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

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

| **EPA Reg. Number:** | **Date of Issuance:** |
|---|---|
| 83529-69 | 8/11/17 |

**Term of Issuance:**
Conditional

**Name of Pesticide Product:**
SHARDA METOLACHLOR 43.72% + METRIBUZIN 6.14% + IMAZETHAPYR 1.38% EC

**Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):**

Anna Armstrong
Sharda USA LLC
c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc
P.O. Box 640
7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
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 conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

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

| **Signature of Approving Official:** | **Date:** |
|---|---|
| Kathryn V. Montague<br>Kathryn Montague Product Manager 23<br>Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P) | 8/11/17 |

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the GDCI identified below:

    a. Metolachlor GDCI-108801-1506
    b. Metribuzin GDCI-101101-1304

    You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the Generic DCI listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Reevaluation Division: http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1

    Be aware that proposed data requirements for Imazethapyr have been identified in a Final Work Plan. For more information on these proposed data requirements, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Reevaluation Division: http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1

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

    - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 83529-69."

    Submit one copy of the 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 you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). 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 CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 06/09/2017

If you have any questions, please contact Grant Rowland by phone at 7103-347-0254, or via email at rowland.grant@epa.gov.

Enclosure

**GROUP 2 5 15 HERBICIDES**

# Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%

**A Pre-Emergent Herbicide for Control of Certain Grasses and Broadleaf Weeds in Soybeans**

| **ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:** | **WT. BY %** |
|---|---|
| Metolachlor* | 43.72% |
| Metribuzin** | 6.14% |
| Imazethapyr*** | 1.38% |
| **OTHER INGREDIENTS:** | 48.76% |
| **TOTAL:** | **100.00%** |

*Contains 3.81 pounds of metolachlor per gallon.
**Contains 0.53 pound of metribuzin per gallon.
***Contains 0.12 pound of imazethapyr acid per gallon.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

## WARNING/AVISO

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 ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** | • Take off contaminated clothing.<br>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.<br>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| **IF IN EYES:** | • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.<br>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes.<br>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| **IF SWALLOWED:** | • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.<br>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.<br>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.<br>• Do not give anything to an unconscious person. |
| **IF INHALED:** | • Move person to fresh air.<br>• If person is not breathing, call 911, or call an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.<br>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| **HOTLINE NUMBER** | |
| Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**. | |

[*Optional referral statements when booklets and container labels are used:*
See Panel for First Aid Instructions and booklet for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.
See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.
See label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.
See label booklet for complete Directions For Use.]

**EPA Reg. No.: 83529-XX**
**EPA Est. No.:** _____
**Net Contents:** _____

Manufactured for:
**Sharda USA LLC**
7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

# PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

## HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

### WARNING

Causes skin irritation. Do not get on skin or on clothing. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes. This product may cause skin sensitization reaction in some people.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

**Mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:**

- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, safety glasses)
- Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made out of butyl rubber ≥14 mils or barrier laminate
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

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

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

**Users should:**

- 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.

### GROUNDWATER ADVISORY AND MIXING/LOADING INSTRUCTIONS

Metribuzin is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can contaminate ground water which may be used as drinking water. Metribuzin has been found in ground water as a result of agricultural use. Users are advised not to apply metribuzin where the water table (ground water) is close to the surface, and where the soils are very permeable, i.e. well-drained soils such as loamy sands. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of ground water.

Imazethapyr has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Metolachlor can contaminate surface water through ground spray drift. Under some conditions, Metolachlor may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water), for several months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas over-laying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Product must be used in a manner which will prevent back-siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture.

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes or reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not

be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times.

The above specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

**SURFACE WATER ADVISORY**

Metolachlor can contaminate surface water through ground spray drift. Under some conditions, metolachlor may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water) for several months post-application. These conditions include: poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

**New York State:** Not for sale or use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

Observe all precautions and limitations on this label and on the labels of products used in combination with this product.

**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 24 hours.**

**Exception:** If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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 over short-sleeve shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of butyl rubber >14 mils or barrier laminate
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

**Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** works to control weeds by root and/or foliage uptake and rapid translocation to the plant growing points. For best product performance, adequate soil moisture is important. **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds when the soil has adequate moisture. The level of product performance on established weeds is dependent upon the type of weed species and where the root system is in the soil.

At times, there may be shortening of internodes and/or temporary yellowing of the crop after applications of this product. These effects occur infrequently and are not permanent. Typical growth and crop appearance should resume within 7 to 14 days.

If an organophosphate (such as Lorsban®) or carbamate insecticide is tank mixed with **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%**, crop injury may occur to the crops treated.

When using this product as directed normal growth of rotational crops is expected in most situations. There are environmental and agronomic variables that make it impossible to remove all risks associated with the use of this product. Therefore, it is important to understand that there is always a potential for rotational crop injury.

Under some conditions (including heavy soil, high organic matter, low pH or low rainfall), use of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** may result in injury to successive planted crops. Vegetable crops (sugar beets in particular) are sensitive to residues of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** in the soil.

