



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

May 1, 2020

Keeva Shultz
Agent for Sharda USA, LLC
c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 640
Hockessin, DE 19707

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Bentazon
Product Name: Sharda Bentazon 5L
EPA Registration Number: 83529-66
Application Dates: 07/24/2018
Decision Numbers: 558612

Dear Ms. Shultz:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with Bentazon Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

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.

A copy of your label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed. Products shipped after 12 months from the date of this amendment must bear the new revised label. Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended label constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

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Decision No. 558612

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Srijana Shrestha by phone at 703-305-6471, or via email at shrestha.srijana@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "Linda Arrington".

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

[Master Label]

BENTAZON GROUP 6 HERBICIDE

Sharda Bentazon 5L

ABN: Bashazon 5L

For Post-Emergence Use in Alfalfa Grown For Seed Production, Beans, Clover Grown For Seed, Corn, Peanut, Peas, Peppermint, Rice, Sorghum, Soybean, and Spearmint

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

sodium salt of bentazon* 53.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 47.0%**TOTAL:** 100.0%

*Equivalent to 5.0 lbs. per gallon bentazon (3-(1-methylethyl)-1*H*,2,1,3-benzothiadiazin-4(3*H*)-one 2,2-dioxide) formulated as a soluble liquid.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO

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

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
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 .	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

[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.: 83529-66

EPA Est. No.: _____

Net Contents: _____

Manufactured for:

Sharda USA LLC 

 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
 Hockessin, Delaware 19707
ACCEPTED

May 01, 2020

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

EPA Reg. No. 83529-66

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. DO NOT get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber >14 mils, neoprene rubber >14 mils, or viton >14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, safety glasses)

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. It is a violation of federal law to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of an endangered species or in adverse modification of their habitat.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

Bentazon, the active ingredient in this product, is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in 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 State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Observe all directions, precautions, and restrictions in this label and the labels of products used in combination with **Sharda Bentazon 5L** herbicide. Use of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** not consistent with this label can result in injury to crops, animals, or persons. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

POLLINATOR ADVISORY STATEMENT:

This product may adversely impact the forage and habitat of local pollinators, including the monarch butterfly (and its larvae), birds, or bats if it reaches non-target areas. Protect pollinators by following label directions to minimize spray drift.

RUNOFF PREVENTION:

To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters.

Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

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 48 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Sharda Bentazon 5L provides selective post-emergence control of certain broadleaf weeds and sedges in alfalfa grown for seed, beans, clover grown for seed, corn, peanut, peas, peppermint, rice, sorghum, soybean, and spearmint. **Sharda Bentazon 5L** will not control grasses.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT apply more than 3.2 pints of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** per acre, per year in all crops except for sorghum.
- DO NOT apply more than 2.0 pounds of bentazon a.i. (from all sources except for sorghum) per acre, per year.
- DO NOT apply to stressed weeds that are subject to cold temperatures, lack moisture, or have herbicide injury, mechanical injury, as unsatisfactory control can result.
- DO NOT apply to crops growing in stressful conditions such as hail damage, flooding, drought, injury from other herbicides, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as crop injury can result.
- DO NOT apply to crops that show leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting produced by previous herbicide applications as crop injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- Rainfall or overhead irrigation within 4 hours after application reduces the effectiveness of **Sharda Bentazon 5L**.
- DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system.
- DO NOT apply tank mixes in California.

Mode of Action

Sharda Bentazon 5L is a Group 6 benzothiadiazinone herbicide and a photosynthesis PS II inhibitor. To ensure optimal performance, thoroughly cover target weeds with **Sharda Bentazon 5L**.

Crop Tolerance

Crops listed in this label are tolerant to **Sharda Bentazon 5L**. Leaf speckling or bronzing can occur, but this condition is temporary; plants typically outgrow leaf speckling/bronzing within 10 days. **Sharda Bentazon 5L** does not interfere with new growth and crop vigor is maintained.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Sharda Bentazon 5L contains bentazon and is classified in the benzothiadiazinone chemical class as a Group 6 herbicide, photosynthesis inhibitor at photosystem II site B.

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 Bentazon 5L** and other Group 6 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 6 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 6 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 Bentazon 5L** or other Group 6 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 post-harvest 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 USA LLC or their representative at (610) 350-6930.

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.

Special Directions for Problem Weeds

Weed Species	Sharda Bentazon 5L Application Rate & Timing	Special Instructions
Field and Hedge Bindweed	1.6 to 2.4 pints per acre (1 to 1.5 lbs. a.i./A) when weeds smaller than 10 inches.	Suppression only in Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio.
Canada Thistle	1.6 pints per acre (1 lbs. a.i./A) when weeds smaller than 8 inches to bud stage.	Make a second application at the same rate 7-10 days later if regrowth occurs.
Yellow Nutsedge	1.2 to 1.6 pints per acre (0.75 to 1 lbs a.i./A) when weeds smaller than 8 inches.	Make a second application at the same rate 7-10 days later if regrowth occurs.
Late Rescue of Cocklebur	1.6 to 2.4 pints per acre (1 to 1.5 lbs a.i./A) when weeds smaller than 8 inches.	For optimal control, make an initial application of 1.2 pints per acre, then repeat application 10 to 14 days later.
Late Rescue of Velvetleaf	2.4 pints per acre (1.5 lbs a.i./A) plus spray additives (an oil concentrate and UAN, refer to ADDITIVES section for more details) when weeds are less than 12-inches tall.	For optimal control, make an initial application of 1.2 pints per acre plus spray additives (an oil concentrate and UAN or AMS, refer to ADDITIVES section for more details), then repeat application 5 to 7 days later.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

For optimal weed control, make post-emergent applications of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** to small, actively growing weeds early in the season. Make broadcast, band, or spot spray applications. Late applications allow weeds to exceed the maximum size and can prevent adequate control.

