



**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460**

**OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION**

June 16, 2023

Victoria Smith
Agent for RedEagle International LLC
c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 640
Hockessin, DE 19707

Subject: PRIA Label Amendment – Change container handling statement to HDPE plastic
Product Name: Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG
EPA Registration Number: 85678-84
Application Date: November 16, 2022
Decision Number: 589948

Dear Victoria Smith:

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

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

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

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Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions, please contact Derek Corbin at 202-566-2571 or at Corbin.Derek@epa.gov.

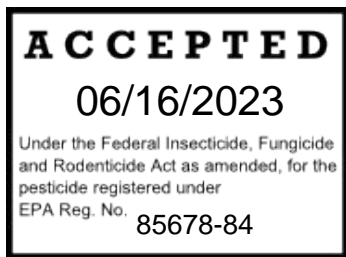
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mindy Ondish".

Mindy Ondish
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505T)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

[MASTER LABEL]



SULFENTRAZONE	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE
CHLORIMURON	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	WT. BY %
Sulfentrazone	62.20%
Chlorimuron-Ethyl	7.80%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	30.00%
TOTAL:	100.00%

Contains 0.7 lb. a.i. per pound product (0.62 lb. a.i./lb. of sulfentrazone and 0.08 lb. a.i./lb. of Chlorimuron-ethyl).

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING/AVISO

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

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice
HOTLINE NUMBERS	
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 the Poison Control Center: 1-800-222-1222 . For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), call CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 .	

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

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

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

EPA Reg. No.: 85678-84
EPA Est. No.: _____

Net Contents: ___ [Lbs./Kg.]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING/AVISO

May be fatal if swallowed. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. **DO NOT** get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers 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 \geq 14 mils, or Viton \geq 14 mils
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR Part 170.607(d-e)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

Groundwater Advisory

Chlorimuron-ethyl and Sulfentrazone are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of these chemicals in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

DO NOT use this product on coarse soils, including sand, which has less than 1% organic matter.

Surface Water Advisory

Sulfentrazone can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, sulfentrazone may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water), for several to many months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, and areas overlying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-lying tile drainage systems that drain to surface waters.

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

Windblown Soil Particles

Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

Non-Target Organism Advisory

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

This product is not registered for use in California.

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.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG is a water dispersible granule formulation for mixture with water and use as selective pre-emergence and pre-plant incorporated weed control in soybeans. When applied according to the instructions on this label, it will control many broadleaf weeds and provide partial control of annual grasses.

Pre-emergence and pre-plant incorporated treatments of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** require rainfall or sprinkler irrigation to activate the herbicide. Extent of control and duration of effect depend on: rate used, weed spectrum, growing conditions at and following time of treatment, soil pH, texture, organic matter, moisture and precipitation. This label also contains use information which is applicable to all **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** use geography.

PRECAUTIONS

- Back-to-back application of acetolactate synthase (ALS) or ALS-containing herbicides can occasionally result in residual herbicide stacking and potential crop injury. Applicator and/or grower is responsible must be aware of previous herbicide use and potential interaction it may have with **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** application.
- All direct or indirect contact (including spray drift) to other crops or to land scheduled to be planted to crops other than soybeans must be avoided.
- Ensure the seed furrow is closed and the seed covered on acres treated with **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG**.
- Soybean stunting may occur if excessive rainfall occurs after application but before soybeans emerge. Injury is more prevalent under poor drainage or compacted conditions or when soil is saturated for long periods of time. Soybeans outgrow stunting once favorable growing conditions return.
- Seedling disease, nematodes, cold weather, deep planting (more than 2"), excessive moisture, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken soybean seedlings and increase the possibility of crop injury.
- **Before using Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG, consideration must be given to crop rotation plans.** Crops other than soybeans may be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** remaining in the soil the next planting season. Choice of rotation crop is restricted following application of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** (refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES** section for your geographical region).
- Thoroughly clean **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** from application equipment immediately after use and before spraying crops other than soybeans. Failure to remove even small amounts of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** from application equipment may result in injury to subsequently sprayed crops.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG contains 2 active ingredients with 2 different modes of action. Chlorimuron-ethyl is classified as a Group 2 herbicide, Acetolactate Synthase (ALS) or Acetohydroxy Acid Synthase (AHAS) inhibitor. It also contains sulfentrazone, 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 **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** and other Group 2 or Group 14 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 and Group 14 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 or 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 **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** or other Group 2 and Group 14 herbicides.