Naturally occurring biotypes* of some of the weeds species that are listed in this label may not be sufficiently controlled by this and/or other products that have the ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action. Other herbicides with the ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action include the sulfonylureas (Accent®, Basis®, Classic®, Harmony®, Spirit®, Permit®, etc.), the sulfonamides (FirstRate®, etc.) and the pyrimidyl benzoates (Staple®, etc.).
*Biotype is a plant within a given species that is naturally occurring, but has a slightly different, yet distinct genetic makeup from other plants within the same species.

**Resistance Management**
**Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** is a combination of three active herbicide ingredients – metolachlor, metribuzin, and imazethapyr (Group 15, 5, and 2 Herbicides). Three modes of action can be an effective component of a weed resistance management program.

There is potential risk of resistance development in some weeds against the herbicides that have been used repeatedly. While the development of resistance is well understood, it is not easily predicted. Therefore, herbicides must be used in conjunction with resistance management strategies in your area. Consult your local or State agricultural advisors for details. If weed resistance develops in your area, this product used alone may not continue to provide sufficient levels of weed control. If the reduced levels of control cannot be attributed to improper application timing, unfavorable weather conditions or abnormally high weed pressure, a resistant strain may have developed.

To reduce the potential for weed resistance, use this product in a rotation program with other classes of chemistry and modes of action. Always apply this product at the specified labelled rates and in accordance with the use directions. Do not use less than specified label rates alone or in tank mixtures. Do not use reduced rates of the tank mix partner. For optimum performance, scout fields carefully and begin applications when weeds are smaller rather than larger. If resistance is suspected, contact the local or State agricultural advisors.

**Integrated Pest (Weed) Management**
Integrate **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** into an overall weed pest management strategy whenever the use of an herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
3. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.
4. The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION**.

## AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

**Information on Droplet Size**
The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind**, **Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions**).

**Controlling Droplet Size**

- **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 Orientation -** Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type -** Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

**Boom Length**
For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

**Application Height**
Do not make applications at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

**Swath Adjustment**
When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up-and-downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

**Wind**
Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind directions and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

**Temperature and Humidity**
When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

**Temperature Inversions**
Because drift potential is high, do not apply during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke 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.

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

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

**Ground Application**
Make a broadcast application with the specified use rate in a minimum of 10 to 40 gallons volume of spray mixture per acre.

**Aerial Application**
Make application by air (where permitted) at the specified use rate in a minimum of 5 gallons volume of spray mixture per acre.

**For all Applications**
Before making applications with this product, accurately calibrate sprayer equipment and check the sprayer during application to ensure it is working properly. Accurate calibration is especially important as the volume of spray decreases per acre.

Use a standard low-pressure (20 to 40 PSI) boom sprayer with suitable nozzles that have screens 50-mesh or coarser in nozzle and in-line strainers. Mix product thoroughly before use and maintain agitation during the application with bypass agitation.

**Precautions:**

- Crop injury may result with boom and spray swath overlapping, over application, and misapplication, as these will increase the dose applied.

- Gaps in the spray patterns or spray misses will allow weeds to grow in untreated soil.

**Restrictions:**

- Do not make applications using low pressure and high volume hand wand equipment.
- Do not make application by air when wind speed is greater than 10 mph.
- Do not make application when weather conditions favor spray drift and/or when sensitive or cool season crops (including cole crops, onions, peas, or strawberries, etc.) are present in fields adjacent or in areas where wheat is growing in coarse textured soils.

**Sprayer Clean-Up**

To avoid adverse crop response or crop injury to non-target crops, thoroughly clean and drain spray equipment used to make applications of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** after each use. Cleaning should occur as soon as possible after application of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%**. Use the following procedure to clean the spray equipment:

1. Drain any remaining spray tank mixture with **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** from the spray tank and dispose of according to label disposal instructions.
2. Use a hose to spray down the interior surfaces of the tank with water. Flush booms, nozzles, hoses, and tank with clean water for 10 minutes.
3. Refill tank with water, add a heavy-duty detergent (8 oz./20 gals. of water) and recirculate for 5 minutes. Spray the mixture through the boom, hoses, and nozzles, and drain the tank completely.
4. Repeat Step 3, twice.
5. Fill tank with water, recirculate for 5 minutes and drain the tank completely.
6. Remove and clean the nozzles and screens separately.
7. Thoroughly wash the outside of spray tank and the boom, if the spray tank equipment will be used on crops other than those labeled for use with **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%**.
8. Rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.

**Incorporation and Combination Uses**

If **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** will be used in combination with other products, follow the most restrictive directions on all product labels for combinations, rates, crops, incorporation, precautions and restrictions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Before using this product, the sprayer should be completely clean and free of rust or corrosion or other debris. Remove and inspect strainers and screens to be sure the equipment is clean from previously used pesticides, residues, or other debris.

When tank mixing with this product, maintain constant agitation of spray mixture and apply immediately. Do not allow tank mixtures to stand for extended periods of time.