Apply **Sharda Bentazon 5L** at specified rates within the specified rate range to actively growing weeds prior to reaching the maximum sizes listed in Tables 1, 3, and 4.

If making sequential applications of **Sharda Bentazon 5L**, allow a minimum of 5 days between treatments.

Irrigation

Ensure active weed growth in irrigated areas; as weeds stressed due to drought conditions are typically not adequately controlled.

Spray Coverage

Ensure thorough spray coverage for optimum control of emerged weeds. Dense leaf canopies, shelter, and smaller weeds can prohibit thorough spray coverage. Thorough spray coverage is easiest to obtain early in the season when weeds are small.

Cultivation

DO NOT cultivate within 5 days of application, or within 7 days of applying **Sharda Bentazon 5L**. Cultivation after 7 days may improve season-long weed control.

Application Methods and Equipment

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The spray system and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering these factors when making application decisions to avoid spray drift onto non-target areas.

Ground Application

Use a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons of water per acre to ensure adequate spray coverage. Use higher spray volume (up to 20 gallons of water per acre) to improve spray coverage when crop and weed foliage is dense. DO NOT use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles or selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers or wiper applicators. DO NOT use brass nozzles because of the corrosive effects of nitrogen additives.

Aerial Application

Use a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons of water per acre.

SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- When applying aurally to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select nozzles that deliver medium or coarser spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.1.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- When using ground application equipment, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select nozzles that deliver medium or coarser spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.1.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Bentazon can affect non-target plant species outside the treatment area. To limit adverse effects to non-target plants, the applicator must avoid making applications when wind can facilitate off-site movement of bentazon in the direction of areas such as forested areas, riparian areas, wet lands, and areas that serve as habitat for desirable and protected animal species.

DO NOT apply by air if sensitive crop species (such as cotton, sugar beets, sun flowers, or okra) are within 200 feet downwind.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!** See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. **AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.**
- Nozzle Type - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore a shorter boom length is recommended.
- Application Height - Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

Table 1. Application Rates and Weeds Controlled in All Crops Except Rice*

Weeds Controlled (includes ALS-resistant, glyphosate-resistant, and triazine-resistant biotypes)	Sharda Bentazon 5L Application Rates for Weed Growth Stages (Pints/A)					
	0.8 (0.5 lb. a.i./A)		1.2 (0.75 lb. a.i./A)		1.6 (1 lb. a.i./A)	
	Weed Leaf Stage	Maximum Height (Inches)	Weed Leaf Stage	Maximum Height (Inches)	Weed Leaf Stage	Maximum Height (Inches)
Anoda, spurred	—	—	Up to 6	3	6 - 8	4
Balloonvine	—	—	2 - 4	2	4 - 6	3
Beggarticks	—	—	Up to 6	6	6 - 8	8

Bindweed, field ⁸	See the Special Directions for Problem Weeds section.					
Bindweed, hedge ⁸	See the Special Directions for Problem Weeds section.					
Buckwheat, wild	—	—	Up to 4	3	4 - 6	5
Canada thistle ⁸	See the Special Directions for Problem Weeds section.					
Cocklebur ^{1,8}	2 - 4	4	2 - 6	6	6 - 10	10
Croton, tropic	—	—	Up to 2	2	2 - 4	4
Dayflower	—	—	Up to 6	4	6 - 10	8
Devilsclaw ²	—	—	—	—	Up to 6	3
Eclipta	—	—	Up to 6	2	Up to 6	2
Galinsoga ²	—	—	—	—	Cotyledon to 6	2
Groundsel, common	—	—	—	—	—	3
Jimsonweed	Up to 4	4	Up to 6	6	6 - 10	10
Ladysthumb	Up to 4	4	Up to 6	6	6 - 10	10
Lambsquarters, common ^{2,3}	Up to 4	1	Up to 6	1.5	Up to 6	2
Marshelder	—	—	Up to 4	2	Up to 8	4
Mayweed/Dogfennel	—	—	—	2	—	3
Morningglory ⁵	—	—	4	4	6	6
Morningglory, cypressvine ⁵	—	—	4	4	4	4
Morningglory, smallflower ⁵	—	—	4	4	4	4
Mustard, wild	Up to 4	2	Up to 6	4	6 - 10	8
Nightshade, hairy ⁷	—	—	—	—	2 - 6	4
Nutsedge, yellow ⁸	See the Special Directions for Problem Weeds section.					
Poinsettia, wild ²	—	—	Up to 6	4	4 - 8	6
Purslane, common	—	—	Up to 4	1	4 - 6	2
Radish, volunteer	—	—	2 - 6	4	6 - 10	10
Ragweed, common ²	—	—	—	—	4 - 6	3
Ragweed, giant ³	—	—	—	—	Up to 4	6
Redweed	—	—	4 - 6	6	6 - 10	8
Senna, coffee ²	—	—	—	—	Up to 1 pinnate	2
Sesbania ²	—	—	—	—	3 - 5	3
Shepherd's purse ⁴	—	—	Up to 6	4	6 - 10	8
Sida, prickly (Teaweed)	—	—	Up to 6	3	6 - 8	4
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Up to 4	4	Up to 6	6	6 - 10	10
Starbur, bristly	—	—	Up to 4	2	4 - 6	3
Sugar beet, volunteer	—	—	2 - 4	—	4 - 8	—
Sunflower, wild	Up to 2	3	Up to 4	5	4 - 6	8
Velvetleaf ^{6,8}	Up to 4	2	Up to 4	2	4 - 6	5
Venice mallow	Up to 4	2	Up to 6	2	6 - 10	4

