



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

EPA Reg. Number:

85678-55

Date of Issuance:

3/9/18

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration  
 Reregistration  
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Flucarbazone 35% SC

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

RedEagle International LLC.  
c/o Wagner regulatory Associates, Inc.  
P. O. Box 640, Lancaster Pike, Suite A  
Hockessin, DE 19707

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

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

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

This product is 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.
2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
  - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 85678-55."

Signature of Approving Official:

Erik Kraft, Product Manager 24  
Fungicide and Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

3/9/18

3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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

If 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. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated December 06, 2017

If you have any questions, please contact Driss Benmhend by phone at (703) 308-9525, or via email at [Benmhend.driss@epa.gov](mailto:Benmhend.driss@epa.gov)

Enclosure

FLUCARBAZONE	Group	<b>2</b>	Herbicide
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# Flucarbazone 35% SC

**An Herbicide for Burndown, Residual and Post-Emergence Control of Labeled Weeds in Spring and Winter Wheat**

<b>Active Ingredient:</b>	<b>By Wt.</b>
Flucarbazone-sodium*	
4,5-Dihydro-3-methoxy-4-methyl-5-oxo-N-[[2-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]sulfonyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-carboxamide, sodium salt .....	35%
<b>Other Ingredients:</b> .....	<b>65%</b>
<b>Total:</b> .....	<b>100%</b>

\*Contains 3.5 pounds of Flucarbazone-Sodium per gallon of product.

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

FIRST AID	
<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 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 further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal), call: <b>1-800-222-1222</b> . For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), call CHEMTREC: <b>1-800-424-9300</b> .	
<b>Note To Physician:</b> No specific antidote is available. Treat the patient symptomatically.	

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

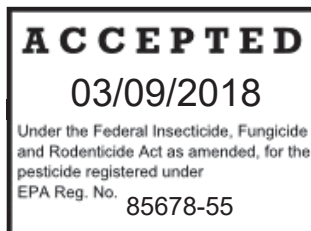
See Panel for First Aid Instructions and booklet for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

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

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

See label booklet for complete Directions For Use.]

**Manufactured For:**  
RedEagle International LLC  
5143 S. Lakeland Dr., Suite 3  
Lakeland, FL 33813



EPA Reg. No.: 85678-LL  
EPA Est. No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Net Contents: \_\_\_\_\_ Gals./L.

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

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of materials such as butyl rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, natural rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, neoprene rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, or nitrile rubber  $\geq 14$  mils
- Shoes plus socks

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 STATEMENTS**

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agriculture 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. 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**

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Do not allow sprays to drift onto adjacent desirable plants.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

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

**AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

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

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

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of materials such as butyl rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, natural rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, neoprene rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, nitrile rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, or polyvinyl chloride (PVC)  $\geq 14$  mils, and viton  $\geq 14$  mils
- Shoes plus socks

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

**Flucarbazone 35% SC** is registered for use in Spring, durum and Winter wheat and may be applied as a burndown application (pre-plant, pre-emergence) and as a post-emergence application.

As a burndown application, **Flucarbazone 35% SC** controls early flushes of grass and broadleaf weeds.

As a post-emergence application, **Flucarbazone 35% SC** provides control of wild oat, green foxtail, yellow foxtail, Italian ryegrass, windgrass, barnyardgrass, brome species and numerous broadleaf weeds, including redroot pigweed, wild mustard and shepherd's purse. **Flucarbazone 35% SC** also suppresses additional grass and broadleaf weeds, including downy brome, and wild buckwheat.