**Tank Mixing Instructions**

1. Fill the tank with ¼ to ⅓ of the required spray volume of water.
2. Under agitation, add the labeled amount of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** and mix thoroughly.
3. Add water to desired level.
4. Lastly, add other tank mixture herbicide products and mix thoroughly.
5. Maintain agitation while making application and until the spray tank is empty.

**Application of Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38% in Fluid Fertilizers**

Applications of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** may be made in fluid fertilizer solutions by following the labeled mixing directions and performing a compatibility test. When using tank mixture combinations, be sure all ingredients are compatible.

**Tank Mixing Guidelines for Fluid Fertilizer Mixtures**

1. Add the appropriate amount of water and compatibility agent (if required) to the tank. Begin and maintain agitation while adding **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** followed by the addition of the fluid fertilizer.
2. If using a second herbicide, follow Step 1, but use twice the amount of water. Begin and maintain agitation, while adding **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%**, then add the second herbicide, and continue by filling the tank with fluid fertilizer.
3. Maintain continuous agitation until the spray tank is empty to provide uniform spray mixture.
4. Because there is always a potential for variation, compatibility tests should be conducted for each batch and tank mixture combination that include this product and other herbicides or liquid fertilizers.

**COMPATIBILITY CHECK (USED ONLY FOR WHEN MIXING WITH FLUID FERTILIZERS):**

1. Mix a 4:1 ratio of water and **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** in a quart jar. Add the water first followed by **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%**. Mix thoroughly.
2. If using a second herbicide, use an 8:1 ratio of water to **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%**. Add the water, followed by **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** and lastly add the second herbicide.
3. Pour 1 pint of fluid fertilizer into the quart jar, cover with lid and shake well.
4. Let the mixture stand for 5 minutes.
5. Upon inspection of the mixture, if the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, or has oily films or layers or other precipitates, repeat the compatibility test using twice the volume of water or with the addition of a compatibility agent. If separation occurs but the mixture is quickly re-suspended with agitation, application is possible. Maintain agitation during application and until spray tank is empty.

## SOYBEAN APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

(Except California)

Applications of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** may be made pre-plant incorporated, pre-plant surface or pre-emergent surface, or as a sequential pre-emergent application. **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** may also be applied as an overlay application following a pre-plant incorporated application of a grass herbicide that is labeled for the same use and for burndown weed control tank mix combinations. All treatments may be made with ground equipment. Refer to the specific use section for applications that are allowed by air.

**Restrictions**

- Do not make application of more than 4.0 pints of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** per acre per use season.
- In North Dakota, and in Minnesota north of Highway #210, do not make application of more than 2.9 pints of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** per acre per use season.
- Do not harvest within 85 days of the last application of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%**.
- Do not graze or feed treated soybean forage, hay, or straw to livestock.
- Do not rotate to any crop that is not listed on this label for 40 months after application.
- Do not rotate to food or feed crops other than those that are listed on this label.
- Do not make application of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** pre-emergence to soybeans in California.
- Do not incorporate into soil or make more than one application per season except where allowed as part of a sequential application.
- Do not allow sprays to drift onto adjacent desirable plants or crops.
- Do not make application under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil that would carry this product to non-target areas.
- To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:
    - When conditions favor wind erosion, avoid making application to soils that are powdery, dry or soils that are light sand. Under these conditions, allow the soil surface to be settled by rainfall or irrigation before making application.
    - Do not make application to impervious substrates such as pavement or highly compacted surfaces.
    - Do not use tail-water from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops unless at least ½ inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.
- Do not make application using low-pressure and high-volume hand-wand equipment.
- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

**Soil Texture Classification and Use Rates**

When specified in this label, soils textures are classified as follows:

**Coarse soils:** loamy sand or sandy loam soils
**Medium soils:** loam, silt loam, silty clay loam*, silt, sandy clay, or sandy clay loam
**Fine soils:** silty clay, silty clay loam*, clay, or clay loam

*Silty clay loam soils are considered transitional soils. Depending upon the region, this soil texture type may be considered either a Medium soil type or a Fine Soil type.

Use a lower use rate on soils that are classified as coarse-textured or low in organic matter when a rate range is specified. Use a higher use rate on soils that are classified as fine-textured or high in organic matter.

**Precautions**

Injury to soybeans may result when **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** is applied:

- on soils that have a calcareous surface area or pH of 7.5 or higher.
- in conjunction with soil-applied organic phosphate pesticides.
- in excess, as over-application or boom overlapping. Stand loss and excessive soil residues may result.
- unevenly or with improper soil incorporation. The level of weed control may be reduced and/or crop injury may be increased.

- to any soil with less than 0.5% organic matter.
- and soil incorporation is greater than 2 inches in depth.
- and sprayers are not correctly calibrated.
- and heavy rains occur shortly after application, particularly in areas that are drained poorly and water may stand for several days.
- and soybeans are planted less than 1.5 inches in depth, especially in pre-emergence application.
- and high levels of atrazine are present in the soil.
- and the quality of the soybean seed is poor.