*For **Sharda Bentazon 5L** use rates and weeds controlled in rice, refer to **Table 3. Application Rates and Weeds Controlled in Rice - Flooded Fields** and **Table 4. Application Rates and Weeds Controlled in Rice - Drained Fields** in the RICE section.

¹DO NOT treat earlier than leaf stage shown, and DO NOT count cotyledon leaves.

²Use crop oil concentrate (COC) or COC plus urea ammonium nitrate (UAN).

³For regrowth or new germination, a second application of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** may be necessary.

⁴DO NOT treat rosette before seed stalk appears.

⁵Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia - Make a second application 7 to 14 days later. For all other states, apply 1.6 to 2.4 pints (1 to 1.5 lbs. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** per acre to annual morningglory plants not larger than 4 true leaves. Control may be partial or inconsistent.

⁶Always use UAN or ammonium sulfate (AMS) as spray additive.

⁷**Sharda Bentazon 5L** does not control black nightshade or Eastern black nightshade.

⁸See the **Special Directions for Problem Weeds** section.

ADDITIVES

Apply **Sharda Bentazon 5L** with one or a combination of the additives listed below for optimal weed control. Additives must be added to the spray tank. The use of additives can cause some leaf burn, but new growth is normal and crop vigor doesn't change. Leaf burn commonly occurs in relatively humidity and high temperatures. When an adjuvant (or a specific adjuvant product, such as a drift control agent) is used with **Sharda Bentazon 5L**, use a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant. See **Table 2. Additive Rates**. Applicators must use the additive(s) that will provide the best performance suited for their geography, target weed, and environmental conditions.

Table 2. Additive Rates	
Additive/Adjuvant	Rate (Per Volume of Spray Solution)

Crop oil concentrate (COC) ¹	1 gal./100 gals. (1% volume/volume [v/v])
Methylated seed oil concentrate (MSO) ^{1,2} (MSO adjuvant must contain at least 60% methylated seed oil. Poor performance may occur with adjuvants containing less than 60% methylated seed oil.)	1 gal./100 gals. (1% v/v)
Nonionic surfactant (NIS) (Use a NIS containing at least 80% active ingredient. Organosilicone surfactant may be used in place of NIS.)	1 - 2 qts./100 gals. (0.25% to 0.50% v/v)
Additive/Nitrogen Fertilizer	Rate (Per Volume of Spray Solution)
Ammonium sulfate (AMS) (use only spray-grade dry AMS)	8.5 - 17 lbs./100 gals. (1% to 2% weight/volume [w/v])
Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) ³ (recommended liquid fertilizers include 28% N, 32% N, or 10-34-0)	1.25 - 2.5 gals./100 gals. (1.25% to 2.5% v/v)
<p>¹Petroleum-based or vegetable seed-based crop oil concentrate may be used. The oil concentrate must be nonphytotoxic, contain only EPA exempt ingredients, provide good mixing quality in a jar test, and be successful in local experience. The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, petroleum-oil or vegetable-oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils are more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. To determine the suitability of oil concentrates with Sharda Bentazon 5L, conduct a jar test (see Tank Mixing Information section).</p> <p>²MSO is recommended when weeds are under moisture or temperature stress.</p> <p>³UAN may be added in place of other spray additives to improve control of cocklebur, devils claw, Pennsylvania smartweed, velvetleaf, Venice mallow, wild mustard, and wild sunflower. Sharda Bentazon 5L plus a nitrogen solution will not provide adequate control of common ragweed and common lambsquarters. If these weeds or other weeds requiring oil concentrate are present in addition to velvetleaf, then oil concentrate should also be used.</p>	

TANK MIXING INFORMATION

DO NOT apply tank mixes in California.

Additives and/or other pesticides may be mixed in the spray tank with **Sharda Bentazon 5L** according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels.

See Crop-specific Information for more details. Read and follow the applicable Restrictions and Limitations and Directions For Use on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Sharda Bentazon 5L** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers not specified on this label.