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

- Avoiding the consecutive use of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** or other target site of action Group 2 and Group 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated pest-management (IPM) program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development and loss of field efficacy. 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.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your local RedEagle International, LLC representative at 1-863-682-6698.

INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT

Integrate **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** into an overall weed management strategy whenever the use of an herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) must be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weeds. Following application of pre-plant incorporation or pre-emergence treatment, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge, but growth then ceases and leaves become yellow 3 - 5 days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive. **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** provides partial control of some annual grasses when used pre-plant or pre-emergence but other products may be needed to ensure adequate grass control.

Poor growing conditions including excessive moisture, cool temperatures, and soil compaction or the presence of various pathogens may impact seedling vigor. Under these conditions the active ingredients in **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG**, like other soil applied herbicides, may injure soybeans.

Best results are obtained if **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** is followed by rainfall or irrigation before weeds germinate. Several small rainfalls of less than 0.25" each are not as beneficial as 1 large rainfall of 0.5" - 1". If moisture is insufficient to activate the herbicide, a rotary hoeing or shallow cultivation must be made after emergence of the crop while weeds are small enough to be controlled by mechanical means.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- Aerial application is allowed only when environmental conditions prohibit ground application.

- For aerial applications, the maximum release height must be 10 feet from the top of the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.
- When this product is allowed to be applied by air, applicator must use a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gals. per acre.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE* S572).
- **DO NOT** apply as spray droplets smaller than medium (defined by ASABE* standard).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE* S572).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use 1/2 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.
- Applicators may spray only when wind speed is between 3 and 10 miles per hour.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Ground applicators must use a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gals. per acre.
- When tank mixing with a contact burndown herbicide, ground applicators must use a minimum spray volume of 15 gals. per acre.
- The maximum release height for boom spraying is 30 inches above the soil.
- **DO NOT** apply as spray droplets smaller than medium (defined by ASABE* standard).
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE* S572).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE* S572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Applicators may spray only when wind speed is between 3 and 10 miles per hour.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE* S572) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

*ASABE – American Society for Agricultural and Biological Engineers

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. **AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.**

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

Importance of Droplet Size

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

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

Boom Height – Ground Boom

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

Release Height – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aurally to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

Shielded Sprayers

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

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

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

Wind

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

Boom-less Ground Applications:

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

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Equipment/Spray Volumes

Ground Application: Make a uniform application by ground equipment with a properly calibrated sprayer equipped with fan-type nozzles or other appropriate nozzles. Adjust spray pressures to recommendations that are appropriate for the nozzle type being utilized. Sprayer and spray nozzles must be set to minimize the risk of fine droplets, yet achieve adequate coverage of existing weeds. Use nozzles that require screens no finer than 50-mesh. Use 10 - 40 gals. of water per acre.

Continuous agitation in the spray tank is required to keep the product in suspension. Avoid overlap and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, as injury to the crop may result.

Aerial Application

Application of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** may be made by air using properly calibrated nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum coverage while producing minimal amounts of fine droplets. Apply sufficient spray volume to achieve adequate coverage. Apply a minimum of 5 gallons of finished spray per acre. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Spray Tank Preparation

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures 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.

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of existing pesticide deposits before using **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG**. Follow the spray tank cleanout procedures specified on the label of product previously sprayed. If no cleanout procedure is provided, follow the cleanout procedure in **Sprayer Clean-Up** section of this label.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG**.
3. Once the **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
4. **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG must be thoroughly mixed with water in the spray tank before adding any other material.** As the tank is filling add (in the following order): other herbicide(s), the required spray adjuvant, ammonium sulfate, and/or liquid nitrogen fertilizer where required.
5. Apply **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** spray solution within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
6. If the mixture has settled, thoroughly reagitrate before using.
7. To improve mixing with liquid fertilizers, prepare a slurry in water before adding to spray tank.

Sprayer Clean-Up

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly hose down the interior surfaces of the tank; then flush tank, boom, and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes.