It is important to understand that some soybean varieties have shown sensitivity to metribuzin. Before using **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** on soybeans, consult your soybean seed supplier for information on the tolerance of soybean varieties to this product.

**Product Activation**
Adequate soil moisture is required for optimum product performance and to activate this product. In areas where rainfall is minimal, applications that are made pre-emergence to dry soil should be followed with irrigation of ¼ acre-inch of water. Do not make application of heavy irrigation immediately after application. Weed control and crop tolerance may vary with available moisture and/or soil texture, as with many surface-applied herbicides.

**Replanting**
If replanting becomes necessary in fields that have been treated as directed with **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%**, the field may be replanted to soybeans. The soil should be tilled no deeper than the treated zone. Do not make more than one application of per season except where allowed as part of a sequential application as injury to soybeans may result. The maximum application rate is 4.0 pints of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** per acre per use season. Do not exceed this amount for any use pattern: single application, replant, or sequential application.

**Table 1. Annual Broadleaf Weeds Controlled By Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%**

| C - Control | S - Suppression or Erratic Control | P - Poor or No Control | U- Unknown |
|---|---|---|---|

| Weed Controlled | Level of Control |
|---|---|
| Bristly starbur (*Acanthospermum hispidum*) | C |
| Buffalobur (*Solanum rostratum*) | C |
| Carpetweed (*Mollugo verticillata*) | C |
| Cocklebur (*Xanthium pensylvanicum*) | S |
| Common chickweed (*Stellaria media*) | C |
| Copperleaf, Hophornbeam (*Acalypha ostryifolia*) | C |
| Field pennycress (*Thlaspi arvense*) | C |
| Florida beggarweed (*Desmodium tortuosum*) | C |
| Florida pusley (*Richardia scabra*) | C |
| Galinsoga (*Galinsoga* spp.) | C |
| Henbit (*Lamium amplexicaule*) | C |
| Horseweed (Marestail) (*Conyza canadensis*) | U |
| Jimsonweed (*Datura stramonium*) | C |
| Knotweed (*Polygonum* spp.) | C |
| Kochia (*Kochia scoparia*) | C |
| Lambsquarters (*Chenopodium* spp.) | C |
| Marshelder (*Iva Annua*) | C |
| Morningglory | |
| Entireleaf (*Ipomoea hederacea var. integriuscula*) | S |
| Ivyleaf (*Ipomoea hederacea*) | S |
| Pitted (*Ipomoea lacunosa*) | S |
| Smallflower (*Jacquemontia tamnifolia*) | C |
| Tall (*Ipomoea purpurea*) | S |
| Mustard spp. | C |
| Nightshade | |
| Black (*Solanum nigrum*) | C |
| Eastern black (*Solanum ptycanthum*) | C |
| Hairy (*Solanum villosum*) | C |
| Pigweed | |
| Redroot (*Amaranthus retroflexus*) | C |
| Smooth (*Amaranthus hybridus*) | C |
| Spiny (*Amaranthus spinosus*) | C |

| Weed Controlled | Level of Control |
|---|---|
| Poinsettia, wild (*Euphorbia cyathophora*) | C |
| Prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*) | C |
| Prickly sida/Teaweed (*Sida spinosa*) | C |
| Puncturevine (*Tribulus terrestris*) | C |
| Purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*) | C |
| Ragweed | |
| Common (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*) | C |
| Giant (*Ambrosia trifida*) | S |
| Redweed | C |
| Russian thistle (*Salsola kali*) | C |
| Sage, Barnyard | S |
| Sesbania (*Sesbania* spp.) | C |
| Shephard's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*) | C |
| Sicklepod (*Cassia obtusifolia*)[1] | C |
| Smartweeds *(Polygonum* spp.) | |
| Ladysthumb (*Polygonum persicaria*) | C |
| Pennsylvania (*Polygonum pennsylvanicum*) | C |
| Spurge | |
| Prostrate (*Euphorbia humistrata*) | C |
| Spotted (*Euphorbia maculata*) | C |
| Spurred anoda (*Anoda cristata*) | C |
| Sunflower (*Helianthus* spp.) | C |
| Velvetleaf (*Abutilon theophrasti*) | C |
| Venice mallow (*Hibiscus trionum*) | C |
| Virginia pepperweed (*Lepidium virginicum*) | C |
| Waterhemp (*Amaranthus rudis*) | C |
| Wild mustards (*Brassica* spp.) | C |

[1]For maximum control of sicklepod, use a pre-emergence application.

