



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

March 9, 2021

Keeva Shultz  
Agent  
Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.  
PO Box 640  
7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A  
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Sodium Acifluorfen  
Product Name: Acifluorfen 2  
EPA Registration Number: 85678-18  
Application Dates: 2/25/2016  
Decision Numbers: 571595

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 Sodium Acifluorfen Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

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

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

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If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Darius Stanton by phone at 703-347-0433, or via email at [stanton.darius@epa.gov](mailto:stanton.darius@epa.gov).

Sincerely,

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

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

Enclosure

**GROUP 14 HERBICIDE**

[MASTER LABEL]

# ACIFLUORFEN 2

For use on peanuts, rice, soybeans, and strawberries

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT**

Sodium salt of acifluorfen\* .....20.1%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** .....79.9%

**TOTAL:** .....100.0%

\*Equivalent to 2 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

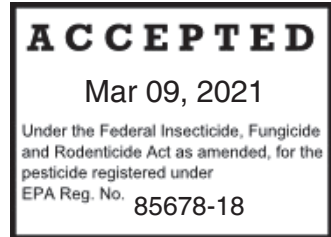
## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER/PELIGRO

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

FIRST AID	
<b>If In Eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If On Skin or Clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If Swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>If Inhaled:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center, doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at <b>1-800-858-7378</b> , Mon. - Fri., 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Pacific Time (NPIC website: <a href="http://www.npic.orst.edu">www.npic.orst.edu</a> ).	
<b>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:</b> Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. <b>ANTIDOTE</b> – No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically.	

See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

**Manufactured in China For:**  
RedEagle International LLC  
5143 S. Lakeland Dr., Suite 4  
Lakeland, FL 33813



EPA Reg. No. 85678-18

EPA Est. No. \_\_\_\_\_

NET CONTENTS: [2.5 Gallons (9.46 L)]

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**  
**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**  
**DANGER**

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin, or inhaled. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin and breathing vapor or spray mist.

**PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material.

**Mixers, Loaders and Applicators must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, nitrile rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, neoprene rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, natural rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC)  $\geq 14$  mils or Viton  $\geq 14$  mils
- Goggles or face shield

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not re-use 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 STATEMENT**

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

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Users should:**

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

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

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 as specified on this label for application to rice. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

**GROUND WATER ADVISORY**

Sodium acifluorfen is known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable (sandy or sandy/loamy soils) and water tables are shallow could result in contamination of groundwater. Use of irrigated water in such areas will increase the likelihood of groundwater contamination.

**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 people, either directly or through drift. Only handlers wearing PPE may be in the treatment area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label to minimize off-site exposures. All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of Sale and Warranty are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

### 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 48 hours.

The following PPE is required for early entry into 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:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, nitrile rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, neoprene rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, natural rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC)  $\geq 14$  mils or Viton  $\geq 14$  mils.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear if overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

Notify workers of pesticide application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

**Acifluorfen 2** is intended for selective post-emergence control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in peanuts, soybeans, strawberries, and rice.

### POLLINATOR ADVISORY STATEMENT

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

### FISH ADVISORY STATEMENT

This product may be hazardous to aquatic organisms, particularly in clear, shallow water bodies that are adjacent to treated areas. Therefore, transport to water by runoff or spray drift of this product in areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark should be avoided. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

### WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

**Acifluorfen 2** contains acifluorfen and is classified as a Group 14 herbicide, Inhibitor of protoporphyrinogen oxidase (Protox, PPO).

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 **Acifluorfen 2** and other Group 14 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 14 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 14 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 **Acifluorfen 2** or other Group 14 herbicides.

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 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.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of **Acifluorfen 2** or other target site of action Group 14 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.

Users should scout before and after application. Users should report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

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.

### INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

**Acifluorfen 2** may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

#### Crop Tolerance

All listed crops are tolerant to **Acifluorfen 2** at all stages of growth listed. Leaf speckling may occur, but plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days. New growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced.

#### Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial spray cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply specified rates of **Acifluorfen 2** as follows unless instructed differently in **SPECIFIC CROP INFORMATION** section. Applications can be made to actively growing weeds as aerial banding or broadcast applications at the rates and growth stages listed in **Table 1 - Application Rates for Acifluorfen 2 - Peanuts and Soybeans** and in **SPECIFIC CROP INFORMATION**, for rice and strawberries. The most effective control will result from making post-emergence applications of **Acifluorfen 2** early, when weeds are small. Early application to weeds results in improved weed control, allows use of the lower rate (depending on weed species), and makes thorough spray coverage easier to obtain. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control.