**Flucarbazone 35% SC** is absorbed by foliage and roots of susceptible weeds, and growth ceases soon after application. Weed emergence is not necessary for control due to the soil residual activity provided by **Flucarbazone 35% SC**. Maximum weed control is achieved one to two weeks after treatment, though susceptible weeds will stop growing and will no longer be competitive soon after application. For broader spectrum activity, **Flucarbazone 35% SC** may be tank mixed with a broadleaf herbicide listed on this label. See **TANK MIXES** section for specified herbicides. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

#### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

**Flucarbazone 35% SC** contains flucarbazone and is classified in the sulfonylaminocarbonyl-triazolinone chemical class as a Group 2 herbicide, Acetolactate Synthase (ALS) or Acetohydroxy Acid Synthase (AHAS) 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 **Flucarbazone 35% SC** and other Group 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 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 **Flucarbazone 35% SC** or other Group 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 such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- 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 should 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 two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- 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 registrant 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.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS

- For use only in wheat.
- Do not apply more than one burndown (pre-plant or pre-emergence) and one post-emergence application at 0.5 fl. oz. of product (0.014 lb. a.i. flucarbazone) per year.
- Do not apply more than 1 fl. oz. of product (0.027 lb. a.i. flucarbazone) per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): For post-emergence application, do not graze livestock or harvest forage for hay from treated areas for a minimum of 30 days following application.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): For burndown, pre-plant, pre-emergence application, treated wheat fields may be grazed at any time.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Do not harvest grain for 60 days following application.

- Do not use this product on flood irrigated fields.
- Do not mix, load or clean spray equipment within 33 feet of well-heads or aquatic systems, including marshes, ponds, ditches, streams, lakes, etc.
- Do not make application within 50 feet of well-heads or aquatic systems, including marshes, ponds, ditches, streams, lakes, etc.
- Do not make post-emergence application when rain is expected within the next hour after application.
- Do not allow this chemical to drift onto other crops.
- Do not make application of this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate this product.
- For Idaho, use only in the counties of Benewah, Boundary, Bonner, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone. Use in all other counties of Idaho is prohibited.
- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

#### Use Precautions:

- For burndown applications, if activating rainfall is not received within 7 – 10 days of application, performance may be reduced.

### APPLICATION PROCEDURES

#### MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Ensure the spray tank is clean. Use clean in-line strainers and nozzle screens that are 50-mesh or coarser.

- 1) Fill the spray tank  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  full with clean water and begin agitation or bypass.
- 2) Add the specified rate of **Flucarbazone 35% SC**.
- 3) If using, add a broadleaf weed herbicide.
- 4) If using, add surfactant.
- 5) Add micronutrients (if necessary).
- 6) Fill the remainder of the spray tank with water.
- 7) Maintain sufficient agitation during both mixing and application of **Flucarbazone 35% SC**.
- 8) Make application within 24 hours after tank mixing.

#### GROUND APPLICATION

Make application in a spray volume of 5 - 10 gallons per acre (or 50 - 100 liters/hectare) at 30 to 50 PSI to ensure proper weed coverage. Use nozzles that provide a medium to coarse size droplet for best coverage and drift control.

#### AERIAL APPLICATION

Make application in water using a minimum spray volume of 3 gallon per acre (or 30 liters/hectare). For best results, use a minimum of 5 gallons per acre (or 50 liters/hectare) under dry conditions or heavy weed infestations. Use nozzles that provide 200 to 350 micron size droplets for best results and to insure uniform spray coverage. Applications made by air with **Flucarbazone 35% SC** must be made with low drift nozzles at a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop and at a maximum pressure of 40 PSI.

#### Restrictions:

- Do not make application aerially when wind speed is greater than 10 mph.
- Do not allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops, as injury or loss may occur.

### SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations:

- 1) The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- 2) Nozzles must always point backward, parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45°.

When applying **Flucarbazone 35% SC** in a tank mix with other herbicides (e.g. 2,4-D, bromoxynil, dicamba, MCPA, sulfonyleurea herbicides) in eastern Washington, observe all applicable Washington State Department of Agriculture herbicide rules.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section.

#### 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. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions. Refer to the **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

#### Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume:** Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure:** Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces

larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

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

### Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

### Application Height

Applications must not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

### Swath Adjustment

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

### Wind

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

### Temperature and Humidity

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

### Temperature Inversions

Applications must not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue in 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.

### ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION

To avoid adverse effects on endangered dicot plant species, the following measures will be required where endangered plant species occur in the following counties listed in the following table:

State	County
Idaho	Idaho, Lewis, Nez Perce
Minnesota	Brown, Cottonwood, Goodhue, Jackson, Renville
Montana	Flathead, Lake
Oregon	Benton, Clackamas, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Union, Wallowa, Washington, Yamhill
Washington	Asotin, Chelan, Cowlitz, Lewis, Lincoln, Spokane, Whitman
Wyoming	Laramie

### For Ground Applications, the applicator must:

- Make application when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities.  
-OR-
- Use low-pressure nozzles according to manufacturer's specifications that produce only coarse or very coarse droplets.  
-OR-
- Leave a 50-foot untreated buffer between the treatment and native plant communities.

### For Aerial Applications, the applicator must:

- Make application only when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities.  
-OR-
- Leave a 350-foot untreated buffer between the treatment and native plant communities.

**USE RATES AND TIMING OF APPLICATION****BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS ONLY**

**Burndown Application Rate:** **Flucarbazone 35% SC** can be used as a burndown application at 0.5 fl. oz. (0.014 lb. active ingredient (a.i.) per acre flucarbazone-sodium) per acre in Spring and Winter wheat.

**Flucarbazone 35% SC** is a selective herbicide for use in glyphosate burndown applications for improved control of green foxtail, wild oat, volunteer Roundup Ready canola, cheat, Japanese brome and numerous other grass and broadleaf weeds, including winter annual weeds, in Spring and Winter wheat. **Flucarbazone 35% SC** also provides residual activity against many additional weeds.

Removing early weed competition maximizes wheat yield potential, along with good agronomic practices (fertility, seed stands, disease and insect control). **Flucarbazone 35% SC** works best when good agronomic practices are followed.

**Flucarbazone 35% SC** is absorbed by foliage and roots of susceptible weeds, which cease growth soon after application. Weeds that emerge after application can be controlled due to the soil residual activity provided by **Flucarbazone 35% SC**. Soil residual activity from **Flucarbazone 35% SC** requires absorption by roots of susceptible weeds; therefore, rainfall is necessary for acceptable residual performance. If environmental conditions do not favor root uptake by target weeds, a follow-up post emergent application is recommended for improved performance. Some weed emergence may be seen during or after planting. Scout fields at the 2 - 3 leaf stage of the crop to determine if an additional application of a grass and/or broadleaf herbicide is necessary.

**Flucarbazone 35% SC** must be tank mixed with an herbicide containing glyphosate when making a burndown application. The tank mix must be used in accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions.

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Flucarbazone 35% SC** has more herbicidal activity on soils with low organic matter and high pH. Do not apply to gravelly soils or to coarse-textured soils with low organic matter (less than 2%) and high pH (above 7.8).
- Do not apply to durum wheat.
- Do not apply pre-plant or pre-emergence if in-furrow applications of organophosphate insecticides have been made.
  - Do not apply more than 1 fl. oz. per acre (0.027 lb. active ingredient (a.i.) per acre flucarbazone-sodium) of **Flucarbazone 35% SC** per year.
- Do not exceed a combined total of 0.027 lb. a.i./acre flucarbazone of flucarbazone-containing products per year.

**Use Precautions:**

**Flucarbazone 35% SC** has not been tested on all spring wheat varieties. Some wheat varieties may be sensitive to ALS inhibitor herbicides. Follow local recommendations for varietal sensitivity.

**PRE-PLANT OR PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS ONLY**

Make application of **Flucarbazone 35% SC** at 0.5 fl. oz. per acre (0.014 lb. active ingredient (a.i.) per acre flucarbazone-sodium) at burndown (pre-plant or pre-emergence), with an herbicide containing glyphosate. Refer to the glyphosate product label for use directions and application recommendations. Make application of **Flucarbazone 35% SC** within 10 days of planting and before wheat emergence.