**Table 2. Annual Grasses And Sedges Controlled By Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%**

| C - Control | S - Suppression or Erratic Control | P - Poor or No Control |
|---|---|---|

| Weed Controlled | Level of Control |
|---|---|
| Barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*) | C |
| Bluegrass (*Poa annua*) | C |
| Broadleaf signalgrass (*Brachiaria platyphylla*) | C |
| Browntop millet (*Panicum ramosa*) | C |
| Crabgrass (*Digitaria* spp.) | C |
| Crowfootgrass (*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*) | C |
| Cupgrass (*Eriochloa gracilis*) | C |
| Foxtails (*Setaria* spp.) | C |
| Goosegrass (*Eleusine indica*) | C |
| Johnsongrass, Seedling (*Sorghum halepense*) | C |
| Junglerice (*Echinochloa colona*) | C |
| Millet, Wild-proso (*Panicum miliaceum*) | S |
| Nutsedge | |
| Yellow (*Cyperus esculentus*) | S |
| Purple (*Cyperus rotundus*) | S |

| Weed Controlled | Level of Control |
|---|---|
| Panicum, Fall (*Panicum dichotomiflorum*) | C |
| Panicum, Texas (*Panicum, texanum*) | S |
| Red rice (*Oryza sativa*) | C |
| Sandbur (*Cenchrus* spp.) | S |
| Shattercane (*Sorghum bicolor*) | S |
| Sorghum, Volunteer (*Sorghum* spp.) | S |
| Sprangletop (*Leptochloa* spp.) | P |
| Stinkgrass (*Eragrostis* spp.) | P |
| Wheat, Volunteer (*Triticum* spp.) | S |
| Witchgrass (*Panicum capillare*) | C |

**CONVENTIONAL TILLAGE SYSTEMS USE RATES FOR SHARDA METOLACHLOR 43.72% + METRIBUZIN 6.14% + IMAZETHAPYR 1.38%**

**Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38% Used Alone in Pre-Plant Incorporated Application**

Following application of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%**, incorporate uniformly using a disk, field cultivator, rolling cultivator or similar equipment into the top 2 inches of soil within 2 weeks prior to planting. If furrow irrigation is used or when a period of dry weather after application is expected use an incorporated application.

**Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38% Used Alone in Pre-Emergence Application**

When applied alone, **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** applications may be made pre-emergence broadcast by ground or aerially during planting or as a separate operation following planting. Application must be made before the crop emerges. If dry weather follows a pre-emergence application, cultivate the field uniformly with shallow tilling equipment that will not damage soybeans.

**Restriction**

- Do not make application to sand soils, or to sandy loam or loamy sand soils that contain less than 2% organic matter.

**Table 3: Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38% Rates When Used Alone in Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence Application***

| Soil Texture | | 0.5 - 2.0% Organic Matter (Pt./Acre) | 2.0 - 3.0% Organic Matter (Pt./Acre) | >3.0%[3] Organic Matter (Pt./Acre) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Coarse**[1] | Sandy loam | 1.6 – 2.0[4] | 1.6 – 2.0[4] | 2.0 – 2.4 |
| | Loamy sand | n/a[1] | 1.6 – 2.0[4] | 2.0 – 2.4 |
| **Medium** (Loam, Silt loam, Silt, Sandy clay, Sandy clay loam) | | 2.4 – 2.7 | 2.4 – 2.7 | 2.7 – 3.1* |
| **Fine** (Silty clay, Silty clay loam[2], Clay, Clay loam) | | 3.1 – 3.5* | 3.1 – 3.5* | 3.5 – 3.9* |

*In North Dakota, and in Minnesota (north of Highway #210): Do not make application of more than 2.9 pints of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** per acre per use season.

[1]Do not use on sand soils. On coarse-textured soils, do not use on loamy sand with less than 2% organic matter.

[2]Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some areas of the U.S.

[3]Use the lower rate for pre-plant incorporated application.

[4]See section below In **Coarse (Light) Soils** for Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

On soils that have a pH above 7.0, soybean injury caused by the metribuzin in this product may result with rates higher than 3.3 pints per acre. To avoid injury, do not make application of this product at rates greater than 3.3 pints per acre on soils that have pH above 7.0.

**In Coarse (Light) Soils**

(For Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia Only)

**Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** may be used at the rates specified in Table 4 as a pre-plant incorporated or pre-emergence application in coarse-textured, low organic matter soils in the states listed above. See Table 4 and appropriate sections of this label for specific use directions and restrictions.

**Table 4: Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38% Rates When Used Alone in Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence Applications on Coarse Soils**
**(Only in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia)**

| Soil Texture | | 0.5 - 1.0% Organic Matter (Pts./Acre) | >1.0% Organic Matter (Pts./Acre) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Coarse** | Sand | n/a[1] | 1.6 – 2.7 |
| | Sandy loam, Loamy sand | 1.6 – 2.7 | 1.6 – 2.7 |

[1]Do not use on sand soils with less than 1% organic matter.
[2]Use the higher use rate under heavy weed pressure and/or soils that are higher in organic matter.

On soils that have a pH above 7.0, soybean injury caused by the metribuzin in this product may result with rates higher than 3.3 pints per acre. To avoid injury, do not make application of this product at rates greater than 3.3 pints per acre on soils that have pH above 7.0.

