
- **Seedbed preparation** - The seedbed **MUST** be prepared to ensure good seed row closure and soil coverage of the seed.
- The use of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** may result in temporary growth suppression or leaf burn in sunflower under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive soil moisture or rainfall, cool and hot temperatures, compacted or crusted soils, improper planting depth, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.
- If **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** is tank mixed with another herbicide other than glyphosate or a graminicide, use a lower rate within the **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** rate range for the application timing and soil texture (as specified in the above **Application Rate**).

Restrictions:

- On coarse soils – **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.08 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application.
- On coarse soils- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.08 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) as a maximum cumulative amount from sequential applications in sunflower per year.
- On all soils other than coarse - **DO NOT** apply more than 4.0 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.213 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application. **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 5.0 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.266 lb. a.i./A pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications in sunflower per year.

- Maximum number of applications per year: 3
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** preplant incorporated to sunflower.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** to sunflower at cracking or cotyledon stage.
- **DO NOT** apply a tank mix of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** and Beyond® herbicide (ammonium salt of Imazamox) on Clearfield® sunflower hybrids/varieties.
- There is no required (preharvest) interval between a preplant and preemergence application of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** and sunflower harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** postemergence less than 60 days before harvest of sunflower seed.

WHEAT

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied preplant surface, preemergence, delayed preemergence, or early postemergence in fall-seeded or spring-seeded wheat for residual preemergence control or suppression of listed weeds (**Table 2**) and suppression of other listed weeds (**Table 1**). Use **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** as part of a weed control program in wheat either in combination or sequentially with other herbicides for a broader spectrum of weed control and/or control of emerged weeds.

Crop Response

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG applied preplant surface or preemergence can cause wheat injury. Under stressful conditions (including inadequate or excessive moisture, cool or hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress), **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** injury will be intensified.

No crop injury is expected when **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** is applied delayed preemergence or early postemergence. However, some visual wheat response is possible when **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** is applied to wheat under stressful conditions including inadequate or excessive moisture, cool or hot temperatures, compacted soils, injury from other pesticides, disease or other pest damage, mechanical injury, nutrient imbalances, or other conditions known to cause plant stress.

Wheat response is most often visible as stunting and/or discoloration of leaf tissue (e.g. chlorosis), but in its most severe form can result in stand loss and yield reduction. The greatest potential for wheat response occurs when **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** concentrates in the crop row. Unacceptable wheat response may be caused by uneven application, soil clods or disturbances, an open/cracked seed furrow that allows herbicide to directly contact the seed, or a deep seed furrow that allows herbicide concentration after a rain/irrigation event during wheat germination.

Certain wheat varieties can be more sensitive to **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG**. Before applying to wheat, verify sensitivity with your local seed company (supplier), university extension specialist (e.g. wheat breeder, weed scientist, county agent, etc.), or Sharda Cropchem Ltd representative.

Application Rate:

Application Timing	Use Rate by Soil Texture ¹ (oz./A)		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
Preplant surface or Preemergence	0.5 - 1.25	1.0 - 1.5	1.0 - 1.75
Delayed preemergence	0.7 - 1.0	1.0 - 1.5	1.0 - 2.0
Early postemergence	1.0 - 2.5	1.0 - 2.5	1.0 - 2.5

¹ Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil-texture groups.

Application Timing

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications relative to the growth stage of wheat.

Preplant Surface Application

Apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** at the use rates specified above as a broadcast spray to the soil surface no more than 14 days before planting on all soil types. Soil disturbance after application from planters/drills may result in herbicide incorporation that can result in unacceptable crop injury, or displacement of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** that can result in inconsistent weed control. See **State-specific Use Instructions** for applications in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

Preemergence Surface Application

Apply at the use rates specified above after planting but before wheat spiking as a broadcast spray to the soil surface with uniform seedbed that is firm and free of clods. Ensure good seed row closure and soil coverage to avoid contact with **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG**. As the interval from planting to application increases, the potential for crop injury decreases. See **State-specific Use Instructions** for applications in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington

Delayed Preemergence Surface Application

Apply at the use rates specified above as a broadcast spray to the soil surface following wheat planting when 80% of germinated wheat seeds have a shoot at least ½-inch long until wheat spiking.