**Use Precautions:**

- Performance may be reduced if applied more than 10 days before seeding.
- Additionally, if activating rainfall is not received within 7 - 10 days of application, performance may be reduced.

**Flucarbazone 35% SC** removes early flushes of grass and broadleaf weeds listed below. Removal of early weed competition results in maximizing the yield potential of wheat. For season-long control a sequential application of a grass and broadleaf herbicide labeled for each weed may be required. **Flucarbazone 35% SC** has foliar activity and will assist glyphosate in controlling the weeds listed below.

<b>Flucarbazone 35% SC at 0.5 fl. oz. per acre to control early flushes and weeds that have emerged<sup>1</sup></b>	
<b>Target Weeds</b>	<b>Application Information</b>
Wild Oat ( <i>Avena fatua</i> )	<b>Flucarbazone 35% SC</b> controls early flushes. Moderate to heavy infestations require a sequential treatment with a labeled grass herbicide.
Green Foxtail ( <i>Setaria viridis</i> )	<b>Flucarbazone 35% SC</b> controls early flushes. Season long control may require a sequential application for late emerging green foxtail.
Cheat (True Cheat) ( <i>Bromus secalinus</i> )	<b>Flucarbazone 35% SC</b> controls early flushes. Season long control requires a sequential treatment with a labeled grass herbicide.
Japanese Brome ( <i>Bromus japonicus</i> )	
Downy Brome ( <i>Bromus tectorum</i> )	<b>Flucarbazone 35% SC</b> suppresses early flushes. Season long control requires a sequential treatment with a labeled grass herbicide.



Redroot Pigweed ( <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> )	<p><b>Flucarbazone 35% SC</b> will provide control of emerged broadleaf weeds and residual control of early flushes.</p>
Wild Mustard ( <i>Brassica kaber</i> )	
Black Mustard ( <i>Brassica nigra</i> )	
Blue Mustard ( <i>Chorisoora tenella</i> )	
Field Pennycress ( <i>Thlaspi arvense</i> )	
Shepherd's Purse ( <i>Capsel/a bursa-pastoris</i> )	
Tansy Mustard ( <i>Descurania pinnata</i> )	
Flixweed ( <i>Descurania sophia</i> )	
Tumble Mustard ( <i>Sisymbrium a/tissimum</i> )	
Volunteer Canola (conventional & Roundup Ready) ( <i>Brassica rapa ssp. Cano/a</i> )	
Wild Turnip ( <i>Brassica rapa ssp. Slwestris</i> )	
Italian Ryegrass ( <i>Lolium multiflorum</i> )	<p>Suppression of early flushes</p>
Yellow Foxtail ( <i>Setaria q/auca</i> )	
Persian Darnel ( <i>Lolium oersicum</i> )	
Barnyardgrass ( <i>Echinochloa crus-qal/i</i> )	
Foxtail Barley ( <i>Hordeum jubatum</i> )	
Wild Buckwheat ( <i>Polvaonum convolvulus</i> )	

<sup>1</sup> Application of **Flucarbazone 35% SC** can be made at a reduced rate of 0.4 fl. oz. (0.011 lb. active ingredient (a.i.) per acre flucarbazone-sodium) per acre on light soils with 2-2.5% organic matter and a pH of 7.5-7.8.

#### ADJUVANT USE RATES

**Flucarbazone 35% SC** as a standalone or tank mix application may be mixed with adjuvants according to the following directions. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, RedEagle International LLC recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

Specified Adjuvant Use Rates	
<b>Flucarbazone 35% SC</b> tank mixed with glyphosate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow the directions on the glyphosate label.</li> </ul>
<b>Flucarbazone 35% SC</b> alone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use 1 quart of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons (0.25% v/v)</li> <li>For improved performance on susceptible weeds, the following may be used with non- ionic surfactant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ammonium sulfate fertilizer (nitrogen rate equivalent to 1.5 lb/A)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

#### TANK MIXES FOR BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

**Flucarbazone 35% SC** must be tank mixed with glyphosate for broad spectrum activity when making a burndown application. With all tank mix partners, read and follow the use directions, rates, precautions, timing, re-cropping restrictions, grazing interval restrictions and recommendations on broadleaf herbicide and surfactant labels. The tank mix must be used in

accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions for all pesticides used. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

#### Restrictions:

- Do not tank mix **Flucarbazone 35% SC** with chlorsulfuron, triasulfuron, or chlorsulfuron/flucarbazone containing products for use on Spring wheat or on lighter soils with low organic matter (less than 2.5%) and high pH (greater than 7.5).

