



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

December 30, 2020

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

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Cloransulam and Sulfentrazone
Product Name: Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF
EPA Registration Number: 83529-101
Application Dates: 10/17/2018; 12/11/2020
Decision Numbers: 568699; 568704

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 the Cloransulam and Sulfentrazone Interim Decisions, 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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If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Jaclyn Pyne by phone at 703-347-0445, or via email at pyne.jaclyn@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Linda Arrington', with a stylized flourish at the end.

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

Enclosure

[Master Label]

SULFENTRAZONE	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE
CLORANSULAM-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF ABN: Vibrant

Intended For Use Only by Individuals/Firms Certified as Licensed Pesticide Applicators

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	WT. BY %
Sulfentrazone	62.1%
Cloransulam-methyl	7.9%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	30.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Contains 0.7 lb. of active ingredient per lb. of product (0.62 lb. a.i. of sulfentrazone and 0.08 lb. of a.i. of cloransulam-methyl).

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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 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 by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 .	

[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.: **83529-101**

EPA Est. No.: _____

Net Contents: _____ [Lbs./Kgs.]

Manufactured for:

Sharda USA LLC 

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

ACCEPTED

Dec 30, 2020

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No. **83529-101**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to marine/estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to terrestrial and aquatic plants in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory: This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Do not use on coarse soils classified as sand which have less than 1% organic matter.

Surface Water Advisory: Sulfentrazone can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, sulfentrazone may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water), for several to many months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlying extremely shallow groundwater, 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 overlying tile drainage systems that drain to surface waters.

Non-Target Organism Advisory Statement: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands thoroughly after handling and 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 the product. Wash the outside of gloves (if worn) before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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.

ATTENTION

- It is the user's responsibility to be aware of and to follow all State or local precautions or restrictions not appearing on this product label.
- Although this label may appear similar to the label on a product you may have used, there may be important label differences. Users must read, understand and strictly follow all label directions, precautions and restrictions.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker

Protection Standard.

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

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

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF is for pre-emergence control of broadleaf and grass weeds in soybeans only.

The herbicide acts by uptake of the product through the weed roots and shoots. Applications of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** made pre-emergence and pre-plant incorporated require rainfall or irrigation to activate the herbicide. The amount of rainfall or irrigation necessary for activation after a treatment depends on existing soil moisture, organic matter content and soil texture. If adequate moisture ($\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1") is not received within 7 to 10 days following the application of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF**, a shallow cultivation may be necessary to obtain desired control. When sufficient moisture is received, **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** will provide control of susceptible germinating weeds.

Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF shows excellent crop safety. Poor growing conditions (ex. excess soil moisture, cool temperatures, soil compaction or the presence of various pathogens) may impact seedling vigor. Like other soil-applied herbicides, under these conditions the active ingredients in **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** can contribute to adverse crop response. These early symptoms are typically short-lived.

Observe all instructions, crop restrictions, mixing directions, application precautions, replanting directions, rotational crop guidelines and other label information of each product when tank mixing with **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF**.

PRECAUTIONS:

- Back to back treatments of ALS or products that contain an ALS herbicide can occasionally result in residual herbicide build-up and potential crop injury. Applicator and grower are responsible and must be aware of previous herbicide use and potential interaction it may have with this product application.
- Ensure the seed furrow is closed and the seed is covered on acres treated with this product.
- Soybean stunting may result if excessive rainfall occurs following treatment, but before soybean emergence. Injury is more prevalent under poor drainage or compacted soil conditions or when soil is saturated for long periods of time. Soybeans outgrow stunting once favorable conditions return.
- Seedling disease, nematodes, cold weather, deep planting (greater than 2 inches), excessive moisture, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken soybean seedlings and increase the possibility of crop injury.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply this product if there are visible signs of cracking due to soybean emergence or serious crop injury may occur (ex. crop injury and varying stand loss).
- 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.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management please note that, **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** contains both a Group 14 herbicide (sulfentrazone), and a Group 2 herbicide (cloransulam-methyl). Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 14 or Group 2 herbicides. The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 14 or Group 2 herbicides but may be effectively managed utilizing another herbicide alone or in mixtures from a different Group and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, any herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides. Consult your Sharda USA LLC representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mechanisms of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredient in this product. Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

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

- Rotate the use of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** or other Group 14 & 2 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-

competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.

- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. 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. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method including hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Sharda USA LLC or their representative.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators: 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; and 3) Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Best Management Practices

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using full labeled rates and following directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance. Scouting after an herbicide application is important because it can facilitate the early identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance and thus provide direction on future weed management practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant populations is to implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites will greatly aid in retarding the spread of resistant weed seed.

General principles of herbicide resistance management

1. Practice integrated weed management. Use multiple herbicide modes-of-action with overlapping weed spectrums in rotation, sequences, or mixtures.
2. Use the full labeled herbicide rate and proper application timing for the hardest to control weed species present in the field.
3. Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective. Identify weeds present in the field and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all the weeds present.
4. Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
5. Use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
9. Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
10. 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.

For annual cropping situations, also consider the following:

- Start with a clean field and control weeds early by using a burndown treatment or tillage in combination with a pre-emergence residual herbicide as appropriate.
- Use cultural practices such as cultivation and crop rotation, where appropriate.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop competitiveness.
- Use new commercial seed that is as free of weed seed as possible.

Proper Handling Instructions

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 and 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, that 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 specific 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.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate this product.

Product must be used in a manner that will prevent back siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES

Crop intervals are shown in the table below, and are from the time of treatment of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** until fields treated with **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** may be replanted with the crops listed. Cover crops that are planted for soil health or erosion control may be planted at any time following a treatment of this product, but crops may not be harvested for food or feed. Residual activity of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** may result in injury to some cover crop species if they are planted shortly after treatment. Consult your local Cooperative Extension service for cover crop sensitivity to this product. When **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** is tank mixed with other herbicide(s), consult all the product labels for re-cropping instructions, you must follow the intervals that are the most restrictive. For crops not listed, the interval is 30 months in addition to conducting a successful field bioassay.

Crop	Interval (Months)
Soybeans	Anytime
Wheat	4
Corn (Field, Pop, Seed) ¹ , Rice	10
Beans (Dry Shelled), Peas (Dry Shelled and Succulent),	9
Alfalfa, Barley, Beans (Lima), Oats, Peanuts, Rye, Snap beans, Sorghum	12
Cotton	18 or 12*
Corn (Sweet), Potatoes	18
Canola	24
Sugarbeets ¹ , Sunflower ¹ , Tobacco ²	30

¹These crops require a 30-month rotational interval and conducting a successful field bioassay.

²Transplanted tobacco may be planted 10 months after application of a maximum use rate of 3 oz. of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** per acre. Tobacco in seedbed nurseries may be replanted 18 months after an application of 3 oz. of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** per acre and following a successful field bioassay. A rotational interval of 30 months and conducting a successful field bioassay is required for all treatments of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** greater than 3 oz. per acre.

*Cotton may be planted 12 months following an application of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** at rates of 5 oz./acre or less and meeting the following:

- Medium and fine soils
- Soil pH < 7.2
- Rainfall or irrigation must exceed 15" after application of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF**.

Replanting Instructions

Soybeans may be replanted in fields treated with **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** alone if the initial planting of soybeans fails to produce a uniform stand. When tank mixing with an EPA registered product, see the replant instructions on the label for the specified product.

When a tank mix is used, consult the product's labels for any additional replant instructions. 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.

Restrictions:

- Do not re-treat fields with a second application of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF**.
- Do not replant treated fields with any crop at intervals that are inconsistent with the rotational crop guidelines on the label for **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF**.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Ground Application

Apply using a standard low-pressure herbicide boom sprayer equipped with suitable nozzles and screens. Make a uniform application using properly calibrated nozzles (10 to 40 PSI) and screens and strainers no finer than 50 mesh. Use 10 to 40 gallons of spray volume per acre.