Compatibility Test with Oil Concentrate

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test. Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature. For a spray volume of 20 gallons per acre, use 3.3 cups (800 mL) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust proportionately. Add 2 teaspoons each of herbicide and oil concentrate for each 1.6 pints per acre of label rate.

Add components in the following sequence, gently mixing between additions:

1. Sharda Bentazon 5L
2. Tank mix product, if used
3. Oil concentrate

Cap jar, invert 10 cycles, let stand for 15 minutes.

Evaluate. An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform. The suitability of the oil concentrate is questionable if any of the following are observed:

- **Free oil at the surface** - Film or globules
- **Flocculation** - Fine particles which may be suspended in the liquid or found as a precipitated layer at the bottom of the jar.
- **Clabbering** - Thickening texture (coagulated) resembling yogurt or a curd-like texture as with cottage cheese.

Mixing Order

Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application until spraying is complete.

1. Water - Fill tank ½ to ¾ full with clean water and start agitation.
2. Inductor - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
3. Products in PVA bags - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. Water-soluble additives (including NIS, and nitrogen fertilizers such as AMS or UAN)
5. Water-dispersible products (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)

6. Water-soluble products (such as **Sharda Bentazon 5L**)
7. Emulsifiable concentrates (such as COC or MSO)
8. Remaining quantity of water.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions, followed by triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying **Sharda Bentazon 5L**.

CROP SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS

Follow all product information, mixing, application, weeds controlled, and additive instructions in the preceding sections of the label. Always read and follow all label directions when using this product alone, or when applying **Sharda Bentazon 5L** in tank mix combinations. The most restrictive labeling applies when using tank mixes.

ALFALFA Grown for Seed

For use ONLY in Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.

Alfalfa seed is tolerant to post-emergence applications of **Sharda Bentazon 5L**. Leaf speckling, leaf bleaching or whitening, and temporary stunting can occur under certain conditions. Applications of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** made at or after flower bud formation can result in reduced seed yields.

Make broadcast post-emergence applications of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** in the spring. Apply 1.6 pints per acre **Sharda Bentazon 5L** to alfalfa with at least 2 trifoliolate leaves, but with no flower bud formation. For optimal control of troublesome weeds, make a second application of 1.6 pints per acre 7 to 14 days later.

Adding an oil concentrate (see **ADDITIVES** section for details) to **Sharda Bentazon 5L** on alfalfa grown for seed can cause slight leaf burn and/or temporary stunting, but new growth will be normal. Leaf burn is common in relatively high humidity and high temperatures. There are some oil concentrates have cause excessive leaf burn. Refer to your supplier of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** for information concerning successful local experience before purchasing any oil concentrate.

RESTRICTIONS - Alfalfa Grown for Seed:

- DO NOT apply **Sharda Bentazon 5L** if alfalfa shows evidence of leaf phytotoxicity and/or plant stunting that may result from prior herbicide applications. Such injury may be enhanced and/or prolonged if **Sharda Bentazon 5L** is applied.
- For use only in fields of alfalfa grown for seed production.
- DO NOT apply more than 1.6 pints per acre (1 lb. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** in a single treatment.
- DO NOT make more than 2 applications per year.
- DO NOT make second application until at least 7 days after first application.
- DO NOT apply more than 3.2 pints per acre (2 lbs. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** per year.
- DO NOT use on alfalfa produced for livestock feed.
- DO NOT use **Sharda Bentazon 5L** treated alfalfa seed for sprouting.

IMPORTANT: The use of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** on alfalfa grown for seed is a non-feed/non-food use. If the **Sharda Bentazon 5L** applicator of this pesticide is not the producer, the applicator must provide a copy of this label to the producer of the crop. Producers of this crop who use **Sharda Bentazon 5L**, or cause **Sharda Bentazon 5L** use on a field they operate, must provide a copy of this product label to the seed conditioner.

Sharda Bentazon 5L does not have an established pesticide residue tolerance for alfalfa. Therefore, the **alfalfa seed crop, including forage or stubble, green chop, hay, pellets, meal, whole seed, cracked seed straw, or seed screenings**, cannot be used or distributed for human food or animal feed purposes.

Alfalfa seed treated with **Sharda Bentazon 5L** must bear a specific tag or conspicuous container labeling, or if shipped in bulk, on the shipment invoice or bill of lading, with the following statement: "Not for human or animal consumption". All seed screenings from seed processing must be disposed of in such a manner that the screenings cannot be distributed or used for human food or animal feed purposes.

BEANS, DRY and SUCCULENT

Adzuki, black turtle soup, cranberry, great northern, kidney, large lima, navy, pink, pinto, red, small lima, snap, and white beans

Not for use on adzuki beans in California.

Apply **Sharda Bentazon 5L** to beans after the first trifoliolate leaf has fully expanded. Even at the tolerant stages, yellowing, bronzing, speckling or burning of leaves is common under certain conditions, but is temporary and does not delay pod-set, maturity, or reduce yield. **Sharda Bentazon 5L** application with an oil concentrate (COC or MSO) can cause leaf burn, and may reduce yields, especially in snap bean.