Early Postemergence Application

Apply at the use rates specified above as a broadcast spray to wheat at spiking up to the 4th-tiller growth stage. **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** will only suppress or control labeled weeds that germinate after the early postemergence application and rainfall/irrigation activation. Apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** as early as possible after wheat emergence to prevent weed emergence.

Sequential Application

Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG may be applied as a sequential or split application program where a preplant, preemergence, or delayed preemergence application is followed by an early postemergence application or where multiple early postemergence applications are made. **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 2.5 ozs./A (0.133 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) per year.

State-specific Use Instructions for Preplant and Preemergence Applications in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington

Apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** preplant surface or preemergence in fall-seeded winter wheat for residual weed control. **DO NOT** apply on spring wheat. Apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** only to a uniform seedbed that is firm and free of clods, cracks, excess trash (previous crop residue), and weed growth. The seedbed **MUST** be prepared to ensure good seed row closure and soil coverage of the seed. Open furrows or poor furrow closure can result in crop injury. Use high quality seed. Plant seed at least 1-inch deep, but not greater than 1.5-inches deep to avoid crop injury. Avoid planting seed into loose, powdery soil because unacceptable crop injury may result if soil settles and final planting depth is less than 1-inch. Apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** preplant surface or preemergence at 1.0 to 2.0 ozs./A on medium soils and at 1.25 to 2.0 ozs./A on fine soils. **DO NOT** apply on coarse soils. Avoid application to soils with less than 2% organic matter and/or pH greater than 7.5 because unacceptable crop injury may occur. Follow all other application instructions and restrictions and limitations for preplant and preemergence applications of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** in wheat.

Precautions:

- Wheat forage and hay can be fed or grazed 7 or more days after application.
- Apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** only to a uniform seedbed that is firm and free of clods, cracks, excess trash (previous crop residue), and weed growth. The seedbed **MUST** be prepared to ensure good seed row closure and soil coverage of the seed. Open furrows or poor furrow closure can result in crop injury. Use high quality seed. Plant seed at least ¾-inch deep to avoid crop injury.
- The use of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** in wheat may result in temporary or sustained growth suppression and chlorosis if high rainfall or irrigation leads to extended periods of water- saturated soil during early seedling development. To reduce crop response, avoid applying **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** if a long period of rain is expected before wheat emergence.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.133 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 2.5 ozs./A of **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** (0.133 lb. a.i./A of pyroxasulfone) from sequential applications in wheat per acre per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 2
- Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** to durum wheat.
- **DO NOT** seed wheat deeper than 1.5 inches after a preplant application or before a preemergence or delayed preemergence application.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** to flooded fields or saturated soils.
- **DO NOT** apply preemergence if ¼ inch or more rain is expected within 48 hours after application.
- **DO NOT** irrigate fields after a preemergence or delayed preemergence application until wheat spiking.
- **DO NOT** apply preplant, preemergence, or delayed preemergence to broadcast-seeded wheat.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Pyroxasulfone 85% WDG** [Alternate Text - preplant surface], preplant incorporated, [Alternate Text - preemergence] in wheat.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Always store pesticides in the original container. If a leaky container must be contained within another, mark the outer container to identify the contents. **DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flame. Store this product in a cool, dry place in its original container only. Store this product separately from fertilizers, feed, foodstuffs and away from other pesticides. **DO NOT** store this product under wet conditions. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: To avoid waste, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[Rigid Plastic Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons] [Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.]

[Rigid Plastic Greater Than 5 Gallons] [Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.]

[For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers] [Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.]

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

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NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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1	www.shardausa.com  []
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