Continuous agitation throughout the treatment is required. Do not swath overlaps. Shut off spray booms when turning, slowing or stopping as over application may result.

To avoid injury to sensitive crops, spray equipment used for treatment of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** must be drained and thoroughly cleaned with water plus ammonia or detergent before to being used to apply other products. Refer to the **Sprayer Equipment Clean-Out** section.

Avoid all direct and/or indirect spray contact with non-target plants. Provide adequate distance between target area and desirable plants to minimize exposure.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply to crops other than soybeans. Make treatment with ground sprayers only.
- Do not exceed 40 PSI spray pressure unless otherwise required by the spray nozzle manufacturer.
- Do not allow spray mixtures of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** to sit overnight as settling of product and difficulty of re-suspending may result.
- Do not make application near desirable vegetation.

Runoff and Wind Erosion Directions

Do not apply under conditions that favor runoff or wind erosion of soil that contains Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF to non-target areas. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:

- Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, allow the soil surface to be settled by rainfall or irrigation.
- Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces or frozen or snow-covered ground.
- Do not apply to soils when saturated with water.
- Do not use tailwater 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 treatment and the first irrigation.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORY

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from applications to agricultural field crops. Where states and local governments have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate. Ground applicators must use a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. When this product is tank mixed with a contact burndown herbicide, ground applicators must use a minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre.
- **Pressure** - **Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.**
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift. Select nozzles and application pressure that deliver medium to coarse or larger spray droplets as indicated in the nozzle manufacturer's recommendations and in accordance with ASABE* Standard S-572. Select coarse to very coarse droplet size when used as a preemergent/preplant application. Select medium to very coarse droplet size when used postemergence with a contact burndown herbicide. Do not apply as spray droplets smaller than medium to coarse (defined by the ASABE* standard).

Boom Height – Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Shielded Sprayers

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

Wind

Drift potentials are lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Applications in wind conditions outside of this range could increase the risk of off-target effects and should be avoided. **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 conditions of 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

Do not apply **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** during temperature inversions because the drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable 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 following 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 a smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicate an inversion, while smoke that moves

upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

Applications must be made when the wind is blowing away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, and non-target crops).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS AND LOADING INSTRUCTIONS

Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF Applied Alone

See the **Timing and Method of Application** section of this label to select the proper application rate for **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF**. Fill the spray tank with approximately ½ the volume of water required for the area being treated. While the agitator is operating, add the specified amount of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** for area being treated by opening the container and measuring directly into the spray tank. Allow the product to fully disperse. Complete the addition of spray water. Continue agitation while filling, mixing and application. Make application of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** immediately after mixing. Do not store spray tank mixture.

Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF Applied in Tank Mix Combination

Refer to the **Timing and Method of Application** section of label to select the proper application rate for **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF**. Read and follow all applicable use directions, precautions and restrictions on the respective tank mix product labels. To ensure product compatibility, a jar test must be conducted before large volume mixing and use on the entire field. Prepare the tank mixture as directed below if the jar test indicates the mixture is compatible.

Fill the spray tank with approximately ½ the volume of water required for the area being treated. With the agitator operating, add the directed amounts of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** for the area being treated by measuring directly into the spray tank. Allow the product to fully disperse. Next add the directed amount(s) of the additional tank mix product(s) in the order below:

1. Dry formulations (e.g., wettable powders, dry flowables);
2. Liquid suspensions (e.g., flowables); and
3. Liquids (e.g., ECs).

Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after each addition, adding water as necessary. Complete the addition of spray water. Continue agitation while filling, mixing and making application. Use tank mixtures of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** immediately after mixing. Do not store spray tank mixtures.

Fertilizer Spray Mixtures

Application of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** made alone or in tank mixtures in conjunction with fertilizer solutions may be used unless otherwise directed by product label. Test small quantities for compatibility before use on large scale using following procedure prior to mixing in full spray tank quantities:

1. Add 1 pint of fertilizer solution to a quart jar.
2. Add the specified amount of herbicide based on the table below.
3. If more than one product is to be used, add each separately using the sequence below: dry formulations (e.g., wettable powders, dry flowables) first, liquid suspensions (e.g., flowables) next, and finally liquids (e.g., ECs).

