



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

March 19, 2021

Rachel L Hardie
Agent
Sharda USA LLC
c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 640
Hockessin, DE 19707

Subject: Label Amendment – Add California Restrictions
Product Name: Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC
EPA Registration Number: 83529-120
Application Date: January 25, 2021
Decision Number: 570 754

Dear Ms. Hardie:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

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

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance

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with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Ernest Kraka via email at kraka.ernest@epa.gov.

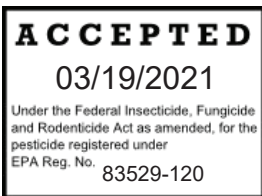
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shaja B. Joyner". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'S'.

Shaja B. Joyner, Product Manager 20
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division 7505P

Enclosure

[MASTER LABEL]



CYHALOFOP	GROUP	1	HERBICIDE
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Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC

ABN: THRICE

ABN: INCRICE

For Selective Post-Emergence Grass Weed Control in Rice.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Cyhalofop: 2-[4-(4-cyano-2-fluorophenoxy)phenoxy] propanoic acid, butyl ester, (R) 29.6%

OTHER INGREDIENTS*: 70.4%

TOTAL: 100.0%

Contains 2.38 lbs. of active ingredient per gallon.

Contains petroleum distillates.

WT. BY %

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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
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 treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give any liquid to the person. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 .	
Note to Physician: Contains petroleum distillate - vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. No specific antidote. Provide supportive care. Treatment must be based on physician's judgment in response to reactions of the patient.	

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

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

EPA Reg. No. 83529-XXX

EPA Est. No. XXXXX-XX-XXX

Manufactured for:

Sharda USA LLC

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

Net Contents: _____ [Gals./L.]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury or skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed. **DO NOT** get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate or Viton
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them. 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.

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:

- 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 before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except when treating rice fields as specified in this product label. Drift from ground or aerial applications is likely to result in damage to sensitive aquatic organisms in water bodies adjacent to the treatment area. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

Surface Water

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift from aerial and ground application equipment. Treated rice field water can contaminate surface water through accidental release or overflow, or by deliberate release due to normal growing practices, including interim or final release of flood water at harvest.

Groundwater

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

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. **DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate or Viton
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC is an herbicide for post-emergence use in drilled and water seeded rice that provides selective control of grass weeds. For optimum performance, a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) and uniform coverage are required. **Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC** is rainfast within 2 hours following application. The product controls actively growing grass weeds that are emerged at the time of application, and does not provide pre-emergence or soil residual activity. This product will not control broad leaf weeds or sedges. Applications of the product may be made to control susceptible grass weeds in ratoon rice up to 60 days prior to harvest.

Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 15 fl. oz. (0.28 lb. a.i.) of this product per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications or apply more than 25 fl. oz. (0.46 lb. a.i.) of this product per acre during the growing year including first and ratoon rice crops.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **DO NOT** apply within 60 days of rice harvest.
- Retreatment Interval: Sequential applications of this product must be made at least 10 days apart.
- **DO NOT** rotate treated land to crops other than rice for 3 months following application of this product.
- **DO NOT** fish or commercially grow fish, shellfish, or crustaceans on acres treated with this product during the year of treatment.
- **DO NOT** apply this product if grass weeds are under drought or hydrogen sulfide stress.
- Chemigation: **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Use Precautions

- Reduced weed control may result if application of this product is made to grass weeds under stress from prior herbicide applications, preventing active growth. To help prevent reduced control, delay the application of this product until grass weeds resume active growth.
- If applied to heading grass weeds, heavy weed densities and/or previously untreated areas (salvage treatment), only partial control or suppression should be expected from this product. Regrowth of these grass weeds may occur.
- This product does not control ACCase resistant weeds.
- If the spray solution pH of this product is >8, a buffering agent must be used to lower the pH to <8.
- Always use clean water when mixing this product. **DO NOT** use water containing rinsate from a previous spray solution, even at low concentrations, as this may reduce grass weed control from this product.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC** is a Group 1 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC** and other Group 1 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of **Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC** or other Group 1 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 after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include:
 - failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species;
 - 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 such as 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.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Sharda USA LLC or a Sharda representative.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT**Aerial Applications**

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium to ultra coarse spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.

- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. The applicator and grower are responsible for considering all of these factors when making decision to apply this product.

The following drift management guidelines to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

1. The distance between the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 70% of the wingspan of fixed-wing aircraft or 80% of the helicopter rotor width.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel to the air stream and never downward more than 45 degrees.
3. Nozzles must produce medium to coarse spray droplets per ASABE S-572 Standard.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory**. In general, the best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

Information on Droplet Size - 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** sections).

Controlling Droplet Size -

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume.
- **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 air stream and never downward more than 45° produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the advised 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, but may reduce coverage and weed control.

Boom Length - Reducing the effective boom length to 70% of the wingspan of fixed-wing aircraft or 80% of the helicopter rotor width may further reduce drift without reducing swath width. Follow EPA and State regulations.

Application Height - Applications must not be made 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 downward. 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 must increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind - Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction 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, setup equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions - Applications must not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable 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 the 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 - The pesticide must 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).

MIXING 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.

Use of Adjuvants

Use of an agriculturally approved crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil at a minimum rate of 1 quart per acre must be used for all applications of **Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC**. Read and follow all precautions on crop oil concentrate label.

Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC - Alone

Fill spray tank to $\frac{1}{2}$ full with water. Start agitation. Add correct quantity of **Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC** and adjuvant. Continue agitation while filling spray tank to required volume and during application.

Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC in Tank Mixes

Continuous agitation is required for tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the best agitation in spray tanks.

Applications of **Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC** may be made in tank mix combination with clomazone, pendimethalin, penoxsulam, or quinclorac for early post-emergence, pre-flood application in rice. Refer to product labels for specific use information and timing. Reduced weed control may occur if **Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC** is applied in tank mix combination with or immediately following other herbicides not listed above, particularly if application is made under conditions where grass weed is stressed and/or weeds are in advanced growth stages. To avoid the potential of reduced grass weed control, make application of **Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC** to grass weeds that are actively growing and are not stressed at least 5 days prior to or 7 days after the application of herbicides not listed above.

Tank Mixing

Use clean water with spray mixtures of **Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC**. **DO NOT** use water that contains rinsate from a previous spray, even at low concentrations, as this may reduce grass weed control from this product.

- Fill the tank $\frac{1}{3}$ full with water.
- Begin the agitation.
- Add product formulation types in the following order:
 - dry flowables (DF), wettable powders (WP), aqueous suspensions (AS), flowables (F), or liquids (L).
 - Allow each product type to disperse completely prior to adding another.
- Maintain agitation and fill the spray tank to $\frac{3}{4}$ full
- Add the specified amount of **Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC** or other emulsifiable concentrates (EC) and mix thoroughly.
- Next, any solution (S) formulations or surfactant, agitate and complete filling the tank.

Use Precaution:

- If application is made as a post-flood salvage treatment to previously untreated areas, to fields with previous failed herbicide applications, or areas of extremely high grass weed density, total control of labeled grass weeds will not be expected. Regrowth of these grass weeds may occur.

Follow all labeled mixing instructions for each material added to the tank. Initial dispersion of dry or flowable formulations can be improved by first (slurrying) mixing with a small amount of water and pouring the slurry through a 20 to 35 mesh wetting screen in the top of the spray tank. Line screens in the tank must be no finer than 50 mesh.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Ground Application

DO NOT apply this product by ground application.

Aerial Application Broadcast Spray

When applying by air equipment, for best performance, use a minimum spray volume of 10 gpa and uniform coverage. Apply at a height that provides the most effective swath width for the aircraft. To minimize potential drift to off-target vegetation, follow the **Aerial Spray Drift Advisory**. Aircraft must be patterned per Operation Safe/PAASS program for calibration and uniformity to provide sufficient coverage and control. Make application using medium size droplets per ASABE S-572 standard that will provide sufficient coverage and weed control (refer to NAAA, USDA or nozzle manufacturer's recommendations).