2. Partially fill the tank with water and add 1 of the cleaning agents listed below. Complete filling the tank with water, then flush the cleaning solution through the boom, hoses, and nozzles. Add water to completely fill the tank and allow to agitate or recirculate for at least 15 minutes. Again, flush the boom, hoses, and nozzles, and drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water and the cleaning agent.
4. Repeat Step 2.
5. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes, flushing water through the boom and hoses. **NOTE:** Use any of the following cleaning agents. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaning agent instructions.
 - One gal. of household ammonia (contains 3% active) per 100 gals. of water.
 - Commercial spray tank cleaner

DO NOT drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or plants.

DO NOT contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other crops.

Should small quantities of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** remain in inadequately cleaned mixing, loading, and/or spray equipment, they may be released during subsequent applications potentially causing effects to certain crops and other vegetation. RedEagle International LLC accepts no liability for any effects due to inadequately cleaned equipment.

Importance of Soil pH

Soil pH varies greatly, even within the same field. pH variations as much as 2 pH units are common. Composite soil samples taken across an entire field, including those samples taken for soil fertility recommendations, may not detect areas of high pH. Sub-sampling is recommended for areas likely to have pH values higher than the field average. The following is a non-inclusive list of potential high pH areas where subsampling is recommended.

- Where different soil types are evident within a field, sample soil types separately.
- Where conditions vary within a field, sample areas separately, including:
 - areas bordered by limestone gravel roads,
 - river bottoms subject to flooding,
 - low areas in hardpan soils where evaporative ponds may occur,
 - eroded hillsides,
 - along drain tile lines, and
 - areas where drainage ditch spoil has been spread.
- Where lime has not been deeply incorporated, soil may exhibit significantly higher pH values in the upper 3 inches of soil. Composite soil samples taken at a 6 - 8 inch depth may not reflect the elevated pH near the surface. In these cases shallow sampling, the upper 3 inches, is advised.

Determine soil pH by laboratory analysis using a 1:1 soil:water suspension.

ROTATIONAL GUIDELINES

For All Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG Applications

When used as described, the table describes the minimum length in months from the time of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** application until **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** treated soil can be replanted to the crops listed in the table. Cover crops for soil health and erosion control can be planted at any time after an application of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG**, but **DO NOT** use for food or feed. Residual activity of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** may result in injury to some cover crop species if planted too soon following application. Consult your local University extension service for cover crop sensitivity to **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG**. When a recommended tank mix is used, consult the tank mix partner labels for recropping instructions and follow the directions that are most restrictive.

For Full Use Rates – (See Rate Table 1)

Refer to Importance of Soil pH for Additional Information

Crop	Rotation Interval A IN, OH, MO, IL, KS, NE, OK Soil pH less than 7.2 (If soil pH is greater than 7.2, use Rotation Interval B)	Rotation Interval B AL, AR, GA, KY, LA, MI, MS, MO Bootheel, NC, PA, SC, TN, and TX, where soil pH is greater than 6.8 (For those states listed above, if soil pH is less than 6.8 use Rotation Interval A)
	Recropping Interval (Months)*	
Soybeans ¹	Anytime	Anytime
Barley, Rye, Wheat	4	4
Rice, Tobacco, Field Corn (Grown for Grain, Silage, Popcorn, Seed Corn)	10	18
Alfalfa, Dry Beans, Oats, Tomato (Transplant)	12	18
Sorghum ²	18 or 10	18
Cabbage, Clover, Cotton, Cucumber, Flax, Lentils, Mustard, Peanuts, Pumpkin, Sunflower, Sweet Corn, Watermelon	18	18

Canola (rapeseed), Carrot, Onion, Potato, Sugar Beets, and Any Other Crop Not Listed	36	36
*Crops that have rotational intervals greater than 12 months after an Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG application are the result of crop injury concerns. The crops must be planted with a successful bioassay. ¹ DO NOT feed treated soybean forage or soybean hay to livestock. ² Sorghum may be planted after 10 months only where Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG was applied at rates 6.4 oz. per acre or less.		

For Reduced Use Rates – (See Rate Table 2)**Refer to Importance of Soil pH for Additional Information**

Under rotational interval A of the **Reduced Rate Table** below, a pre-emergent application of a Chlorimuron-ethyl product is not allowed in the states of AL, AR, GA, KY, LA, MO Bootheel, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, and TX where soil pH is greater than 7.0.

DO NOT use full use rates in the states of DE, IA, MD, MI, MN, NJ, VA, WI, and WV.