State-specific Instructions for Georgia and South Carolina: DO NOT apply **Sharda Bentazon 5L** as a solo treatment to dry and succulent beans or severe crop injury may occur. Apply 4.8 to 12.8 fluid ounces of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** per acre to dry and succulent beans only when tank mixing with Raptor® or Pursuit® herbicides. Refer to the Raptor and Pursuit labels for additional use directions and restrictions. The most restrictive label directions apply.

RESTRICTIONS - Beans (Dry and Succulent):

- DO NOT apply to beans before the first trifoliolate leaf is fully expanded as severe crop injury may occur.
- DO NOT apply to garbanzo beans or lupines at any stage of growth.
- DO NOT apply within 30 days of harvest.
- DO NOT apply more than 2.4 pints per acre (1.5 lbs. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** in a single treatment.
- DO NOT make more than 2 applications per year.
- DO NOT make second application until at least 7 days after first application.
- DO NOT apply more than 3.2 pints per acre (2 lbs. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** per year.

Tank Mixes

Tank mix **Sharda Bentazon 5L** in dry beans with one or more of the following herbicide products:

Clethodim Outlook® Poast® Pursuit® Raptor® Reflex®

Other tank mix products may be used as long as the product is registered for the intended use. Always follow the most restrictive language on the tank mix products' labels.

Tank mix **Sharda Bentazon 5L** in succulent beans with one or more of the following herbicide products:

Clethodim Poast® Pursuit® Reflex® Raptor® (snap bean only)*

*Only in states that Raptor is labeled for use on succulent lima bean and snap bean (see Raptor label).

Other tank mix products may be used as long as the product is registered for the intended use. Always follow the most restrictive language on the tank mix products' labels.

CLOVER Grown for Seed

For use ONLY in Oregon and Washington.

Make post-emergence applications of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** to clover. Leaf burning is common under certain conditions, but plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days. Apply **Sharda Bentazon 5L** with the appropriate additive and rate (see **ADDITIVES** section and Table 2).

Make a broadcast post-emergence application of 1.6 pints per acre of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** in the spring. To control troublesome weeds, make a second application of 1.6 pints per acre 7 to 14 days later.

RESTRICTION - Clover Grown for Seed:

- **Washington & Oregon:** DO NOT graze livestock or harvest forage or hay for livestock feed for at least 36 days after treatment.
- DO NOT apply more than 1.6 pints per acre (1 lb. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** in a single treatment.
- DO NOT make more than 2 applications per year.
- DO NOT make second application until at least 7 days after first application.
- DO NOT apply more than 3.2 pints per acre (2 lbs. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** per year.

Tank Mixes

Sharda Bentazon 5L may be applied in a tank mix with Raptor.

CORN

(field, sweet, pop, corn grown for seed or silage)

Make post-emergence application of **Sharda Bentazon 5L**. Before making application to seed corn, verify the selectivity of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** on your inbred line with your local seed company (supplier) to avoid potential injury to sensitive inbreds.

RESTRICTION - Corn:

- DO NOT graze treated corn fields for at least 12 days after the last treatment with **Sharda Bentazon 5L**.
- DO NOT apply more than 2.4 pints per acre (1.5 lbs. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** in a single treatment.
- DO NOT make more than 2 applications per year.
- DO NOT make second application until at least 7 days after first application.
- DO NOT apply more than 3.2 pints per acre (2 lbs. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** per year.

Tank Mixes

Tank mix **Sharda Bentazon 5L** with one or more of the following herbicide products:

Atrazine glyphosate (e.g., Roundup®) Outlook Status®

Other tank mix products may be used as long as the product is registered for the intended use. Always follow the most restrictive language on the tank mix products' labels.

PEPPERMINT and SPEARMINT

Application of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** to peppermint and spearmint can result in leaf burning when plants are actively growing and have extensive new, succulent tissue; however, plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days.

RESTRICTION - Peppermint and Spearmint:

- DO NOT apply **Sharda Bentazon 5L** within 20 days of harvest.
- DO NOT apply more than 2.4 pints per acre (1.5 lbs. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** in a single treatment.
- DO NOT make more than 2 applications per year.
- DO NOT make second application until at least 7 days after first application.
- DO NOT apply more than 3.2 pints per acre (2 lbs. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** per year.

Tank Mixes

Tank mix **Sharda Bentazon 5L** with one or more of the following herbicide products:

Buctril® Poast Sinbar® Stinger®

Other tank mix products may be used as long as the product is registered for the intended use. Always follow the most restrictive language on the tank mix products' labels.

PEAS, DRY and SUCCULENT

Including dry field, garden, English, and southern

Make application of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** to peas after three pairs of leaves (or 4 nodes) are present. Yellowing, bronzing, speckling, or leaf burning is common under certain conditions, but injury does not delay pod-set, maturity, or reduce yield.

In-furrow application of insecticides or nematicides may predispose the peas to injury from **Sharda Bentazon 5L**.

