



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

EPA Reg. Number:

83529-296

Date of Issuance:

12/1/23

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% +
Penoxsulam 2.95% SE

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

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

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

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

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

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

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

Continues page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

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

Date:

12/1/23

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 83529-296.”
3. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA 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) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

The record for this product currently contains the following CSF(s):

- Basic CSF dated 01/16/2023

If you have any questions, please contact Jennifer Drobish at 202-566-2642 or at Drobish.jennifer@epa.gov.

Enclosure

[MASTER LABEL]

CYHALOFOP-BUTYL	GROUP	1	HERBICIDE
PENOXsulAM	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE

ABN: Burglar

For Selective Post-Emergence Weed Control in Rice in the States of Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS*:

Cyhalofop: 2-[4-(4-cyano-2-fluorophenoxy) phenoxy] propanoic acid, butyl ester, (R) 21.06%
Penoxsulam: 2-(2,2-difluoroethoxy)-N-(5,8-dimethoxy[1,2,4] triazolo[1,5c]pyrimidin-2-yl)-6-(trifluoromethyl) benzenesulfonamide2.95%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:** 75.99%

TOTAL: 100.00%

*Contains 1.78 lbs. of cyhalofop-butyl active ingredient and 0.25 lb. of penoxsulam active ingredient per gallon.

**Contains petroleum distillates.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to 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.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 . For general information about this product, contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378 , Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at http://npic.orst.edu .	

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

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

EPA Reg. No. 83529-EOA

EPA Est. No. XXXXX-XX-XXX

Manufactured for:

Sharda USA LLC 

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

Net Contents: _____ [Gals./L]

ACCEPTED

12/01/2023

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

EPA Reg. No. 83529-296

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if inhaled. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash hands thoroughly with soap before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, Viton ≥ 14 mils

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. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Except when treating rice fields as specified in this product label, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Surface Water Advisory

Cyhalofop-butyl 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.

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of penoxsulam from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Groundwater Advisory

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

Non-Target Organism Advisory

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 site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

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.

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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE is a post-emergence herbicide for selective control of susceptible grass, broadleaf, and annual sedge weeds in rice. Susceptible weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled.

Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE will not provide residual control of sprangletop grass weeds. A spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre (gpa) and uniform coverage are required for optimum performance. **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** is rainfast within 2 hours after application and has soil residual herbicidal activity dependent upon weed species, soil type, soil moisture (rainfall or irrigation after application) and the rate of application.

Rice crops grown under adverse environmental conditions, including extreme cold or heat, may express temporary crop injury, including slight height reduction or root stunting, when **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** is applied. Any crop stress or environmental factors which decrease plant metabolism and growth may reduce weed control efficacy and crop tolerance. Such effects are transient and **DO NOT** affect yield. **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** may be used on all rice varieties.

Use Precautions:

- Use of an agriculturally approved crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil adjuvant at a minimum of 1 quart per acre is necessary with this product.
- Poor weed control may result from application of this product made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions including drought, hail damage, hydrogen sulfide, or high pH soils; or prior herbicide applications.
- Application of this product to fields which have been leveled (except water leveling) within 12 months prior to application may result in serious rice injury in areas that have been cut or filled.
- Application of this product to rice grown in soils with pH >7.8 or high salt content may result in serious rice injury.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** and Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC combined per year. The 2 applications of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** and Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC must not exceed 0.47 lb. per acre of cyhalofop-butyl per year combined. Use the chart below to determine the combined amount of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** and Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC that can be used.

Rate of Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE (fl. oz./acre)	Maximum Sequential Rate of Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC (fl. oz./acre)	Cyhalofop-butyl (from Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE) lb. a.i./acre	Cyhalofop-butyl (from Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC) lb. a.i./acre	Maximum Cyhalofop-butyl lb. a.i./acre
16	13	0.223	0.242	0.465
18	11.5	0.25	0.214	0.464
20	10	0.278	0.186	0.464

- Reduced weed control may result if application of this product is made to weeds under stress from prior herbicide applications, preventing active growth. To help prevent reduced control, delay the application of this product until labeled 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 weeds may occur.
- This product does not control ACC'ase or ALS resistant weeds.
- To avoid the potential of reduced weed control, apply this product to actively growing, non-stressed labeled weeds at least 5 days before or 7 days after the application of other herbicides.
- Following a Sharda Imazethapyr 2 or Sharda Quinclorac 75% DF (quinclorac) application, wait 7 days after establishment of the permanent flood before making an application of this product.