#### Flucarbazone 35% SC Tank Mix Partners<sup>1</sup>

2,4-D Amine
2,4-D Lo Volatile Ester
2,4-D Lo Volatile Ester
Carfentrazone-ethyl
Thifensulfuron methyl
Dicamba <sup>2</sup>
Glyphosate
Saflufenacil

<sup>1</sup> Refer to the registered product label for use rate information.

<sup>2</sup> If **Flucarbazone 35% SC** applied in a tank mix combination with a dicamba-containing broadleaf herbicide, wild oat control may be reduced.

#### POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS ONLY

**Post-emergence Application:** For post-emergence application in spring, durum and winter wheat.

Best weed control is observed when environmental conditions support vigorous growth of crop and weeds. Research has demonstrated that optimum wheat yield is obtained by early removal of grassy weeds.

Make a post-emergence application of **Flucarbazone 35% SC** to Spring, durum and Winter wheat from the one-leaf stage to jointing. Winter wheat applications can be made in the Fall or Spring.

#### Use Restrictions:

- Do not make application of more than 1 fl. oz. per acre of **Flucarbazone 35% SC** (0.027 lb. active ingredient (a.i.) per acre flucarbazone-sodium) per year.
- Do not make more than one post-emergence application of **Flucarbazone 35% SC** or flucarbazone-containing products per year.
- If another product that contains flucarbazone has been applied either pre-plant or pre-emergence to the crop, do not exceed a combined total of 0.027 lb. a.i. per acre of all flucarbazone-containing products per year. Refer to the registered product labels for use rates, use directions, precautions and restrictions.

#### Use Precautions:

- Wheat exposed to water logged or saturated soils or temperature extremes such as hot or freezing weather, drought, low fertility or plant disease immediately before or after application could result in crop injury that is not acceptable.
- Weed control may also be reduced by these same conditions listed above.

#### Use Rates of Flucarbazone 35% SC for Post-Emergence Application following a Pre-emergence, Pre-Plant, or Burndown Application of Flucarbazone 35% SC

Pre-emergence, Pre-Plant, or Burndown Application of Flucarbazone 35% SC Use Rate (Oz./Acre)	Maximum Post-Emergence Flucarbazone 35% SC Use Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)
0.20 (0.005 lb. active ingredient (a.i.) per acre flucarbazone-sodium)	0.65 (0.018 lb. active ingredient (a.i.) per acre flucarbazone-sodium)
0.25 (0.007 lb. active ingredient (a.i.) per acre flucarbazone-sodium)	0.60 (0.016 lb. active ingredient (a.i.) per acre flucarbazone-sodium)
0.30 (0.008 lb. active ingredient (a.i.) per acre flucarbazone-sodium)	0.50 (0.014 lb. active ingredient (a.i.) per acre flucarbazone-sodium)

#### Rates of Application for Grass and Broadleaf Weed Control (C) or Suppression (S)

Targeted Weeds	Growth Stage	Flucarbazone 35% SC Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)			Pre-emergence, Pre-Plant, or Burndown Application -Followed By- Post-Emergence Application of Flucarbazone 35% SC*
		0.5 (0.014 lb. a.i./A flucarbazone)	0.75 (0.021 lb. a.i./A flucarbazone)	1.0 (0.027 lb. a.i./A flucarbazone)	
<b>GRASS WEEDS</b>					