Crop	Rotation Interval A	Rotation Interval B
	All States, all pH's except those listed in <u>Rotation Interval B</u>	DE, IA, MD, MI, MN, NJ, VA, WI, WV, where soil pH greater than 6.8
Recropping Interval (Months)*		
Soybeans*	Anytime	Anytime
Barley, Rye, Wheat	4	4
Rice, Tobacco, Field Corn (Grown for Grain, Silage, Popcorn, Seed Corn)	10	18
Oats, Alfalfa, Tomato (Transplant), Dry Beans, Peanuts	12	18
Sorghum***	18 or 10	18
Cabbage, Clover, Cucumber, Flax, Lentils, Mustard, Pumpkin, Sunflower, Sweet Corn, Watermelon	18	18
Cotton**	18 or 12	18 or 12
Canola (rapeseed), Carrot, Onion, Potato, Sugar Beets, Any other crop not listed	36	36
* DO NOT feed treated soybean forage or soybean hay to livestock. **Cotton may be planted after 12 months where Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG was applied at rates of 5 oz/acre or less and meets the following conditions: • Medium and fine soils • pH <7.2 • Rainfall or irrigation must exceed 15" after application of Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG to rotate to cotton. *** Sorghum may be planted after 10 months where Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG was applied at rates 6.4 oz/acre or less.		

WEEDS CONTROLLED – PRE-EMERGE

When used as directed **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** will provide control of the following weed species:

Beggarweed, Florida	Mallow, Venice	Nutsedge, Yellow	Smartweed (Annual)
Carpetweed	Marestail	Pigweed (Palmer Amaranth, Redroot, Smooth, Spiny Amaranth)	Spurge, Spotted
Cocklebur*	Morningglory (Annual, Ivyleaf, Entireleaf, Pitted*, Smallflower, Tall)	Poinsettia, Wild	Star of Bethlehem
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	Mustard, Wild	Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	Sunflower, Wild
Copperleaf, Virginia	Nightshade, Black	Purslane, Common	Thistle, Russian
Jimsonweed	Nightshade, Eastern Black	Ragweed, Common	Velvetleaf
Kochia	Nightshade, Hairy	Ragweed, Giant*	Waterhemp, Common
Lambsquarters	Nutsedge, Purple	Senna, Coffee	Waterhemp, Tall
*Weed species which can germinate deep in the soil including pitted morningglory, cocklebur, and giant ragweed or other weeds; including nutsedge, which may emerge at various times during the growing season may require a cultivation or a follow up application of post-emergence herbicides for season-long control.			

When used as directed **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** will provide partial control of the following weeds:

Barnyardgrass	Foxtail spp.	Mexicanweed	Sicklepod
Burcucumber	Goosegrass	Panicum, Texas and Fall	Signalgrass, Broadleaf
Crabgrass	Johnsongrass, Seedling	Sesbania, Hemp	

For additional instructions on weed control, see comments following Rate Table 1.

USE DIRECTIONS FOR SOYBEANS

Make application of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** according to Rate Tables 1 or 2 as directed for specific types of application and geographic areas.

Follow all label restrictions regarding soil type, soil pH, organic matter, rotational crop intervals, geographic location, and weed pressure, in selecting the rate of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** from Rate Table 1 or Table 2.

Use Precautions

- Back-to-back application of acetolactate synthase (ALS) or ALS-containing herbicides can occasionally result in residual herbicide stacking and potential crop injury. Applicator and/or grower is responsible must be aware of previous herbicide use and potential interaction it may have with **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** application.
- All direct or indirect contact (including spray drift) to other crops or to land scheduled to be planted to crops other than soybeans must be avoided.
- Ensure the seed furrow is closed and the seed covered on acres treated with **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG**.
- Soybean stunting may occur if excessive rainfall occurs after application but before soybeans emerge. Injury is more prevalent under poor drainage or compacted conditions or when soil is saturated for long periods of time. Soybeans outgrow stunting once favorable growing conditions return.
- Seedling disease, nematodes, cold weather, deep planting (more than 2”), excessive moisture, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken soybean seedlings and increase the possibility of crop injury.
- **DO NOT** make application of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** after the soybean crop has emerged or severe injury or death of the crop may occur.
- **Before using Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG, consideration must be given to crop rotation plans.** Crops other than soybeans may be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** remaining in the soil the next planting season. Choice of rotation crop is restricted following application of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** (refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES** section for your geographical region).
- Thoroughly clean **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** from application equipment immediately after use and before spraying crops other than soybeans. Failure to remove even small amounts of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** from application equipment may result in injury to subsequently sprayed crops.
- Use of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** on soils that exceed pH 6.8 may result in unacceptable injury to the following crop. **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** may be used on fields that are generally pH 6.8 or less, but that may contain isolated areas where the pH exceeds 6.8 only if the following rotational crop is soybeans or a chlorimuron-ethyl resistant corn variety. Consult with your local seed supplier for potential resistant/tolerant varieties.