Use Restrictions:

- **Pre-Harvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 60 days of rice harvest.
- **DO NOT** rotate treated land to crops other than rice for 3 months following application.
- **DO NOT** use organosilicone surfactants in spray mixtures of this product.

- **DO NOT** apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow directly onto agricultural land other than rice fields.
- **DO NOT** tank mix this product with malathion or methyl parathion. **DO NOT** make an application of malathion or methyl parathion within 7 days of an application of this product.
- **DO NOT** apply this product directly to, or otherwise permit this product to come into contact with, cotton, soybeans, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, ornamental shrubs or trees, pome/stone/nut trees, or other desirable broadleaf plants, as serious injury may occur. **DO NOT** permit spray mixes containing this product to drift onto desirable broadleaf plants.
- **DO NOT** apply this product directly to, or otherwise permit this product to come into contact with, non-target grass crops and cereals including corn, sorghum, wheat, sugar cane, turfgrass, sod farms, grass grown for seed, etc.
- **DO NOT** fish or commercially grow fish, shellfish, or crustaceans on treated acres during the year of treatment.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year. **DO NOT** apply more than 20 fl. oz. (0.278 lb. cyhalofop-butyl and 0.039 lb. penoxsulam) of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** per acre in both the first and ratoon crops combined per year.
- 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 with spray mixes of 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.
- **DO NOT** allow tank mixes of this product to sit overnight.
- **DO NOT** overlap or double spray ends of fields.
- **Chemigation: DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use on wild rice.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE contains both cyhalofop, classified in the aryloxyphenoxypropionate chemical class as a Group 1 herbicide (ACCASE Inhibitor) and penoxsulam, classified in the triazolopyrimidine - Type 2 chemical class as a Group 2 herbicide (ALS Inhibitor). Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** and other Group 1 and 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 1 and 2 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 1 and 2 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** or other Group 1 and 2 herbicides.

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

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible, incorporate multiple weed-control practices including mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds must be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- To the extent possible, do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program must consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. Do not use more than 2 applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.
- Monitor treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Scout field(s) before and after application.
- Report lack of performance to Sharda USA LLC or their representative.

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

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

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT**Aerial Applications:**

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

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.

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.
- **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.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

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.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

MIXING DIRECTIONS**Use of Adjuvants**

Use of an agriculturally approved crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil adjuvant at a minimum of 1 quart per acre is necessary with **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE**. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Sharda USA LLC recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant. Read and follow all use directions and precautions on crop oil concentrate labels.

Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE – Alone

Fill spray tank to one-half full with water. Start agitation. Add correct quantity of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** and recommended adjuvant. Continue agitation while filling spray tank to required volume and during application.

Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE – Tank Mixes

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

Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of clomazone, pendimethalin, Sharda Quinclorac 75% DF (quinclorac), and Sharda Imazethapyr 2 (imazethapyr) for early post-emergence, pre-flood application in rice. Tank mixing or sequential applications of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** with propanil-containing products to stressed weeds may result in reduced control of some weeds (i.e., alligatorweed). Tank mixing **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** with quinclorac may result in reduced control of annual smartweed. When tank mixing, follow label directions, including application rates, use precautions and limitations on each respective label. State regulations may apply.

Reduced grass weed control may result if **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** is applied in tank mix combination with or immediately following other herbicides not listed above, especially if applied under conditions of plant stress and/or advanced grass weed growth stages. To avoid the potential of reduced weed control, apply **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** to actively growing, non-stressed labeled weeds at least 5 days before or 7 days after the application of other herbicides.

Following a Sharda Imazethapyr 2 or Sharda Quinclorac 75% DF (quinclorac) application, wait 7 days after establishment of the permanent flood before making an application of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE**.

Tank mixing or using **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** with any other product not specifically and expressly authorized by the label shall be the exclusive risk of the user, applicator and/or application advisor. When tank mixing, follow label directions, including application rates, use precautions and limitations on each respective label.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing

When tank mixing **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** with other materials, a compatibility test (jar test) using relative proportions of the tank mix ingredients must be conducted prior to mixing ingredients in the spray tank. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately a half hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination must not be used.

Mixing Order

Fill the tank $\frac{1}{2}$ full with water. Start the agitation. Different formulation types must be added in the following order: dry flowables (DF), wettable powders (WP), aqueous suspensions (AS), flowables (F), or liquids (L). Allow each product type to completely disperse before adding another. Continue agitation and fill tank to $\frac{3}{4}$ full, add the correct quantity of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** and mix thoroughly. Finally, add any solution (S) formulations or surfactant, agitate and finish filling. Maintain agitation during filling and during application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the tank is empty, suspended materials may settle to the bottom. It is important to resuspend all of the settled material before continuing application. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. **DO NOT** allow tank mixes to set overnight.