Barnyardgrass <sup>3</sup>	1 to 4 leaves		S	C <sup>4</sup>	C
Brome, California	1 to 4 leaves actively growing			C/S <sup>2</sup>	S
Brome, Downy <sup>3</sup>	1 to 4 leaves actively growing			S	S
Brome, Japanese <sup>3</sup>	1 to 4 leaves actively growing			C/S <sup>2</sup>	C
Cheat (True Cheat)	1 to 4 leaves actively growing			C/S <sup>2</sup>	C
Darnel, Persian <sup>3</sup>	1 to 4 leaf prior to tillering		S	C <sup>4</sup>	S
Fescue, Rattail <sup>3</sup>	1 to 4 leaves actively growing			S <sup>4</sup>	S
Foxtail, Barley <sup>3</sup>	1 to 4 leaf prior to tillering			S <sup>4</sup>	S
Foxtail, Green	1 to 4 leaves	C	C	C	C
Foxtail, Yellow <sup>3</sup>	1 to 4 leaf prior to tillering		S	C <sup>4</sup>	S
Oat, Wild	1 to 4 leaves		C <sup>1</sup>	C	C
Oat, Volunteer (Tame)	1 to 4 leaves		C <sup>1</sup>	C	C
Rescuegrass <sup>3</sup>	1 to 4 leaves actively growing			S	S
Ryegrass, Italian <sup>3</sup>	1 to 4 leaf prior to tillering		S	C <sup>4</sup>	C
Windgrass	1 to 4 leaves		C	C	C

**BROADLEAF WEEDS**

Buckwheat, Wild	2 inch			S	S
Buttercup, Burr	2 inch			S	S
Canola, Volunteer	4 inch		C	C	C
Dock, Curly	4 inch		C	C	C
False Flax, Small Seeded	2 inch			S	S
Flixweed	4 inch		C	C	C
Ladysthumb	4 inch		C	C	C
Mustard, Black	4 inch		C	C	C
Mustard, Blue	4 inch		C	C	C
Mustard, Tansy	4 inch		C	C	C
Mustard, Tumble	4 inch		C	C	C
Mustard, Wild	4 inch	C	C	C	C
Pennycress, Field	4 inch		C	C	C
Pigweed, Redroot	4 inch	C	C	C	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	4 inch		C	C	C
Shepherd's Purse	4 inch		C	C	C
Turnip, Wild	4 inch		C	C	C
Waterhemp, Common	2 inch			S	S
Wormseed Wildflower, Tall	2 inch			S	S

\*Column refers to weeds controlled or suppressed when applying flucarbazone either as a pre-emergence, pre-plant, or burndown application before crop emergence followed by a sequential post-emergence application of flucarbazone.

<sup>1</sup>Control of low to moderate infestations. Use 1 fl. oz. per acre for high infestations.

<sup>2</sup>Fall application control, Spring application suppression.

<sup>3</sup>Best activity is achieved by making application using a basic blend adjuvant at 1% v/v or 1 qt. of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gals. of spray solution (0.25 %v/v) plus either liquid nitrogen fertilizer at 2 qts. per acre -OR- ammonium sulfate fertilizer at 1.5 lbs. per acre.

<sup>4</sup>A tank mix with Tribenuron is required to achieve control of these weeds.

**ADJUVANT USE RATES**

**Flucarbazone 35% SC** as a standalone or tank mix treatment may be mixed with adjuvants according to the following directions. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, RedEagle International LLC recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

**Specified Adjuvant Use Rates for Durum, Spring and Winter Wheat**

- **Flucarbazone 35% SC Alone or in Tank Mixtures:** A high quality basic blend at 2 - 4 qts. per 100 gals. (0.5-1% v/v) is the preferred adjuvant for **Flucarbazone 35% SC**. If a basic blend adjuvant is not available, use a non-ionic surfactant at 1 - 2 qts. per 100 gals. (0.25 - 0.5% v/v) -OR- methylated seed oil (MSO) at 1% v/v. It is recommended to use a liquid nitrogen fertilizer (28% UAN) at 1 - 2 qts. per acre or ammonium sulfate fertilizer (AMS) at 1 - 2 lbs. per acre (8.5 - 17.5 lbs. per 100 gals. of spray solution) when using a non-ionic surfactant or methylated seed oil.
- **Flucarbazone 35% SC with Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC) based Herbicides:** Follow the adjuvant directions listed in this section unless restricted by the tank mix partner.