**POST-EMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOLLOWING SHARDA METOLACHLOR 43.72% + METRIBUZIN 6.14% + IMAZETHAPYR 1.38%**

If required, application of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** alone or in tank mixture may be followed by an application of a post-emergence herbicide to provide additional control of certain weeds. The following post-emergence herbicides may be used:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aim® | Fusilade® DX | Poast Plus® |
| Arrow® | Frontrow® | Reflex® |
| Assure® II | Fusion® | Resource® |
| Basagran® | glyphosate herbicides[1] (such as Makaze® or Mad Dog®) | Rezult® A&B |
| Classic® | | Storm® |
| Cobra® | Harmony® | Synchrony® XP[2] |
| FirstRate® | Intensity® | Ultra Blazer® |
| Flexstar® | Poast® | |

[1]For use on Roundup Ready® or glyphosate tolerant soybean varieties only.
[2]For use on STSTM soybean varieties only.

See the **Directions For Use** section on this label and the individual product labels for use directions, use rates, and special precautions and/or restrictions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

**BURNDOWN WEED CONTROL**

**Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** may be used as part of a burndown herbicide program for control of emerged vegetation before soybean emergence in conservation tillage (reduced-tillage/no-till) systems. **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** can be tank mixed with a 2,4-D low volatile ester (LVE) (such as Whiteout®) and/or glyphosate herbicides (such as Mad Dog and Makaze brands) for control of emerged weeds before crop emergence. Tank mixture burndown application with **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** may be applied prior to planting or before crop emergence.

DO NOT tank mix **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** with herbicides that contain clomazone (Command®).

**Application**

Make application of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** up to 30 days prior to planting or as a pre-emergence application. When this product is used for burndown of existing vegetation in conservation tillage systems make application only by ground equipment. Use the higher end of the rate range for applications of this product made 14 to 30 days prior to planting. See Tables 3 and 4 for use rates of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** used alone and Table 5 for tank mix partner information. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

**Table 5: Burndown Applications Tank Mix Partners to be Used in Combination with Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%**

| Product | Rate of Tank Mix Partner | Directions and Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 2,4-D LVE (Whiteout 2,4-D) | Refer to product label for use rates. | Make application at least one week before planting when using Whiteout at 0.25 to 0.5 lb. AE[1]/A and at least 30 days pre-plant when using rates greater than 0.5 lb. AE[1]/A. Include a crop oil concentrate (COC) at the rate of 1.0 gal./100 gals. of spray solution (1% v/v). |
| Glyphosate (Mad Dog or Makaze brands) | Refer to product label for use rates. | Application must be made before crop emergence. Use the higher use rates within the specified range as weeds approach the maximum weed heights listed in Table 6. Make application in 10 to 20 gals. of water/A. Consult the Mad Dog or Makaze label for spray |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | adjuvant instructions. Any glyphosate formulation that is registered and labeled for use in soybeans may be tank mixed with this product. |
| Glyphosate (Mad Dog or Makaze brands) + 2,4-D LVE (Whiteout 2,4-D) | Refer to product label for use rates. | Follow the Directions and Remarks section above for Whiteout 2,4-D and Mad Dog/Makaze, be sure to follow planting restrictions with Whiteout. See the Mad Dog or Makaze label for spray adjuvant instructions. Do not use crop oil concentrate (COC). |
| [1]AE = 2,4-D acid equivalent | | |

**Precautions**

- Do not make application of these mixtures after crop emergence. Observe all precautions and restrictions on the labeling of all products used in tank mixtures.
- Make application of only 2,4-D LVE formulations (such as Whiteout 2,4-D ) that are registered for pre-plant or burndown use.
- Do not make application of tank mixtures containing 2,4-D LVE (Whiteout 2,4-D) if wind favors drift toward desired susceptible plants (ex. cotton, tobacco, tomato, etc.) or when wind speeds are greater than 6 mph.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Use the most restrictive pre-harvest interval of all products used in a tank mixture.

**Weeds Controlled**

**Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** used in tank mixtures with the herbicides listed in Table 6 will provide burndown control of the weeds listed.

**Table 6: Weeds Controlled with Tank Mixes of Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38% in Burndown Application**

| Weeds Controlled | Whiteout 2,4-D | Mad Dog/Makaze | Mad Dog/Makaze + Whiteout 2,4-D |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Annual Grasses** | **Maximum Burndown Height (Inches)** | | |
| Barley | Does not improve control of these species. | 8 | 8 |
| Barnyardgrass | | 6 | 6 |
| Crabgrass spp. | | 6 | 6 |
| Foxtail spp. | | 8 | 8 |
| Johnsongrass, Seedling | | 8 | 8 |
| Panicum, Fall | | 6 | 6 |
| Sandbur, Field | | 8 | 8 |
| Wheat, Volunteer | | 6 | 6 |
| Witchgrass | | 6 | 6 |
| **Broadleaves** | **Maximum Burndown Height (Inches)** | | |
| Buffalobur | - | 6 | 6 |
| Chickweed, Common | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Cocklebur, Common | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| Dandelion, Common | 6 dia[1] | 2 dia[1] | 6 dia[1] |
| Henbit | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Horseweed (Marestail) | 6[1] | 4[2] | 6 |
| Jimsonweed | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Kochia | 4[1] | 4 | 4 |
| Ladysthumb | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| Lambsquarters, Common | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| Lettuce, Prickly | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| Mallow, Venice | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Morningglory spp. | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Mustard spp. | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| Pennycress, Field | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Pigweed spp. (annual) | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| Ragweed, Common | 6 | 6[2] | 8 |
| Ragweed, Giant | 6[1] | 4[2] | 6 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shepherd's purse | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Sida, Prickly | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| Smartweed, Pennsylvania | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| Sunflower, Common | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Thistle, Russian | 4[1] | 2 - 4[2] | 4 |
| Velvetleaf | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| Waterhemp spp. | 6 | 6 | 8 |