Carefully follow all mixing instructions for each material added to the tank. Initial dispersion of dry or flowable formulations can be improved by mixing with a small amount of water (slurrying) 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 (100 mesh is finer than 50 mesh).

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**Environmental Conditions and Herbicidal Activity of Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE**

Factors for effective weed control with **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** include proper application rate, weed size, daytime and nighttime temperatures, soil moisture prior to and following application, and use of adjuvants. Best weed control results are obtained when **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** is applied to small, actively growing weeds, when daytime and nighttime temperatures are warm (60 °F or more), and soil moisture is adequate to support active weed growth prior to and following application. If weeds are under drought stress, consider delaying application until more favorable conditions resume. Application when weeds are moisture stressed or larger than the recommended size for control may result in only partial control.

- **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** is rainfast in 2 hours.
- Applications made immediately prior to, during, or immediately following periods of large day/night temperature fluctuations or where daytime and nighttime temperatures **DO NOT** exceed 60 °F may result in decreased weed control.
- Poor weed control may result from application of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions including drought, hail damage, hydrogen sulfide, or high pH soils; or prior herbicide applications.

Aerial Application

Apply in a spray volume of 10 gpa or more when applying by air.

Ground Application

Apply in a spray volume of 10 gpa or more when applying by ground.

Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants

DO NOT apply this product where drift may be a problem due to proximity to susceptible crops or other desirable plants. See **Buffer Zones** below for restrictions.

Avoid direct or indirect contact with non-target plants. Do not apply near desirable vegetation including non-target grass crops and cereals including corn, sorghum, wheat, sugar cane, turfgrass, sod farms, grass grown for seed, cotton, soybeans, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, ornamental shrubs or trees, pome/stone/nut trees, or other desirable broadleaf plants, as serious injury may occur, and other desirable crops. Allow adequate distance between target area and desirable plants to minimize exposure (see **Buffer Zones** below for restrictions).

Buffer Zones: Buffer zones are defined as the distance between the application site and the sensitive crop. For aerial applications, follow recommendations in Spray Drift Management in addition to the recommended buffers, to minimize potential drift to off-target vegetation. **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** when wind speeds are greater than 15 mph. The potential for injury to non-target 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 (Ft.)	Aerial Restrictions
Non-Target Cereal and Grass Crops including Corn, Sugar Cane Sudangrass, Sorghum, Grass Grown for Seed, Millet, and Sod Farms.	50	150 feet
Commercial Peach and Nectarine Orchards	660	2 miles if wind blowing from treatment area away from sensitive crop. 4 miles if wind blowing from treatment area toward sensitive crop.

Endangered Species

If endangered plant species occur in the proximity of the application site, the following mitigation measure is required to avoid adverse effects:

- Leave untreated buffer zones of 25 feet for ground applications or 200 feet for aerial applications.

To determine whether your county has an endangered terrestrial plant species, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/usa-map.htm>. Endangered Species Bulletins may also be obtained from extension offices or State pesticide agencies. If the bulletin is not available for your specific area, check with the appropriate local State agency to determine if known populations of terrestrial endangered plants occur in the area to be treated.

Application Timing

Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE may be applied to rice from rice emergence (drill seeded rice) or rice pegging at 1 leaf stage with no exposed roots (water seeded rice) up to 60 days before harvest. Within this application window, application timing is dependent upon cultural practices and optimum timing for weed species present (refer to the **Application Rates and Weeds Controlled** table). **DO NOT** apply if crop or weeds are under drought stress.

- To avoid the potential of reduced weed control, apply **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** to actively growing, non-stressed labeled weeds at least 5 days before or 7 days after the application of other herbicides.

- Following a Sharda Imazethapyr 2 or Sharda Quinclorac 75% DF (quinclorac) application, wait 7 days after establishment of the permanent flood before making an application of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE**.
- One sequential application of Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC can be applied before or after applying **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** in drill seeded or water seeded rice as a pre-flood or post-flood application. Allow 10 days between applications. **DO NOT** make more than two applications of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** and Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC combined per year. The two applications of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** and Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC must not exceed 0.47 lb. per acre of cyhalofop-butyl per year combined. Use the chart below to determine the combined amount of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** and Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC that can be used.