**TANK MIXES**

For broader spectrum control of broadleaf weeds, **Flucarbazone 35% SC** may be mixed with the broadleaf herbicides listed in the following table. Depending on the tank mix partner, an adjuvant may be included in the spray solution. See the **ADJUVANT USE RATES** section above.

With all tank mix partners, read and follow the use directions, rates, precautions, timing, recropping restrictions, grazing interval restrictions and recommendations on broadleaf herbicide and surfactant labels. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

**Flucarbazone 35% SC Tank Mix\* Partners**

Tribenuron-methyl + Thifensulfuron-methyl	Fluroxypyr
Thifensulfuron-methyl +Tribenuron-methyl	Tribenuron-methyl
Thifensulfuron-methyl +Tribenuron-methyl + Metsulfuron-methyl	Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron-methyl
Metsulfuron-methyl	Thifensulfuron-methyl
Triasulfuron	Fluroxypyr + Clopyralid + MCPA
2,4-D	Pyrasulfotole + Bromoxynil
Carfentrazone-ethyl	Sulfosulfuron
Bromoxynil	MCPA Amine or Ester
Bromoxynil + MCPA	Propoxycarbazone-sodium
Clopyralid	Propsulfuron
Clopyralid + 2,4-D	Fluroxypyr + Florasulam
Dicamba**	Fluroxypyr + Bromoxynil
Clopyralid + Fluroxypyr	Thifensulfuron-methyl + Fluroxypyr + Tribenuron-methyl
2,4-D + Fluroxypyr	MCPA + Florasulam
Fluroxypyr + MCPA	MCPA + Bromoxynil + Fluroxypyr
Bromoxynil + 2,4-D	Clopyralid + MCPA + Fluroxypyr

\*For tank mix partner rate directions follow the label of the tank mix partner. The tank mix must be used in accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions for all pesticides used.

\*\*If application of **Flucarbazone 35% SC** is made in a tank mix combination with a dicamba-containing broadleaf herbicide grass control will be reduced, with the exception of green foxtail.

**SPRAYER CLEAN-UP**

Clean sprayer using the following procedures:

- 1) Drain the tank and thoroughly rinse spray tank, boom and hoses with clean water especially all visible deposits.
- 2) Fill the tank with water and add household ammonia to make a 1% v/v solution (1 gal./100 gals.). Flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Circulate for at least 15 minutes. Flush hoses, boom and nozzles once more and then drain the tank.
- 3) Clean nozzles and screens in a separate container using the 1% v/v solution of ammonia and water.
- 4) Repeat Step 2.
- 5) Rinse tank and flush boom and hoses with clean water.

**Restrictions:**

Do not clean sprayer near desirable vegetation, wells or other water sources:

- 1) Dispose of all rinsate in accordance with pertinent regulations.
- 2) Check tank mix partner label for any additional clean-up procedures.

**CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS**

**For the States of North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, and South Dakota:**

Crops	Interval for soils with a pH at <8.0 (Months)	Intervals for soils with a pH at or >8.0 (Months)
Spring and Winter Wheat	0 (days)	0 (days)
Durum Wheat, Sunflower	4	4
STS Soybeans	6	6
Barley, Beans (Dry Edible), Canola, Flax, Potatoes*, Safflower, Soybeans, Sugar Beets*	9	9
Corn	11	11
Alfalfa, Garbanzo Beans (Chickpea), Peas (Field)	11	18
Lentils (Clearfield), Sorghum or Forage Millet	18	18
Lentils, Oat	18	24
Mustard	24	24

\*Due to lower organic matter, seasonal moisture and irrigation practices, potatoes and sugar beets grown in western North Dakota, South Dakota (west of Highway 281), or Montana must not be planted until 24 months after application.