[1]Use Whiteout 2,4-D at 0.5 pound active ingredient per acre.
[2]Use a minimum of 0.75 pound active ingredient per acre of Mad Dog or Makaze.

**REDUCED- AND NO-TILL SYSTEMS WITH SHARDA METOLACHLOR 43.72% + METRIBUZIN 6.14% + IMAZETHAPYR 1.38%**

**Pre-Plant Surface Application**

**Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** can be used in reduced-till and no-till systems. Applications can be made up to 30 days prior to planting or after planting, but must be made prior to soybean emergence. Residual herbicides such as Canopy®, FirstRate, Command, Python®, and Stealth® can be tank mixed for additional weed control. If weeds are emerged at the time of application, burndown herbicides may be added to the tank mixture (Refer to the Burndown Weed Control section). See the tank mix partner product labels for specific rates and use directions.

**Table 7: Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38% Rates for Reduced and No-Till Systems***

| Soil Texture[1] | Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38% (Pt./Acre)[1] |
|---|---|
| **Coarse**[2] (Loamy sand, Sandy loam) | 1.6 – 2.7 |
| **Medium** (Loam, Silt loam, Silt, Sandy clay, Sandy clay loam) | 2.7 – 4.0* |
| **Fine** (Silty clay, Silty clay loam[3], Clay, Clay loam) | 4.0* |

*In North Dakota, and in Minnesota (north of Highway #210): Do not make application of more than 2.9 pints of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** per acre per use season.
[1]Use a lower rate in specified range for low residue level or soils with less than 3% organic matter. Use a higher rate in specified range for high residue level or soils with greater than 3% organic matter.
[2]Do not use on sand soils. On coarse-textured soils, do not use on loamy sand soils that have less than 2% organic matter.
[3]Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. Treat this soil as fine-textured when using **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%**.

**SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION**

An early pre-plant (surface-applied or shallow incorporated) application of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%**, followed by a second pre-emergence application following planting but before soybean emergence may provide more consistent control of broadleaf and grass weeds. A sequential application will reduce the need for tillage and/or burndown herbicides to control existing vegetation prior to planting, while also providing residual control of weeds following planting.

**Application**

Make an early pre-plant application 15 to 30 days before planting soybeans. Follow this application with a pre-emergence overlay application of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** following planting but prior to crop emergence. Observe directions on this label for sequential applications from 0 to 14 days prior to planting.

When a rate range is listed, use the higher use rates in the specified range:

- In fields that have a history of heavy weed pressure.
- When the interval between early pre-plant and pre-emergence overlay applications approaches the maximum of 30 days.
- When the soil organic matter content is over 3%.
- When heavy crop residues are on the soil surface.

When weeds are greater than 1 to 1.5 inches in height or diameter at time of application, use a burndown herbicide, such as Mad Dog, Makaze, Gramoxone Inteon® or Whiteout.

**Weeds Controlled**

In addition to weeds controlled by **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** alone, using a sequential application will improve control of the following annual broadleaf weeds: Buffalobur, Cocklebur, Common ragweed, Sunflower, and Velvetleaf.

**Table 8: Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38% Sequential Use Rates for Reduced-Till and No-Till Systems (Broadcast Rates)***

| Soil Texture[1] | Early Pre-Plant Application Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38% (Pt./Acre) | Followed By | Pre-Emergence Overlay Application Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38% (Pt./Acre)[2] |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Coarse**[1] (Sand, Loamy sand, Sandy loam) | 1.6 – 2.4 | Followed By | 0.4 – 1.2* |
| **Medium** (Loam, Silt loam, Silt, Sandy clay, Sandy clay loam) | 2.0 – 2.7* | Followed By | 0.8 – 1.6* |
| **Fine** (Silty clay, Silty clay loam[3], Clay, Clay loam) | 2.4 – 3.5* | Followed By | 1.2 – 2.0* |

*In North Dakota, and in Minnesota (north of Highway #210): Do not make application of more than 2.9 pints of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** per acre per use season.

[1]On coarse-textured soils, do not use on sandy soils with less than 1% organic matter. However, on coarse-textured soils that have a calcareous surface area or a pH of 7.5 or higher, do not use on sand soils with less than 2% organic matter, or on loamy sand or sandy loam soils with less than 1% organic matter.