Rate of Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE (fl. oz./acre)	Maximum Sequential Rate of Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC (fl. oz./acre)	Cyhalofop-butyl (from Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE) Lb. a.i./acre	Cyhalofop-butyl (from Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC) Lb. a.i./acre	Maximum Cyhalofop-butyl Lb. a.i./acre
16	13	0.223	0.242	0.465
18	11.5	0.25	0.214	0.464
20	10	0.278	0.186	0.464

Water Seeded Rice

Fields must be partially drained to expose weeds prior to application. Residual water remaining in the field does not adversely affect weed control so long as weeds are at least 70% exposed. For delayed flood application, **DO NOT** allow excessive drying of the soil which may cause the weeds to become drought stressed, resulting in unacceptable weed control. For best results, soils must be moist at application and maintain good soil moisture after application by flushing or rainfall until establishment of permanent flood. After an application of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** to a partially drained field with standing water present over the entire field, wait at least 3 hours before beginning the establishment of the permanent flood. If the field is completely drained with no standing water at application, wait at least 3 days before beginning the establishment of the permanent flood.

- One sequential application of Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC can be applied before or after applying **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** in water seeded rice as a pre-flood or post-flood application. Allow 10 days between applications. **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** and Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC combined per year. The 2 applications of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** and Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC must not exceed 0.47 lb. per acre of cyhalofop-butyl per year combined. Use the chart below to determine the combined amount of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** and Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC that can be used.

Rate of Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE (fl. oz./acre)	Maximum Sequential Rate of Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC (fl. oz./acre)	Cyhalofop-butyl (from Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE) Lb. a.i./acre	Cyhalofop-butyl (from Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC) Lb. a.i./acre	Maximum Cyhalofop-butyl Lb. a.i./acre
16	13	0.223	0.242	0.465
18	11.5	0.25	0.214	0.464
20	10	0.278	0.186	0.464

Drill Seeded Rice

Preflood Application: Adequate soil moisture for actively growing weeds is essential for pre-flood applications. Flushing of rice fields may be necessary prior to application if rice or weeds are moisture stressed. Residual water remaining in the field does not adversely affect weed control as long as weeds are at least 70% exposed. Flushing fields or rainfall after application may improve weed control. After application, follow standard cultural practices for flooding fields. Following the application, wait at least 3 days before establishing the permanent flood, then establish permanent flood as soon as rice can tolerate flooding. If a field treated with **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** is going to be flushed, and the permanent flood is not going to be established with this flood, wait at least 3 hours after the application of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** before starting to flush.

If the permanent flood will be established after treatment with **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE**, wait at least 3 days before beginning the establishment of the permanent flood. Reinfestation of some weeds may occur if a permanent flood is not established in a timely manner.

- One sequential application of Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC can be applied before or after applying **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** in drill seeded rice as a pre-flood or post-flood application. Allow 10 days between applications. **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** and Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC combined per year. The 2 applications of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** and Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC must not exceed 0.47 lb. per acre of cyhalofop-butyl per year combined. Use the chart below to determine the combined amount of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** and Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC that can be used.

Rate of Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE (fl. oz./acre)	Maximum Sequential Rate of Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC (fl. oz./acre)	Cyhalofop-butyl (from Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE) Lb. a.i./acre	Cyhalofop-butyl (from Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC) Lb. a.i./acre	Maximum Cyhalofop-butyl Lb. a.i./acre
16	13	0.223	0.242	0.465
18	11.5	0.25	0.214	0.464
20	10	0.278	0.186	0.464

Post-Flood Application: Prior to application, the flood water must be lowered to expose at least 70% of the weed foliage. A shallow flood depth in the field (1 - 2 inches deep) will not adversely affect weed control. For best results, re-establishment of normal flood depth should begin within 3 hours after application to prevent germination of new weeds. One sequential application of Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC can be applied before or after applying **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** in rice as a post-flood application. Allow 10 days between applications. **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** and Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC combined per year. The 2 applications of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** and Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC must not exceed 0.47 lb. per acre of cyhalofop-butyl per year combined. Use the chart below to determine the combined amount of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** and Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC that can be used.

Rate of Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE (fl. oz./acre)	Maximum Sequential Rate of Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC (fl. oz./acre)	Cyhalofop-butyl (from Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE) Lb. a.i./acre	Cyhalofop-butyl (from Sharda Cyhalofop 29.6% EC) Lb. a.i./acre	Maximum Cyhalofop-butyl Lb. a.i./acre
16	13	0.223	0.242	0.465
18	11.5	0.25	0.214	0.464
20	10	0.278	0.186	0.464

If **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** is applied as a post-flood salvage treatment (e.g., heavy weed infestations, headed weeds, failure of previous herbicide applications, and/or previously untreated areas), it must be considered an emergency salvage treatment. Good control of labeled weeds must not be expected. Regrowth of treated weeds may occur.