#### Irrigation

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth. Weeds growing under drought conditions usually are not adequately controlled.

#### Spray Coverage

Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Always use an adequate volume of spray solution to ensure thorough coverage. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

#### Cultivation

Do not cultivate within 5 days before or 7 days after applying **Acifluorfen 2**.



## AERIAL APPLICATION METHODS AND EQUIPMENT

**Water Volume:** Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. A minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre has been effective where adequate coverage can be achieved.

**Spray Pressure:** Use up to 40 psi.

**Application Equipment:** Use only diaphragm-type nozzles that produce cone or fan-spray spray patterns.

### Special Directions for Aerial Application

To obtain uniform coverage and to avoid drift hazards, consult the **Spray Drift Management** section below.

## GROUND APPLICATION (BANDING)

Follow **Ground Application (Broadcast)** instructions for band applications. When row banding equipment is used, it is to provide maximum coverage of weeds in the row. Thorough coverage of the weeds can be obtained with two nozzles directed from either side of the crop row toward the weeds in the center rows. The minimum band width is 15 inches with a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre on the band. Do not make application with a single nozzle over the row.

### Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)

**Water Volume:** Use 10 - 20 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Increase water volume up to 50 gallons if crop or weed foliage is dense. For strawberries, use 20 - 40 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre.

**Spray Pressure:** Use a minimum of 40 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line).

**Note:** When using the lower water volume (i.e., 10 gallons per acre) or when crop and weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 60 psi for best results.

**Application Equipment:** Use standard high-pressure pesticide flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced up to 20 inches apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles as erratic coverage can cause inconsistent weed control. Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers or wiper applicators.

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

### 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.
- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 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.

### Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

## SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

## **IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE**

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

### **Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom**

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

### **Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft**

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

## **BOOM HEIGHT**

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

## **WIND**

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

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

## **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

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

## **TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

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



**SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

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

**Table 1 - Application Rates for Acifluorfen 2 - Peanuts and Soybeans**

Refer to SPECIFIC CROP INFORMATION for rate and timing details for rice.

**Note:** Weed height will vary depending on environmental conditions and is only given as a guide. Emphasis should be placed on leaf stages. Refer to ADDITIVES section for more information.

Weeds Controlled (including triazine and ALS-resistant biotypes)	0.5 Pint per Acre (0.125 lbs. a.i. acifluorfen/acre)		1.0 Pint per Acre (0.25 lbs. a.i. acifluorfen/acre)		1.5 Pints per Acre (0.375 lbs. a.i. acifluorfen/acre)	
	Leaf Stage <sup>a</sup> (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage <sup>a</sup> (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage <sup>a</sup> (up to)	Maximum Height
Balloonvine	-	-	-	-	2	2”
Beggarweed, Florida	-	-	-	-	2	<2” <sup>b</sup>
Buckwheat, Wild	-	-	-	-	2	2” <sup>b</sup>
Buffalobur	-	-	-	-	2	2” <sup>b</sup>
Bur Gherkin	-	-	-	-	2	2” <sup>b</sup>
Carpetweed	-	-	Multi 3” dia.	<2”	Multi 6” dia.	2”
Citron (Wild Watermelon)	-	-	-	-	2	2” <sup>b</sup>
Cocklebur <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	2	2”
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam Virginia	-	-	2	2”	4	4”
Crotalaria, Showy	-	-	6	6” <sup>b</sup>	6	6” <sup>b</sup>
Croton, Tropic Wooly	-	-	1 - 2	<2”	2	2”
Crownbeard, Golden	-	-	-	-	2	<2”
Eclipta	-	-	-	-	6	<2”
Galinsoga, Hairy Smallflower	-	-	-	-	4	<2”
Groundcherry, Cutleaf Lanceleaf	-	-	-	-	2	1”
Indigo, Hairy	-	-	-	-	3	<2”
Jimsonweed	-	-	4	4”	6	6”
Ladysthumb	-	-	4	4”	6	6”
Lambsquarters, Common <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	-	2	2”
Morningglory, Cypressvine Entireleaf	-	-	2	2”	4	4”
Ivyleaf	-	-	2	2”	4	4”
Purple Moonflower	-	-	2	2”	4	4”
Scarlet	-	-	2	2”	4	4”
Smallflower	-	-	2	2”	4	4”
Small White (pitted)	-	-	2	2”	4	4”
Tall (common)	-	-	2	2”	4	4”
Willowleaf (Palmleaf)	-	-	2	2”	4	4”

<sup>a</sup> Do not count leaves as pairs; count each leaf separately. Do not count cotyledon leaves. Spraying weeds in the cotyledon growth stage is not recommended.