Herbicide Type	Herbicide Field Use Rate	Amount Herbicide Added per Pint*
Wettable Powders Or Dry Flowables	0.5 lb.	0.75 tsp.
	1.0 lb.	1.5 tsp.
	2.0 lbs.	3.0 tsp.
	3.0 lbs.	4.5 tsp.
Emulsifiable Concentrates	1.0 pt.	0.5 tsp.
Liquid Flowables	1.0 qt.	1.0 tsp.
	2.0 qts.	2.0 tsp.
	3.0 qts.	3.0 tsp.

*Quantity is based on a 25-gallon spray volume per acre; for lower or higher spray volumes, adjust fluid fertilizer amount accordingly.

4. Close jar with lid and shake well.
5. Observe mixture for several seconds, and then again after 5 minutes and after 30 minutes. If herbicide/fertilizer combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily (ex. does not permanently separate, foam, gel or become lumpy), the mixture is compatible and can be mixed in full volumes and sprayed. If the mixture is compatible, prepare spray by adding fertilizer solution to the tank first, and follow the directions noted below.

Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF Applied Alone with Liquid Fertilizer

Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF must be pre-mixed in a slurry of product and clean water, prior to adding to a liquid fertilizer carrier. Fill the spray tank one-half full with the fertilizer solution. With the agitator operating, add the slurry of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** to the spray tank. Use a minimum of one gallon of water for each container of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF**. Stir until the solution is completely dissolved. Add the slurry to the spray tank through a 20 to 35 mesh screen. Rinse container used for premixing and add rinsate to the spray tank. Complete filling the tank with fertilizer. Continue agitation while filling, mixing and making application. Use the spray mixture of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** immediately after mixing. Do not store spray tank mixture.

Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF Applied in Tank Mix Combinations with Fertilizer

Fill the spray tank ½ full with fertilizer solution. With the agitator operating, add the slurry of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** as described above. Then dilute the individual tank mix partners with sufficient water to form a free-flowing

dispersion, and add to the spray tank with fertilizer. Maintain agitation, add other products in the following order:

1. Dry formulations slurry (wetttable powders, dry flowables)
2. Diluted liquid formulations (ECs, flowables)
3. Complete filling the spray tank with fertilizer.
4. Continue agitation while filling, mixing and during application. Use tank mixtures of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** immediately after mixing. Do not store spray tank mixtures.

Sprayer Equipment Clean-Out

The sprayer and application equipment must be thoroughly cleaned using the following procedure after spraying **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** and before using spray equipment for any other applications:

1. Drain spray tank, hoses, and spray boom and thoroughly rinse the inside of the sprayer tank with clean water to remove residues and sediment. Thoroughly flush spray equipment hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.
2. Fill the tank ½ full with clean water, and add appropriate detergent or ammonia (follow manufacturer's directions for use). Fill the tank to capacity and operate the sprayer for a minimum of 15 minutes to flush hoses, boom, and nozzles.
3. Thorough cleaning of the sprayer can be achieved by leaving the cleaning solution in the spray tank, hoses, booms and nozzles overnight or during storage.
4. Before using the sprayer, drain the spray system. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Remove and clean screens and spray tips separately with the detergent or ammonia solution.
5. Properly dispose of all cleaning solution and rinsate in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations and guidelines.

If small quantities of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** remain in mixing, loading and/or spray equipment, they may be released during subsequent applications potentially causing adverse effects to certain crops and other vegetation. Sharda USA LLC accepts no liability for any effects due to equipment that is not cleaned properly.

Restrictions:

- Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or plants.
- Do not contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other crops.

SOYBEANS (CONVENTIONAL AND GMO)

Timing and Method of Application

Application of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** may be made alone or in tank mix combinations for the control of the weeds listed in conventional or GMO soybean varieties. 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.