State-specific Instructions for Georgia and South Carolina: Apply 4.8 to 12.8 fluid ounces per acre **Sharda Bentazon 5L** to dry and succulent peas only when tank mixed with Raptor® or Pursuit® herbicides. Refer to the Raptor and Pursuit labels for additional use directions or restrictions. DO NOT apply **Sharda Bentazon 5L** as a solo treatment to dry and succulent peas

RESTRICTIONS - Peas (Dry and Succulent):

- DO NOT apply in western irrigated areas.
- DO NOT apply during prolonged periods (for 2 to 5 days) of cold weather (day temperature below 75°F and night temperature below 55°F).
- DO NOT apply more than 2.4 pints per acre (1.5 lbs. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** in a single treatment.
- DO NOT make more than 2 applications per year.
- DO NOT make second application until at least 7 days after first application.
- DO NOT apply more than 3.2 pints per acre (2 lbs. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** per year.
- DO NOT apply to dry peas within 30 days or to succulent peas within 10 days of harvest in California.
- DO NOT apply to peas under stress from root rot.
- DO NOT apply to garbanzo beans or to lupines.

Tank Mixes

Tank mix **Sharda Bentazon 5L** in peas with one or more of the following herbicide products:

MCPA Pursuit Raptor Reflex® Thistrol®

Other tank mix products may be used as long as the product is registered for the intended use. Always follow the most restrictive language on the tank mix products' labels.

Tank mixing of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** and Thistrol in the northeastern states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and in the mid-Atlantic states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and in the Pacific northwestern states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington:

Apply this tank mix after the 3-leaf stage (4-node stage) of peas, but not later than 3 nodes before pea flowering.

NOTICE TO USER: Because of variability among pea cultivars and in application techniques, neither the manufacturers nor the sellers have determined whether or not the tank mix of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** and Thistrol can be safely used on all pea crops under all conditions. Therefore, determine if the tank mix of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** and Thistrol can be used safely before large-scale use.

To improve control of pigweed and common lambsquarters, tank mix **Sharda Bentazon 5L** with MCPA.

Tank Mix Restrictions and Limitations

- DO NOT use oil concentrate, other oil-based additives, or any other spray additives or surfactants with these tank mixes.
- DO NOT apply the tank mix to peas when temperatures exceed 90°F.
- DO NOT apply the tank mix to peas after pea flower buds appear.
- Other crops, in particular beans, cotton, grapes, tomatoes, and ornamental plants, may be severely injured by off-target spray drift of Thistrol.

PEANUT

Make application of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** from peanut cracking through pegging.

RESTRICTIONS - Peanut:

- DO NOT apply more than 1.6 pints per acre (1 lb. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** in a single treatment.
- DO NOT make more than 2 applications per year.
- DO NOT make second application until at least 7 days after first application.
- DO NOT apply more than 3.2 pints per acre (2 lbs. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** per year.
- DO NOT graze treated peanut fields for at least 50 days after the last **Sharda Bentazon 5L** treatment.
- Peanut hay and forage treated with **Sharda Bentazon 5L** may be fed to livestock.
- In-furrow treatments of insecticides and nematicides may predispose peanuts to injury from **Sharda Bentazon 5L**.

Tank Mixes

Tank mix **Sharda Bentazon 5L** with one or more of the following herbicide products:

2,4-DB amine Cadre® Cobra® ET® Gramoxone Inteon® Outlook® Poast® Pursuit Ultra Blazer®

Other tank mix products may be used as long as the product is registered for the intended use. Always follow the most restrictive language on the tank mix products' labels.

Sharda Bentazon 5L and Gramoxone Inteon Tank Mix

Apply this tank mixture at the ground crack stage to control an early flush of weeds. Make a second application up to 28 days after ground crack stage. Always add NIS at the specified rates. DO NOT use an oil concentrate or any other oil-based additive.

Sharda Bentazon 5L may be tank mixed with foliar fungicides such as Headline® SC fungicide and Priaxor® fungicide.

Peanut Tank Mix Restrictions and Limitations

- DO NOT include UAN solution or AMS with the tank mix of **Sharda Bentazon 5L**, Poast® herbicide, and Ultra Blazer® herbicide.
- DO NOT add oil concentrate, UAN, or any other additives to the tank mix of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** and 2,4-DB.
- Use only amine formulations of 2,4-DB.
- Tank mixes not applicable in California.

RICE

Make application of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** early post-emergence in rice, at the use rates specified below in and before weeds exceed the maximum size listed in Tables 3 and 4.

When applying bentazon to rice paddies, do not release paddy water from treated fields for at least 4 days after the last application to flooded paddies.

Alternate Flooding Culture

Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas: Weed growth stages generally correspond to rice that is tillering (stooling) and occur before the permanent flood. Apply **Sharda Bentazon 5L** when there is no water on the field and 24 hours or more before flooding. If **Sharda Bentazon 5L** cannot be applied until after flooding, see directions under **Continuous Flooding Culture**.

Continuous Flooding Culture

In states using continuous flooding culture, or when treating after the permanent flooding, make application only when weeds are above the surface of the water. Weeds submerged at the time of application will not be adequately controlled. For early treatment, water may be partly or completely drained to expose more weed growth to spray applications of **Sharda Bentazon 5L**. DO NOT raise water level for at least 24 hours after application or unsatisfactory control may result. **DO NOT** use ground equipment to apply to flooded fields because splashing will wash **Sharda Bentazon 5L** off weed leaf surfaces and ineffective control may result.

Rice straw may be fed to livestock.