<sup>b</sup> Refer to Special Use Directions.

<sup>c</sup> Suppression or partial control.

(continued)

**Table 1 - Application Rates for Acifluorfen 2 - Peanuts and Soybeans (continued)**

Weeds Controlled (including triazine and ALS-resistant biotypes)	0.5 Pint per Acre (0.125 lbs. a.i. acifluorfen/acre)		1.0 Pint per Acre(0.25 lbs. a.i. acifluorfen/acre)		1.5 Pints per Acre (0.375 lbs. a.i. acifluorfen/acre)	
	Leaf Stage <sup>a</sup> (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage <sup>a</sup> (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage <sup>a</sup> (up to)	Maximum Height
Mustard, Wild	2	2”	4	<4”	4	4”
Nightshade, Eastern Black Black	-	-	2 - 3	<2”	6	2”
Pigweed, Palmer Prostrate	4	<2”	6	<4”	6	4”
	-	-	-	-	4	4”

Redroot Smooth Spiny	4	<2"	6	<4"	6	4"
	4	<2"	6	<4"	6	4"
	-	-	2	<2"	2	2"
Poinsettia, Wild	-	-	-	-	2	2" <sup>b</sup>
Poorjoe	-	-	-	-	2	2"
Purslane, Common	-	-	-	-	Multi 6" dia.	1"
Pusley, Florida	-	-	2	2"	4	4"
Ragweed, Common Giant	-	-	2	2"	4	3"
	-	-	2	<2"	2	3"
Senna, Coffee	-	-	-	-	2	2" <sup>b</sup>
Sesbania, Hemp	-	-	4	4" <sup>b</sup>	6	6" <sup>b</sup>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	-	-	4	4"	6	6"
Smellmelon	-	-	-	-	2	2" <sup>b</sup>
Spurge, Prostrate Spotted	-	-	-	-	Multi .5" dia.	-
	-	-	-	-	Multi .5" dia.	-
Starbur, Bristly	-	-	-	-	2	2" <sup>b</sup>
Waterhemp, Common Tall	4	2"	6	<4"	6	4"
	4	2"	6	<4"	6	4"
<b>Annual Grasses</b>						
Foxtail, Giant <sup>b</sup> Green <sup>b</sup> Yellow <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	2	1"
	-	-	-	-	2	1"
	-	-	-	-	2	1"
Johnsongrass, Seedling <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	2	1"
Panicum, Fall <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	2	1"
Shattercane <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	2	1"
Volunteer Small Grains <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	2	1"

<sup>a</sup> Do not count leaves as pairs; count each leaf separately. Do not count cotyledon leaves. Spraying weeds in the cotyledon growth stage is not recommended.

<sup>b</sup> Refer to Special Use Directions.

<sup>c</sup> Suppression or partial control.

### SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL WEED PROBLEMS IN PEANUTS AND SOYBEANS

For the following weeds, use 1.5 pints of **Acifluorfen 2** per acre (0.375 lbs. a.i. acifluorfen/acre) and 2 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix unless otherwise stated. Activity depends on good soil moisture during and after the spray applications.

#### **Beggarweed, Florida**

Controlling Florida beggarweed is difficult because of the weed's long germination season: Apply **Acifluorfen 2** when beggarweed seedlings have no more than 2 young expanding true leaves. Weeds at this time will not be more than 1.5" high. It is important to obtain maximum control of the earliest weed flush. Time the cultivation to give maximum control of regrowth or secondary weed flushes. **Acifluorfen 2** will suppress or partially control weeds growing under conditions of high soil moisture and high relative humidity.

#### **Buckwheat, Wild**

#### **Buffalobur**

Partial control of wild buckwheat and buffalobur can usually be obtained when the seedlings have fewer than 2 true leaves. Use **Acifluorfen 2** in 30 gallons of water per acre.