Application Rates and Weeds Controlled – Drill Seeded and Water Seeded Rice

Weeds Controlled Pre-Flood		Application Rates and Stage of Weed Development
Common Name	Scientific Name	16 - 18 fl. oz./acre
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	up to 7-leaf
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	
Indian/Northern Jointvetch	<i>Aeschynomene</i> spp.	
Rice Flatsedge	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	
Smartweed spp., Annual	<i>Polygonum</i> spp.	
Amazon (Tighthead) Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa panicoides</i>	up to 4-leaf
Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria</i> spp.	
Barnyardgrass*	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	
Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	
Dayflower	<i>Commelina communis</i>	
Ducksalad	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>	
Fall Panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	
Red Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>	
Texas/Mexicanweed	<i>Caperonia</i> spp.	up to 3-leaf
Weeds Suppressed Pre-Flood		Application Rates and Stage of Weed Development
Common Name	Scientific Name	18 - 20 fl. oz./acre
Broadleaf Signalgrass	<i>Urochloa platyphylla</i>	pre-flood up to 4-leaf
Brook Paspalum	<i>Paspalum acuminatum</i>	
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	
Texas Panicum	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	
Water Paspalum	<i>Paspalum hydrophilum</i>	
Perennial Barnyardgrass	<i>E. polystachya</i>	<18"
Alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	<24" runners
Morningglory spp.	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.	up to 4-leaf
Nutsedge, Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	
Redstem	<i>Ammannia</i> spp.	

Weeds Controlled Post-Flood		Application Rates and Stage of Weed Development	
Common Name	Scientific Name	18 - 20 fl. oz./acre	
Amazon (Tighthead) Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa panicoides</i>	Post-flood, mid- to late-tillering or branching, prior to grass weed heading	
Barnyardgrass*	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>		
Bearded Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa fascicularis</i>		
Fall Panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>		
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>		
Red Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>		
Ducksalad	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>	<6"	
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	<15"	
Indian/Northern Jointvetch	<i>Aeschynomene</i> spp.		
Rice Flatsedge	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	<12"	
Weeds Suppressed Post-Flood		Application Rates and Stage of Weed Development	
Common Name	Scientific Name	18 - 20 fl. oz./acre	
Brook Paspalum	<i>Paspalum acuminatum</i>	Post-flood, mid- to late-tillering or branching, prior to grass weed heading	
Texas Panicum	<i>Panicum texanum</i>		
Water Paspalum	<i>Paspalum hydrophilum</i>		
Alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	<24" runners	
Perennial Barnyardgrass	<i>E. polystachya</i>	<18"	
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	<12"	
Redstem	<i>Ammannia</i> spp.		
Smartweed spp., Annual	<i>Polygonum</i> spp.		

*Including propanil and Sharda Quinclorac 75% DF resistant barnyardgrass.

Additional Weeds Controlled - Water Seeded Rice

Weeds Controlled		Application Rates and Stage of Weed Development	
Common Name	Scientific Name	16 - 18 fl. oz./acre	18 - 20 fl. oz./acre
Dwarf Spike Rush	<i>Eleocharis parvula</i>	up to 7-leaf	<12"
Gooseweed	<i>Sphenoclea zeylanica</i>		
Hedge Hyssop	<i>Gratiola neglecta</i>		
Narrow Leaf Aster	<i>Aster tenuifolius</i>		
Parrotfeather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>		
Pickrel Weed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>		
Spike Rush	<i>Eleocharis obtuse</i>		
Water Plantain (Bull Tongue)	<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>		
Weeds Suppressed		Application Rates and Stage of Weed Development	
Common Name	Scientific Name	16 - 18 fl. oz./acre	18 - 20 fl. oz./acre
Rush	<i>Juncus</i> L.	---	<12"

Note: DO NOT make more than 1 application of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** per year. **DO NOT** apply more than 20 fl. oz. (0.278 lb. cyhalofop-butyl and 0.039 lb. penoxsulam) of **Sharda Cyhalofop 21.06% + Penoxsulam 2.95% SE** per acre in both the first and ratoon crops combined per year.

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

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 other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.]

[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 other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.]

[For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers] [Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. 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.]

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

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