Non-Target Plants Use Precautions:

DO NOT make application where this product will drift to susceptible crops or other desirable plants. See the **Buffer Zones** section below for restrictions. Spray drift produced during application is the responsibility of the applicator and care must be taken to minimize off-target movement of spray during application. A drift control agent suitable for agricultural use may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift. Weed control may be reduced if a drift control agent is used. Follow all use instructions and precautions on the drift control agent product label.

Buffer Zones

Buffer zones are defined as the distance between the application site and the susceptible crop or area. To minimize potential drift to off-target vegetation for aerial applications, follow directions in **MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT** and **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory** sections, in addition to the listed buffer zones. **DO NOT** make application of this product when wind speeds are less than 3 mph or greater than 10 mph. Injury to non-target cereal and grass crops is less likely under conditions of advanced growth stages, low wind, and dry soil moisture conditions.

The buffer zones listed below must be followed:

Sensitive Crop	Ground Restrictions	Aerial Restrictions
Non-Target Cereal and Grass Crops including Corn, Sugarcane Sudangrass, Sorghum, Grass Grown For Seed, Millet, and Sod Farms	50 feet	150 feet[*]
Commercial Peach and Nectarine Orchards	660 feet	2 miles if wind blowing from treatment area away from sensitive crop. 4 miles if wind blowing from treatment area toward sensitive crop.

[*450 feet in California]

TIMING OF APPLICATION

Applications of **Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC** may be made to rice from the 1-leaf stage up to 60 days prior to harvest. Actual application timing within this timeframe is dependent upon cultural practices and optimum timing for weed species present. (see the **WEEDS CONTROLLED AND APPLICATION RATES** table).

Rice - Drill Seeded

Pre-Flood: Application of **Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC** may be made as a pre-flood application. Apply to grass weeds in the 1- to 4-leaf stage (see the **Drill Seeded Rice** table below). Tank mixing directions are listed below. Good soil moisture conditions (saturated soil) and grass weeds that are actively growing are essential for pre-flood applications. Subsequently, levee grass weeds may not be fully controlled by this product.

Use Precaution:

- Treatment of this product made by ground application is not advised as weed control may be reduced.

If rice or grass weeds are moisture stressed, flushing of rice fields before application may be necessary. If a field is flushed, be sure the field is drained before treatment so that grass weeds are fully exposed. To prevent additional grass weed germination after treatment, this product must be tank mixed with a residual grass control product (see the **Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC in Tank Mixes** section).

Post-Flood: For optimum performance, make applications within 7 - 10 days after flooding. The flood may be maintained at application as long as grass weeds are at least 70% exposed. If fields are drained at application, they must be re-flooded beginning 2 hours after application and within 24 - 48 hours to prevent germination of new weeds. It is important to maintain a flood of at least 2 - 4 inches across the field to reduce the risk of grass weed regrowth following application. A permanent flood after application will give the best results. Subsequently, levee grass weeds may not be fully controlled by this product.

For grass weed densities that are extremely heavy, a sequential application of **Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC** can be made at 15 fl. oz. per acre 7 - 10 days after permanent flood, followed by a second application of **Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC** at the rate of 10 fl. oz. per acre between 10 - 14 days later.

Use Precaution:

- If application is made as a post-flood salvage treatment to previously untreated areas, to fields with previous failed herbicide applications, or areas of extremely high grass weed density, total control of labeled grass weeds will not be expected. Regrowth of these grass weeds may occur.

Rice - Water Seeded

Pre-Permanent Flood: Prior to application, allow grass weeds to germinate. Good soil moisture conditions (saturated soil) and actively growing grass weeds are essential. Residual water remaining in the field does not adversely affect grass weed control as long as grass weeds are at least 70% exposed. To prevent germination of new grass weeds, if fields are drained at application, they must be re-flooded beginning 2 hours after application and within 24 - 48 hours after application.