#### **Cucurbits: Bur Gherkin**

#### **Citron (Wild Watermelon)**

#### **Smell Melon**

Members of the cucumber family germinate over an extended period of time. Therefore, control is difficult to obtain with a single spray. For **Acifluorfen 2** to be effective, the initial application should be made to weeds no later than the 2-leaf growth stage.

#### **Morningglories**

More consistent control of morningglories can be achieved by using sequential applications of 1 pint of **Acifluorfen 2** (0.25 lbs. a.i. acifluorfen/acre).

**Poinsettia, Wild**

The specified application of **Acifluorfen 2** will usually kill or severely stunt wild poinsettia. Apply before the third true leaf has formed. This treatment will usually cause a height differential between soybeans and surviving wild poinsettia which will allow directed applications and even greater control.

**Sesbania, Hemp****Crotalaria, Showy**

Sesbania and crotalaria are very sensitive to **Acifluorfen 2**. Apply 1 pint of **Acifluorfen 2** per acre (0.25 lbs. a.i. acifluorfen/acre). Effective control can be obtained at just about all plant heights; however, it is important that **Acifluorfen 2** be applied prior to bloom. Applications after bloom are usually not effective. To control these weeds, time the application to occur after maximum weed emergence has taken place. Care must be exercised to make certain that crop canopies do not shade this weed from spray deposits. Waiting for the sesbania to break through the crop canopy may be advisable to control late season infestations.

**Starbur, Bristly****Senna, Coffee**

The specified application of **Acifluorfen 2** will kill or suppress seedlings that are not past the 2-leaf stage. Applications after the 2-leaf stage are usually ineffective.

**Perennial Weeds:**

Bindweed, Field and Hedge

Milkweed, Climbing and Common

Redvine, Trumpet creeper

Growth of perennial weeds from underground rootstocks is very difficult to control. Apply **Acifluorfen 2** as specified above with 2 - 4 pints of spray surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mix to burn back the above-ground plant parts and retard regrowth. **Acifluorfen 2** will not kill the underground rootstocks of these weeds.

**Annual Grasses:**

Foxtail, Giant, Green, and Yellow

Johnsongrass, Seedling

Panicum, Fall

Shattercane

**Acifluorfen 2** must not be the basic component of a grass management program. Rather, **Acifluorfen 2** can be used for additional control of escaped grasses following a preplant incorporated or pre-emergence herbicide. Grasses not exceeding the 2-leaf stage will be stunted or killed.

**Volunteer Small Grains:**

Barley

Oats

Rye

Wheat

**Acifluorfen 2** applied to emerging volunteer small grains in the 1-2 leaf stage will kill or stunt many plants.

**ADDITIVES**

To achieve consistent weed control, one of the following additives is needed: ammonium sulfate, crop oil concentrate, nonionic surfactant, or urea ammonium nitrate. AMS (or UAN) should be used when velvetleaf is a target weed. Additives may cause some leaf burn, but new growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced. The potential for leaf burn is increased when relative humidity and temperature are high. Consult your local RedEagle International LLC representative for your area. See **Table 3 - Additive Rates per Acre** for additive rates and **Table 2 - Additive Options for Acifluorfen 2 Tank Mixes**.

**Ammonium Sulfate (AMS)**

AMS is a dry, granular nitrogen-source fertilizer. Use only fine feed-grade or spray-grade AMS because inferior grades of AMS do not dissolve adequately and can plug spray nozzles. Do not apply AMS if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has

been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

### Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label rate is 1 - 2 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, use the higher rate within the specified rate range of spray surfactant.

### Oil Concentrate

The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- be nonphytotoxic,
- contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- provide good mixing quality in the compatibility test, and
- be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary, however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates must contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see **Compatibility Test for Mix Components**. Some oil concentrates cause excessive leaf burn. Refer to your supplier for information concerning successful local experience before purchasing any oil concentrate.

### Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN)

Commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution, UAN may be added in place of other spray additives to improve weed control. Because most nitrogen solutions are mildly corrosive to galvanized, mild steel, and brass spray equipment, rinse the entire spray system with water soon after. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.

### Temperature and Relative Humidity Effects

The following standard will help determine the optimum adjuvant rate to use. If the temperature and relative humidity exceed 150 (e.g., temperature of 85°F plus 70% relative humidity = 155), use the lower adjuvant rates.