RESTRICTIONS - Rice:

- DO NOT use **Sharda Bentazon 5L** on rice fields where commercial cultivation of catfish or crayfish is practiced.
- DO NOT use water containing **Sharda Bentazon 5L** residues from rice cultivation to irrigate crops used for food or feed unless **Sharda Bentazon 5L** is registered for use on these crops.

- DO NOT apply more than 3.2 pints of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** per acre per season whether one or two rice crops (including ratoon) are grown that season.
- DO NOT apply more than 1.6 pints per acre (1 lb. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** in a single treatment.
- DO NOT make more than 2 applications per year.
- DO NOT make second application until at least 7 days after first application.
- DO NOT apply more than 3.2 pints per acre (2 lbs. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** per year.

Tank Mixes

Tank mix **Sharda Bentazon 5L** with one or more of the following herbicide products:

Beyond®	Command®	Facet® L	Grasp®	League™	Londax®	Ultra Blazer
Newpath®	Permit®	Permit Plus®	propanil	RiceBeaux®	Strada®	

Other tank mix products may be used, provided the product is registered for the intended use. Always follow the most restrictive language on the tank mix products' labels.

Tank Mix Restrictions and Limitations

- Apply the tank mix of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** and Londax within 7 days of establishing permanent flood.
- Apply the tank mix of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** and propanil only to drained fields.
- DO NOT use oil concentrate with the tank mix of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** and propanil. Add propanil to the tank mix of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** based on active ingredient (a.i.) of formulation used. Test propanil products for physical tank mix compatibility with **Sharda Bentazon 5L**.

Special Directions for Problem Weeds in Rice

Annual or Rice Flatsedge (*Cyperus iria*) - For suppression, apply 1.2 to 1.6 pints of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** per acre when weeds are up to a maximum of 8-inches tall. If regrowth occurs, make a second application at the same rate 7 to 10 days later.

Table 3. Application Rates and Weeds Controlled in Rice - Flooded Fields

Weeds Controlled	Sharda Bentazon 5L Application Rates for Weed Growth Stages ¹ (Pints/A)			
	1.2 (0.75 lb. a.i./A)		1.6 (1 lb. a.i./A)	
	Maximum Height Above Soil (Inches)	Height Range Above Water Level (Inches)	Maximum Height Above Soil (Inches)	Height Range Above Water Level (Inches)
Cocklebur	10	3 - 6	15	6 - 10
Dayflower	6	3 - 5	10	5 - 8
Redstem	4	2 - 3	8	4 - 6
Smartweed	6	2 - 5	10	5 - 8
Water plantain, arrowhead	—	—	7	5 - 6
Water plantain, common	—	—	7	5 - 6
Yellow nutsedge	6	4 - 5	10	6 - 8

¹If a second weed flush develops after the first application, re-treat according to this rate table.

Table 4. Application Rates and Weeds Controlled in Rice - Drained Fields

Weeds Controlled	Sharda Bentazon 5L Application Rates for Weed Growth Stages ¹ (Pints/A)			
	1.2 (0.75 lb. a.i./A)		1.6 (1 lb. a.i./A)	
	Weed Leaf Stage	Maximum Height (Inches)	Weed Leaf Stage	Maximum Height (Inches)
Cocklebur	2 - 10	10	10 - 15	15
Dayflower	2 - 10	6	10 - 15	10
Ducksalad	—	—	6 - 10	6
Eclipta	4 - 6	2	4 - 6	2
Gooseweed	4 - 6	4	6 - 10	8
Redstem	Up to 6	4	6 - 10	8
Redweed	4 - 6	6	6 - 10	8
Smartweed	2 - 10	6	10 - 15	10
Spikerush	2 - 6	6	6 - 8	8
Water plantain, arrowhead	—	—	Up to 4	7
Water plantain, common	—	—	Up to 4	7
Yellow nutsedge	4 - 6	6	6 - 8	10

¹If a second weed flush develops after the first application, re-treat according to this rate table.

RICE GROWN IN CALIFORNIA

Apply **Sharda Bentazon 5L** early post-emergence in rice at the use rates specified in Table 5.

Rice straw may be fed to livestock.

Alternate Flood Culture

Weed growth stages generally correspond to rice that is tillering (stooling) and occur before the permanent flood. **Sharda Bentazon 5L** must be applied when there is no water on the field and 24 hours or more before flooding. If **Sharda Bentazon 5L** cannot be applied until after flooding, see directions under Continuous Flood Culture.

Continuous Flood Culture

In continuous flood culture, or when treating after the permanent flooding, treatment must be made only when weeds are above the surface of the water. Weeds submerged at the time of application will not be adequately controlled. For early treatment, water may be partly or completely drained to expose more weed growth to spray applications of **Sharda Bentazon 5L**. DO NOT raise water level for at least 24 hours after application or unsatisfactory control may result. Application of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** with ground equipment to flooded fields can cause splashing that will wash **Sharda Bentazon 5L** off weed leaf surfaces and ineffective control may result.