Use Precaution:

- Treatment of this product made by ground application is not advised as weed control may be reduced.

Following Permanent Flood (Post-Flood): As long as grass weeds are at least 70% exposed, flood may be maintained at application. After application, it is important to maintain a flood of 2 - 4 inches across the field to reduce the risk of grass weed regrowth. A permanent flood following application provides the best product performance.

For grass weed densities that are extremely heavy, a sequential application of **Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC** can be made at 15 fl. oz. per acre 7 - 10 days after permanent flood, followed by a second application of **Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC** at the rate of 10 fl. oz. per acre between 10 - 14 days later.

Use Precaution:

- If application is made as a post-flood salvage treatment to previously untreated areas, to fields with previous failed herbicide applications, or areas of extremely high grass weed density, total control of labeled grass weeds will not be expected. Regrowth of these grass weeds may occur.

WEEDS CONTROLLED AND APPLICATION RATES

Rice - Drill Seeded

Weeds Controlled		Application Rates of Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC and Stage of Grass Weed Development	
Common Name	Scientific Name		
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	13.5 fl. oz./acre Pre-flood up to 4-leaf	13.5 - 15 fl. oz./acre* Post-flood, before grass weed heading
Johnsongrass (Seedling) [**]	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>		
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>		
Panicum, Fall [**]	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>		
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>		
Sprangletop, Amazon (Tighthead) [**]	<i>Leptochloa panicoides</i>		
Sprangletop, Bearded	<i>Leptochloa fascicularis</i>		
Sprangletop, Red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>		
Weeds Suppressed			
Common Name	Scientific Name		
Crabgrass, Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>		
Goosegrass [**]	<i>Eleusine indica</i>		

*If application is made to heading grasses, heavy weed densities and/or previously untreated areas (salvage treatment), only partial control should be expected. Regrowth of these grass weeds may occur.
[** Not Registered for use in California]

Restriction: DO NOT apply more than 15 fl. oz. (0.28 lb. a.i.) in a single application or apply more than 25 fl. oz. (0.46 lb. a.i.) per year in both the first and ratoon crops combined.

Rice - Water Seeded

Weeds Controlled		Application Rates of Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC and Stage of Grass Weed Development	
Common Name	Scientific Name		
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	13.5 fl. oz./acre Pre-flood up to 4-leaf	13.5 - 15.0 fl. oz./acre* Mid- to late-tillering or branching, before grass weed heading
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>		
Knotgrass**	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>		
Panicum, Fall [***]	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>		
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>		
Sprangletop, Amazon (Tighthead) [***]	<i>Leptochloa panicoides</i>		
Sprangletop, Bearded	<i>Leptochloa fascicularis</i>		
Sprangletop, Red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>		
Weeds Suppressed			
Common Name	Scientific Name		
Barnyardgrass, Perennial	<i>Echinochloa polystachya</i>		
Panicum, Texas [***]	<i>Panicum texanum</i>		
Paspalum, Brook [***]	<i>Paspalum acuminatum</i>		
Paspalum, Water [***]	<i>Paspalum hydrophilum</i>		

*If Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC is applied as a post-flood salvage treatment to previously untreated areas, to fields with previous failed herbicide applications, or areas of extremely high grass weed density, total control of labeled grass weeds should not be expected. Regrowth of these grass weeds may occur.
**Knotgrass at 1- to 4-leaf stage can be controlled with 10 to 13.5 fl. oz. (0.19 – 0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre. [Not Registered for use in California.]
[***Not Registered for Use in California.]

Restriction: DO NOT apply more than 15 fl. oz. (0.28 lb. a.i.) in a single application or apply more than 25 fl. oz. (0.46 lb. a.i.) per year in both the first and ratoon crops combined.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in cool dry place in original container.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons] [Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 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.]

[Greater Than 5 Gallons] [Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.]

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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