**Table 2 - Additive Options for Acifluorfen 2 Tank Mixes**

Additive Options	Nonionic Surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons)	AMS (2.5 pounds) or UAN (4-8 pints per acre)	Crop Oil Concentrate (1-2 pints per acre)	Nonionic Surfactant (1-2 pints per 100 gallons) + AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) or UAN (2-4 pints per acre)	Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre) + AMS (1-2 pounds per acre) or UAN (2-4 pints per acre)
Option A	X				
Option B		X			
Option C			X		
Option D				X	
Option E					X

**Table 3 - Additive Rate per Acre**

Additive	Ground Application	Air Application
Nonionic Surfactant	1 - 2 pints per 100 gallons	1 - 2 pints per 100 gallons
AMS	2.5 pounds	2.5 pounds
Oil Concentrate	1 - 2 pints	1 - 2 pints
UAN Solution	4 - 8 pints	4 pints

## MIXING INFORMATION

### Tank Mix Partners/Components

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

The following products may be tank mixed with **Acifluorfen 2**:

Alachlor  
Bentazon  
Cloransulam-methyl  
Chlorimuron ethyl  
Clethodim  
Dimethenamid  
Fluazifop-p-butyl  
Fluazifop-p-butyl + fenoxaprop-p-ethyl  
Flumiclorac  
Glyphosate  
Imazethapyr  
Imazamox  
Imazaquin  
Metolachlor  
Quinclorac  
Quizalofop  
Propanil  
Sethoxydim  
Thifensulfuron methyl  
Thifensulfuron methyl + chlorimuron ethyl  
2,4-DB  
2,4-DB (preplant burndown only)

See **SPECIFIC CROP INFORMATION** for more details. Read and follow the applicable **Restrictions and Limitations** and **Directions for Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Acifluorfen 2** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than RedEagle International LLC specified tank mixes.

### Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in **Mixing Order** using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label rate per acre. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

### Mixing Order

1. **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
2. **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Products in PVA Bags.** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
5. **Water-soluble products** (such as **Acifluorfen 2**). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the

component has been added.

6. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
7. **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
8. **Remaining quantity of water.** Maintain constant agitation during application.

### SPECIFIC CROP INFORMATION

#### RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- **Maximum Annual Use Rate:** Do not apply more than a total of 2 pints (0.5 lb. AI) of **Acifluorfen 2** per acre per year for peanuts and soybeans, no more than a total of 3 pints (0.75 lb. AI) of **Acifluorfen 2** per acre per year for strawberries, and no more than a total of 1 pint (0.25 lb. AI) of **Acifluorfen 2** per acre per year for rice.
- **Maximum Single Application Use Rate:** Do not apply more than 1.5 pints (0.375 lb. AI) of **Acifluorfen 2** per acre, per application in peanuts, soybeans and strawberries. Do not apply more than 1 pint (0.25 lb. AI) of **Acifluorfen 2** per acre, per application in rice.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** See Table 4.
- **Restricted-Entry Interval (REI):** 48 hours.
- Allow a minimum of 15 days between sequential applications of **Acifluorfen 2**.
- Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.
- **Crop Rotation Restriction:** In case of crop failure, only peanuts, soybeans, strawberries or rice may be immediately replanted. Small grains must not be planted in fields treated with **Acifluorfen 2** for 40 days following treatment. All other rotated crops must not be planted in fields treated with **Acifluorfen 2** for 100 days following treatment.
- **Stress:** Do not apply to weeds or crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control may result.
- Do not apply **Acifluorfen 2** to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- **Rainfast Period:** Rainfall or overhead irrigation within 4 hours after application may reduce the effectiveness of **Acifluorfen 2**.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

**Table 4 - Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations**

Crop	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (PHI)	Maximum Rate per Acre per Application	Maximum Rate per Acre per Year	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application
Peanuts	75 days	1.5 pints	2 pints	No	Yes
Rice	50 days	1 pint	1 pint	No	Yes
Soybeans	50 days	1.5 pints	2 pints	No	Yes
Strawberries	60 days	1.5 pints	3 pints	No	No

#### PEANUTS

Apply the rates of **Acifluorfen 2** specified in **Table 1** to peanuts pre-emergence, at cracking stage (initiation of soil cracking, but before peanut emergence from the soil), or post-emergence to peanuts to control susceptible weeds.