RESTRICTIONS - Rice Grown in California:

- DO NOT apply more than 3.2 pints (2 lbs. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** per acre per season.
- DO NOT release paddy water from field if **Sharda Bentazon 5L** has been applied during the growing season. Tail water may be recirculated within the field or other rice fields similarly treated with **Sharda Bentazon 5L**. Draining water from any **Sharda Bentazon 5L**-treated field during the growing season is not permitted.

Tank Mixes

Sharda Bentazon 5L may be tank mixed in rice with, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

Propanil

Other tank mix products may be used, provided the product is registered for the intended use. Always follow the most restrictive language on the tank mix products' labels.

Tank Mix Restrictions

- Apply the tank mix of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** and propanil only to drained fields.
- DO NOT use oil concentrate with the tank mix of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** and propanil. Add propanil to the tank mix of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** based on active ingredient (a.i.) of formulation used. Test propanil products for physical tank mix compatibility with **Sharda Bentazon 5L**.

Table 5. Application Rates and Weeds Controlled in Rice Grown in California					
Weeds Controlled	Sharda Bentazon 5L Application Rates for Weed Growth Stages ¹ (Pints/A)				
	1.2		1.6		
	Application in Drained Fields Before Permanent Flooding				
	Weed Leaf Stage	Maximum Height (Inches)	Weed Leaf Stage	Maximum Height (Inches)	
Ducksalad	—	—	6 - 10	6	
Redstem	Up to 6	6	6 - 10	8	
Weeds Controlled	Application to Flooded Fields				
	Maximum Height Above Soil (Inches)	Height Range Above Water Level (Inches)	Maximum Height Above Soil (Inches)	Height Range Above Water Level (Inches)	
	Redstem	4	2 - 3	8	4 - 6
	Water plantain, common	—	—	7	5 - 6
Yellow nutsedge	6	4 - 5	10	6 - 8	

¹If a second weed flush develops after the first application, re-treat according to this rate table.

**SORGHUM, GRAIN and
FORAGE**

Make post-emergence application of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** to grain and forage sorghum. Before applying **Sharda Bentazon 5L** to sorghum, verify the selectivity of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** on your inbred or hybrid line with your local seed company (supplier) to help avoid potential injury to sensitive inbreds and hybrids.

RESTRICTIONS - Sorghum, Grain and Forage:

- DO NOT apply more than 1.6 pints (1 lb. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** per acre per year.

- DO NOT apply more than 1.6 pints (1 lb. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** per acre in a single application.
- DO NOT apply more than 1 application per year.
- DO NOT apply to sorghum that is heading or blooming.
- DO NOT make second application until at least 7 days after first application.
- DO NOT graze treated sorghum fields for at least 12 days after the last treatment with **Sharda Bentazon 5L**.

Tank Mixes

Tank mix **Sharda Bentazon 5L** in sorghum with one or more of the following herbicide products:

Atrazine Clarity® Facet® L Outlook®

Other tank mix products may be used as long as the product is registered for the intended use. Always follow the most restrictive language on the tank mix products' labels.

SOYBEAN

Make post-emergence applications of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** to soybean; soybean is tolerant to **Sharda Bentazon 5L** at all stages of growth; however, slight leaf speckling and leaf bronzing is common under certain conditions, but soybeans generally outgrow these conditions within 10 days.

RESTRICTION - Soybean:

- DO NOT graze or cut treated soybean fields for forage or hay for at least 30 days after the last treatment of **Sharda Bentazon 5L**.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.6 pints per acre (1 lb. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** in a single treatment.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** make second application until at least 7 days after first application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.2 pints per acre (2 lbs. a.i./A) of **Sharda Bentazon 5L** per year.

Tank Mixes

Tank mix **Sharda Bentazon 5L** with one or more of the following herbicide products:

2,4-DB amine Cobra® herbicide Flexstar® glyphosate (e.g. Roundup® herbicide) Outlook
Poast® Pursuit® Raptor® Reflex® Resource® Ultra Blazer®

Other tank mix products may be used as long as the product is registered for the intended use. Always follow the most restrictive language on the tank mix products' labels.

Sharda Bentazon 5L may be tank mixed with foliar fungicides and/or foliar insecticides (except malathion and Sevin® herbicide) if the application timings properly coincide.

Tank Mix Restrictions and Limitations

- **Sharda Bentazon 5L, Ultra Blazer, and Poast Tank Mixes:** Oil concentrate must be used with the tank mix of **Sharda Bentazon 5L**, Poast, and Ultra Blazer in place of a spray surfactant.
- **Sharda Bentazon 5L and 2,4-DB Amine Tank Mixes:** Use only amine formulations of 2,4-DB. Use no other adjuvant except UAN at 2 to 4 pints per acre with this tank mix. **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application of this tank mix per season. The use of this tank mix will cause soybean foliage injury (such as burning, bronzing, or crinkling) and may reduce yields. **DO NOT** use this tank mix on soybeans that show symptoms of disease such as *Phytophthora* root rot.
- The tank mixing of an insecticide with **Sharda Bentazon 5L** may increase the potential for crop injury.
- **DO NOT** apply tank mixes in California.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Do not allow this product to freeze.

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

Container Handling:

[Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less):] 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 incineration.

[Nonrefillable Container (greater than five 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. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

[Refillable Container (greater than five gallons):] Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. DO NOT transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

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

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