Application Rates

Soil Organic Matter ¹	Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF (Oz./Acre) ²	Rate of Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF (Lb. a.i./Acre)	
		Sulfentrazone	Cloransulam-methyl
3% or less	6.45	0.25	0.032
greater than 3%	8	0.31	0.04

¹Do not apply **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** to soils classified as sand with less than 1% organic matter.
²Maximum application rates: See the **Pre-Plant Surface** and **Pre-Emergence Application** for directions.

Pre-Plant Incorporated Application

Apply **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for pre-plant incorporated treatment to soybeans. Incorporate the herbicide(s) into the top 1 to 3 inches of the final seedbed using equipment that provides thorough soil mixing. Follow the incorporation directions for the tank mix partner(s) when making application of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** in tank mix combination with other herbicide(s). Follow applicable use instructions, including application rates, precautions and restrictions of each product used in the tank mixture.

Pre-Plant Surface Application

Apply Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for pre-plant soil surface application to soybeans. Follow use directions, including application rates, precautions and restrictions of each product used in the tank mixture when application is made in tank mix combination.

Pre-Emergence Application

Make treatment at planting or within 3 days after planting. Apply **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for pre-emergence application to soybeans. Follow applicable use directions, including application rates when treatment is made in tank mix combination. Observe the precautions and restrictions of each product used in the tank mixture. **Note:** Apply at ½ the maximum application rate for suppression of weeds in Roundup Ready soybeans, maintaining control with sequential applications of registered post-emergence herbicide products. Apply before planting, at planting or before seed germination. Properly closed seed furrows are required when making treatment at planting or before seed germination. Do not make treatment later than 3 days after planting or after seed germination, as crop injury may result.

WEEDS CONTROLLED
When used as directed, Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF will provide control or suppression of the broadleaf weeds and grasses listed below:
BROADLEAVES

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	Morningglory, Smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>
Amaranth, Spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Morningglory, Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
Anoda, Spurred	<i>Anoda cristata</i>	Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	Nightshade, Hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Nightshade, Silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>	Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Daisy, American	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	Pigweed, Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Dayflower, Common	<i>Commelina communis</i>	Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>
Galinsoga, Hairy	<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>	Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Groundcherry, Clammy	<i>Physalis heterophylla</i>	Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	Ragweed, Common ²	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Horseweed (Marestail) ²	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Ragweed, Giant ²	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Senna, Coffee	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Spurge, Spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	Starbur, Bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>
Mexicanweed	<i>Caperonia castaneifolia</i>	Sunflower, Common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Morningglory, Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea integrifolia</i>	Teaweed (Prickly Sida)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola kali</i>
Morningglory, Palmleaf	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>	Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Morningglory, Pitted ¹	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>
Morningglory, Purple	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>	Waterhemp, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>
Morningglory, Red	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>		
GRASSES			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass ¹	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Broadleaf Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	Foxtail, Yellow ¹	<i>Setaria lutescens</i>
Crabgrass, Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Crabgrass, Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	Johnsongrass, Seedling ¹	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Crabgrass, Southern ¹	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Crowfootgrass ¹	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Panicum, Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Foxtail, Giant ¹	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
SEDGES			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Nutsedge, Purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Sedge, Annual	<i>Cares</i> spp.
Nutsedge, Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>		

¹Suppression or partial control only.²Will not provide control of ALS-resistant biotypes.

Reduced Rates - Limited Residual Rates for Planned Sequential Application Program in Soybeans

Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF may be used at the reduced rates listed below in conjunction with a planned, effective post herbicide program. Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF at the rates listed below will provide early season control or suppression to reduce early season weed competition. Follow all application directions for Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF. Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF may have reduced control of certain ALS-resistant biotypes including marestail, giant ragweed, common ragweed, and cocklebur. If there is documented ALS resistance with the post herbicide in your area, make application with the use rates listed in the full rate **Application Rates** chart above.

Apply before planting, at planting or before seed germination. Properly closed seed furrows are required when making application at planting. Recommended post-emergence applications may include any product or combination of products labeled for use on soybeans.