#### Peanut Tank Mixes

**Acifluorfen 2** may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive Option
Bentazon	A or C
Imazethapyr	A
Metolachlor	A
Dimethenamid	A
Alachlor	A



Sethoxydim	C
2,4-DB*	A or C

\*Do not apply this tank mix after pod-filling stage begins. Refer to **Table 2** for the additive option appropriate to each tank mix.

## RICE

**Acifluorfen 2** may be applied when rice is at the late tillering stage up to the early boot stage, which normally occurs in June or July. Rice must be past the 3-leaf stage. Apply **Acifluorfen 2** to hemp sesbania plants before sesbania is in the flowering stage. Best results are obtained when the sesbania growth extends above the rice.

Apply 0.5 pint of **Acifluorfen 2** per acre (0.125 lbs. a.i. acifluorfen/acre) to hemp sesbania plants. A second application of 0.5 pint of **Acifluorfen 2** per acre (0.125 lbs. a.i. acifluorfen/acre) can be made to control later germinating sesbania. To achieve consistent weed control, add 1-2 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. Using a spray adjuvant is important for effective control of hemp sesbania.

## Use Restrictions

- Do not apply **Acifluorfen 2** after the rice reaches the boot stage.
- The maximum application rate for rice is 1 pint per acre (0.25 lbs. a.i. acifluorfen/acre) per year and must only be used to control hemp sesbania.
- The maximum single application rate for rice is 0.5 pint of **Acifluorfen 2** per acre (0.125 lbs. a.i. acifluorfen/acre).
- Do not apply more than 2 applications to rice per year nor exceed 1 pint per acre (0.25 lbs. a.i. acifluorfen/acre) per year.
- Do not use water from treated rice fields for irrigation purposes for other than those labeled for use with **Acifluorfen 2**.
- Do not harvest crayfish from treated rice areas for food.

## Rice Tank Mixes

**Acifluorfen 2** may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive Option
Bentazon	A
Quinclorac	A
Propanil	A

Refer to **Table 2** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

## SOYBEANS

To ensure optimum spray coverage of weeds, apply **Acifluorfen 2** to small actively growing weeds. Refer to section **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS** and **Table 1** for more information. A sequential application of 1 pint of **Acifluorfen 2** following 1 pint of **Acifluorfen 2** can be used to control subsequent weed flushes or escaped weeds before they reach the maximum weed size listed in **Table 1**.

## Soybean Tank Mixes

**Acifluorfen 2** may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive Option
Quizalofop	A
Bentazon	A or C
Chlorimuron	A
Thifensulfuron methyl + chlorimuron ethyl Metolachlor (up to 0.25 ounce)	D
Cloransulam-methyl	D
Dimethenamid	A
Fluazifop-p-butyl <sup>1</sup>	A
Fluazifop-p-butyl + fenoxaprop-p-ethyl <sup>1</sup>	A
Glyphosate	8.5 - 17 pounds of AMS per

	100 gallons
Quizalofop <sup>1</sup>	A
Thifensulfuron methyl (up to 0.25 ounce)	A or D
Sethoxydim <sup>1</sup>	C
Imazethapyr	D
Imazamox	D
Thifensulfuron methyl + chlorimuron ethyl <sup>2</sup> (up to 0.25 ounce)	D
Flumiclorac	C
Imazaquin	A
Clethodim	C
Chlorimuron ethyl	D
Thifensulfuron methyl + chlorimuron ethyl <sup>2</sup> (up to 0.5 ounce)	E
2,4-DB	A

<sup>1</sup>For best results if applying as part of a weed control program with **Acifluorfen 2**, follow these guidelines:

- If the partner is applied prior to the **Acifluorfen 2** application, wait 24 hours before applying **Acifluorfen 2**.
- If the partner is applied following the **Acifluorfen 2** application, wait 7 days before applying.

<sup>2</sup>When applying this tank mix to soybean varieties other than those designated as STS, do not add oil concentrate. Application to soybean varieties not designated as STS will result in severe crop injury or yield loss.

Refer to **Table 2** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

### Burndown Treatment Before Planting Soybeans

**Acifluorfen 2** alone can be applied any time before planting soybeans to control susceptible weed species present (See **Table 1**). This application is not intended to replace a full-season weed control program, but is intended to control susceptible weed species present before soybeans are planted. Use a spray additive to enhance burndown activity before planting soybeans.