As **Flucarbazone 35% SC** is degraded by soil microbes, environmental conditions that decrease microbial activity must be considered when making rotational cropping decisions. These environmental conditions include less than the 10-year average precipitation, cold temperatures within and following the cropping season, as well as soils with both low Organic Matter (OM) and high pH. If these conditions exist or for crops not listed on the **CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS - For the States of North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, and South Dakota**, a soil bioassay may be necessary to ensure rotational crop safety. Previous herbicide history must be known before planting the crops listed in this section. Long-residual ALS inhibitors can remain in the soil for several years after application and increase the chance of rotational crop injury.

**For the States of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington:**

Crops	Interval for soils with a pH at or <5.5 (Months)	Intervals for soils with a pH at 5.6 - 7.5* (Months)
Spring and Winter Wheat	0 (days)	0 (days)
Durum Wheat, Sunflower	4	4
STS Soybeans	6	6
Beans (Dry Edible), Canola, Flax, Safflower, Soybeans	9	9
Barley	9	11
Timothy	9	18
Garbanzo Beans (Chickpea), Lentils (Clearfield), Peas (Field)	10	18
Alfalfa, Corn	11	18
Lentils, Oat, Sorghum or Forage Millet	18	24
Mustard	24	24

\*For soils with a pH greater than 7.5, rotate to wheat the following season then conduct a bioassay before use with other crops.

As **Flucarbazone 35% SC** is degraded by soil microbes, environmental conditions that decrease microbial activity must be considered when making rotational cropping decisions. These environmental conditions include less than the 10-year average precipitation cold temperatures within and following the cropping season, as well as soils with both low Organic Matter (OM) and high pH. If these conditions exist or for crops not listed on **CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS - For the States of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington**, a soil bioassay may be necessary to ensure rotational crop safety. Previous herbicide history must be known before planting the crops listed in this section. Long-residual ALS inhibitors can remain in the soil for several years after application and increase the chance of rotational crop injury.

**For All Other States where Flucarbazone 35% SC is Registered For Use:**

Crops	Interval for soils with a pH at or <6.5 (Months)	Intervals for soils with a pH at 6.6 - 7.5 (Months)	Intervals for soils with a pH at 7.6 - 8.0* (Months)
Spring and Winter Wheat	0 (days)	0 (days)	0 (days)
Durum Wheat	4	4	4
Sunflower	4	4	9
STS Soybeans	4	6	6
Soybeans, Cotton	6	9	12
Canola	9	9	11
Flax	9	9	12
Barley, Beans (Dry Edible)	9	11	18
Millet or Forage Sorghum	9	15	24
Corn, Garbanzo Beans (Chickpea), Grain Sorghum	9	15	18
Oat	9	18	18
Alfalfa	9	18	24

\*For soils with a pH greater than 8.0, rotate to wheat the following season then conduct a bioassay before use with other crops.

As **Flucarbazone 35% SC** is degraded by soil microbes, environmental conditions that decrease microbial activity must be considered when making rotational cropping decisions. These environmental conditions include less than the 10-year average precipitation, cold temperatures within and following the cropping season, as well as soils with both low Organic Matter (OM) and high pH. If these conditions exist or for crops not listed on **CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS - For All Other States**, a soil bioassay may be necessary to ensure rotational crop safety. Previous herbicide history must be known before planting the crops listed in this section. Long-residual ALS inhibitors can remain in the soil for several years after application and increase the chance of rotational crop injury.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE**

Do not freeze. Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container, keep tightly closed, and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL**

Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**CONTAINER HANDLING [Less Than 5 Gallons]**

Non-refillable 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 mix tank. 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 mix tank or store rinsate for later use and 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 incineration or,

if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**CONTAINER HANDLING [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. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

**CONTAINER HANDLING [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 percent 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.

## WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER STATEMENT

**NOTICE:** Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

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