Reduced Rate Application Rates

Soil Organic Matter ¹	Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF (Oz./Acre)	Rate of Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF (Lb. a.i./Acre)	
		Sulfentrazone	Cloransulam-methyl
3% or less	3.00 – 5.00	0.116 – 0.193	0.015 – 0.025
greater than 3%	4.00 – 6.00	0.155 – 0.233	0.020 – 0.030

¹Do not apply Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF to soils classified as sand with less than 1% organic matter.

Tank Mixes of Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF with Sharpen Herbicide for use in Reduced Till or No-Till Soybeans (AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NH, NJ, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, VA, WV, WI)

Users must read, understand and follow all label directions, precautions and restrictions for Sharpen Herbicide. To improve burndown of existing broadleaf weeds prior to planting, apply Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF at labeled use rates with

Sharpen at 1 oz. per acre as a pre-plant application in reduced till or no-till soybeans. Apply 14 or more days before soybean planting. See the product label for specific information on use, precautions, restrictions and weeds controlled. Do not use this tank mix on coarse soils with <2% organic matter.

Pre-Plant Burndown Application

Application of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** at 6.45 to 8 oz. per acre as listed above in the full rate **Application Rates** chart for all soybeans, aids in the burndown of weeds listed below when applied as directed. **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** can provide improved burndown activity on weeds that have emerged in no-till applications, but is not intended to replace an appropriate pre-plant burndown program. For control of the weeds in the **Weeds Controlled** table in no-till/minimum till fields, **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** must be tank mixed or used in combination with a full burndown program. The program may include 2,4-D alone or in combination with Aim, dicamba, glyphosate, glufosinate, paraquat, or other appropriate burndown herbicides in tank mixture using the specified appropriate rate for the size and species of weeds present. Reduced rates of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** and/or the corresponding burndown partner herbicide(s) can result in weed escapes and unsatisfactory product performance.

Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre spray volume. Thorough coverage is essential. Use a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) that contains at least 80% active ingredient strength at 0.125 - 0.25% v/v (1-2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) plus ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 2.5% v/v. Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) and Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) at 1.2% v/v plus ammonium sulfate may be used. Burndown results may be slowed or reduced when environmental factors impact the growth of the weeds just before or after application (ex. temperature extremes, widely fluctuating day and night air temperatures, drought, heat stress or soils with high water content).

WEEDS CONTROLLED			
When applied as directed for burndown, Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF will provide control or suppression of the following broadleaf weeds that are up to 3 inches in height:			
BROADLEAVES			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Morningglory, Red	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>
Horseweed (Marestail) ²	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Morningglory, Smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Morningglory, Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	Ragweed, Common ²	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Morningglory, Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea integruscula</i>	Ragweed, Giant ²	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	Sicklepod	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>
Morningglory, Palmleaf	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
Morningglory, Pitted ¹	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	Sunflower, Common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Morningglory, Purple	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>	Velvetleaf ¹	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>

¹For control of velvetleaf, use 28% nitrogen (UAN) or AMS with NIS or COC.
²**Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** will not provide control of ALS-resistant biotypes.

Precautions:

- Properly closed seed furrows are required when making application at planting or within 3 days after planting.
- Maintain spray tank agitation until the application is completed.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply more than one soil application per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 8 oz. of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** per acre per year as a cumulative total of soil application of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** and post-emergence application of other cloransulam-containing herbicides (1 oz. per acre of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** contains 0.005 lb. a.i. cloransulam-methyl. Do not apply more than 0.055 lb. a.i. per acre of cloransulam-methyl per year).
- Do not feed treated soybean forage or soybean hay to livestock.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Do not harvest soybeans for 65 days after treatment of **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF**.
- Do not apply **Sharda Sulfentrazone 62.1% + Cloransulam 7.9% DF** to soils classified as sands containing less than 1% organic matter.
- Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or plants.
- Do not contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other crops.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep away from fire and sparks. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Non-Refillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. 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 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, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Non-Refillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Non-Refillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBC) (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Non-Refillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with this herbicide only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with this herbicide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. 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 transporting. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To

the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

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