### Burndown Tank Mixes

**Acifluorfen 2** may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

Tank Mix Partner	Additive Option
Sethoxydim	C or E
2,4-D LVE	C

Refer to **Table 2** for the additive option appropriate for each tank mix.

### Use Restrictions

- The maximum annual application rate for soybeans is 2 pint per acre (0.5 lbs. a.i. acifluorfen/acre) per year.
- The maximum single application rate for soybean is 1.5 pint of **Acifluorfen 2** per acre (0.25 lbs. a.i. acifluorfen/acre).
- Do not apply more than 2 applications to soybean per year.

### STRAWBERRIES

For control of many broadleaf weeds, **Acifluorfen 2** may be applied up to the maximum single application rate of 0.375 lb. a.i. per acre (1.5 pints **Acifluorfen 2** per acre) using ground equipment. Make broadcast applications of the mixture in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Reduce rates proportionately for band or strip treatment. Do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i. per acre per year (3 pints **Acifluorfen 2** per acre per year).

For strawberry, aerial application is prohibited.

### For Annual Strawberries grown on plastic mulch on plant beds:

Make one banded application before laying plastic mulch and after final land preparation, and prior to transplanting the crop. For best results, avoid soil disturbance during laying of plastic and planting of crop.

For application between rows of plastic mulch, apply as a direct-shielded application to strawberry row middles

between mulched beds. Do not allow **Acifluorfen 2** to contact strawberry plants.

### **For Perennial Strawberries:**

Make two applications. The first application can be made after the last harvest or following bed renovation. The second application can be made when the plants are dormant during late fall to early spring. Do not apply the last application within 120 days of strawberry harvest. For application to row middles, **Acifluorfen 2** may be applied up to the maximum rate of 0.375 lb. a.i. per acre per year (1.5 pints **Acifluorfen 2** per acre per year).

<b>Weeds Listed in this Label</b>	
<b>Broadleaves</b>	
<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
Artichoke, Jerusalem	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Balloonvine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>
Beggarticks	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>
Bindweed, Field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
, Hedge	<i>Convolvulus sepium</i>
Buckwheat, Wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
Bur Gherkin	<i>Cucumis anguria</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Citron (Wild Watermelon)	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium pensylvanicum</i>
, Heartleaf	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryaefolia</i>
, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>
Crotalaria, Showy	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>
Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>
, Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>
Crownbeard, Golden	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>
Cucumber, Wild Spiny	<i>Cucumis dipsaceus</i>
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>
Galinsoga, Hairy	<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>
, Smallflower	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>
, Lanceleaf	<i>Physalis lanceifolia</i>
Indigo, Hairy	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Milkweed, Climbing	<i>Sarcostemma cynanchoides</i>
, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>
Morningglory, Cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>
, Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integriuscula</i>
, Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>hederacea</i>
, Purple Moonflower	<i>Ipomoea muricata</i>
, Scarlet	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>
, Smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>
, Small White (pitted)	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>
, Tall, Common	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
, Willowleaf (Palmleaf)	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>

Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>
Pigweed, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
, Spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>
Poinsettia, Wild	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Redvine	<i>Brunnichia cirrhosa</i>
Senna, Coffee	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>
Sesbania, Hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Euphorbia supina</i>
, Spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Starbur, Bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>
Teaweed (See Sida, Prickly)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Trumpet creeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>
, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>

**Weeds Listed in This Label**  
**Grasses**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
, Yellow	<i>Setaria lutescens</i>
Johnsongrass, Seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
, Rhizome	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Panicum, Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
Volunteer, Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
, Corn	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>
, Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>
, Rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>
, Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>

**Use Restrictions**

- The maximum annual application rate for strawberries is 3 pint per acre (0.75 lbs. a.i. acifluorfen/acre) per year.
- The maximum single application rate for strawberries is 1.5 pint of **Acifluorfen 2** per acre (0.375 lbs. a.i.

acifluorfen/acre).

- Do not apply more than 2 applications to strawberries per year.

<b>Crops</b> This product can be used on the following crops:
<b>Peanut</b> <b>Rice</b> <b>Soybeans</b> <b>Strawberries</b>
Read label for complete Restrictions and Limitations and Application Instructions.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Do not store below 32°F.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**Container Disposal:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container 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 puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. If rinsate cannot be used, follow pesticide disposal instructions.

**Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:**

Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT 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 reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests, and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of RedEagle International LLC or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of RedEagle International LLC and Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold RedEagle International LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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