[2]Do not exceed a total of 4.0 pints of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** per acre per use season.

[3]Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. Treat this soil as "fine-textured" when using **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%**.

## CROP ROTATION INTERVALS

Using the full-rate application of products that contain chlorimuron-ethyl (Classic herbicide, etc.), chloransulam-methyl (FirstRate), flumetsulam (Hornet®), imazaquin (Scepter® 70 DG herbicide) the same year as **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** may increase the potential of crop injury to sensitive follow-crops. Refer to the product labels for listed uses of products used in combination with **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%**.

Only rotational crops that are harvested at maturity may be used for feed or food.

**Table 9: Crop Rotation Intervals**

| Crop | Crop Rotation Intervals (Months) |
|---|---|
| Soybeans | 0 |
| Alfalfa; Wheat (Winter)[1] | 4.5 |
| CLEARFIELD® Corn; Peas; Wheat (Spring) | 8 |
| Field Corn (Including Seed)[3,4] | 8.5 |
| Barley, Spring & Winter (except ND)[2] | 9.5 |
| Clover; Edible Beans; Lima; Peanuts; Rye (except in ND, and in MN north of Hwy. #210); Southern Peas; Tobacco | 12 |
| Corn (Pop & Sweet)[5]; Cotton; Lettuce; Oats; Rye (in ND, and in MN north of Hwy. #210); Safflower; Sorghum; Sunflower | 18 |
| Flax; Potatoes[6] | 26 |
| Asparagus; Bahiagrass[6]; Cabbage[6]; Canola[7]; Cantaloupe[6]; Cucumber[6]; Forage Grasses; Lentils; Onion[6]; Rice; Root Crops; Sainfoin; Sweet Pepper (Transplants)[6]; Sweet Potato (Transplants)[6]; Sugarcane; Tomatoes; Tomato (Transplants)[6]; Watermelon[6]; Other Crops Not Listed | 40 |

[1]If soybeans are furrow irrigated, till the soil before planting winter wheat. The beds should be broken up and the soil mixed with tillage equipment set to cut 4 to 6 inches in depth.

[2]Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia only: Barley may be planted 4 months following a **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** application. North Dakota only: Barley may be planted 18 months after a **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** application.

[3]Corn inbred lines: Corn inbred seed lines may be planted the year after an application of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%**. Several seed companies have tested a wide range of inbreds for sensitivity to **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** soil residues and have reported acceptable crop safety. However, due to the proprietary nature of seed production, Sharda USA LLC has not been given access to the inbred data. Growers are directed to contact the seed company for information and directions regarding the planting of corn grown for seed in fields treated with **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** in the prior year. Since growing conditions, environmental conditions and grower practices are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC all risks and consequences associated with planting seed corn inbreds into fields that were treated previously with **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** shall be assumed by the user.

[4]Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming only: Field corn and field corn grown for seed may be planted 9 ½ months following **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** application.

[5]Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin only: Sweet corn and popcorn varieties may be planted the year after an application of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%**. Some sweet corn and popcorn varieties may be injured when planted at less than 18 months after an application of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%**. Prior to planting sweet corn to be processed, contact the processor company for information and directions regarding the tolerance of sweet corn varieties planned for fields treated with **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** the prior year. DO NOT plant fresh market sweet corn varieties prior to 18 months following a **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** application. Prior to planting popcorn, contact the popcorn company for information and directions regarding the tolerance of popcorn varieties planned for fields treated with **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** the prior year. Since growing conditions, environmental conditions and grower practices are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC, to the extent consistent with applicable law, all risks and consequences associated with planting sweet corn or popcorn varieties into fields treated previously with **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** shall be assumed by the user. Stunting and delay of maturity or other adverse effects may result when sweet corn or popcorn are planted after a **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** application.

[6]Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia only: This crop may be planted 18 months following the last application of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%**.

[7]CLEARFIELD® Canola: CLEARFIELD varieties of canola may be planted as a rotational crop the 12 months following an application of **Sharda Metolachlor 43.72% + Metribuzin 6.14% + Imazethapyr 1.38%** at specified rates on soybeans.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Store in a cool dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area. Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully dam up material to prevent runoff. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Absorb spilled material with absorbing type compounds and dispose of as directed below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away. Maintaining a spill kit and fire extinguisher on hand and having emergency phone numbers posted will allow you to be prepared for emergencies.

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

**Container Handling:**

**[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 ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or 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 ¼ 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.**

**CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**

**BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT**, read the entire Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of SHARDA USA LLC or the seller is authorized to vary in any way. Follow the Directions for Use of this product carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product.

Crop or other plant injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result from such risks as weather or crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically identified in this product's label, or use of this product contrary to the label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of SHARDA USA LLC and the seller. The buyer or user of this product assumes all such inherent risks.

Subject to the foregoing inherent risks, SHARDA USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use when the product is used in strict accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. EXCEPT AS WARRANTED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THIS PRODUCT IS SOLD "AS IS", AND SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE.

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