Use Restrictions

- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following: **DO NOT** apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. **DO NOT** use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants. **DO NOT** contaminate any body of water. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds during storage.
- **DO NOT** make application of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** if there are visible signs of cracking due to soybean emergence, or serious crop injury including but not limited to stand loss may result.
- **DO NOT** tank mix **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** with organophosphate insecticides. **DO NOT** make application of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide, as severe crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** use **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** in CO, WY, ND, NY, or SD at any rate.
- **DO NOT** use the full use rate (**Listed in Table 1**) in DE, IA, MD, MI, MN, NJ, VA, WI, and WV.
- **DO NOT** make application of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** in Nebraska west of US Hwy. 281 and north of US Hwy. 30.
- **DO NOT** make application to black belt soil of Alabama or Mississippi with a soil pH >6.8 or history of nutrient deficiency including iron chlorosis, as injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** follow **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** with a post-emergence application of another chlorimuron-ethyl containing herbicide in the same cropping season.
- **DO NOT** make application of this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** feed treated soybean forage or soybean hay to livestock.
- **Single Application: DO NOT** apply more than 9.6 oz. (0.366 lb. a.i. sulfentrazone and 0.048 lb. a.i. chlorimuron-ethyl) of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** per acre per application.
- **Split Application:** 2 applications totaling the full use rate (**Listed in Table 1**) of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** may be made per year.
- **DO NOT** apply a full rate of this product more than once per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9.6 oz. (0.366 lb. a.i. sulfentrazone and 0.048 lb. a.i. chlorimuron-ethyl) of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply within 7 days if a second application is necessary.

Handling Restrictions

- This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pads or properly diked mixing/loading areas.
- Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to

withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container, or equipment rinse or wash water, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities **DO NOT** apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate this product.
- Product must be used in a manner which will prevent back siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.

Full Use Rate - Table 1

Fall Application, Early Pre-Plant, Pre-Plant Burndown, Pre-Plant Incorporated, and Pre-Emergence: No-Till, Minimum-Till, Conventional Tillage		
Soil Texture	Organic Matter	
	0.5 – 2%	2 – 4%
Ounces Product (lb. a.i.) per Acre		
Coarse*: Loamy Sand, Sandy loam	5.0 (0.219) – 6.0 (0.263)	6.0 (0.263) – 7.0 (0.306)
Medium: Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Sandy Clay Loam	6.5 (0.284) – 7.5 (0.328)	7.0 (0.306) – 8.0 (0.350)
Fine: Silty Clay Loam, Clay Loam, Clay	7.0 (0.306) – 8.0 (0.350)	8.0 (0.350) – 9.6 (0.420)
* DO NOT use this product in coarse sand soils with <1% organic matter.		
Apply Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG according to Rate Tables for types of application and specific geographic areas.		

Limited Residual Rate for Planned Sequential Application Program - Table 2

Use rates in Table 2 are to be used in conjunction with an effective planned POST herbicide program; **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** at these reduced rates will provide early season control or suppression to reduce early season weed competition. If resistance with the POST herbicide is documented in your area, use rates in Table 1.

Fall Application, Early Pre-Plant, Early Pre-Plant Burndown, Pre-Plant Incorporated, Pre-Emergence: No-Till, Minimum-Till, Conventional Tillage		
Soil Texture	Organic Matter	
	0.5 – 2%	2 – 4%
Ounces Product (lb. a.i.) per Acre		
Coarse*: Loamy Sand, Sandy loam	3.0 (0.131) – 4.0 (0.175)	3.2 (0.140) – 4.0 (0.175)
Medium: Loam, Silt loam, Silt, Sandy clay loam	3.2 (0.140) – 4.0 (0.175)	3.2 (0.140) – 4.8 (0.210)
Fine: Silty Clay Loam, Clay Loam, Clay	4.0 (0.175) – 5.0 (0.219)	4.0 (0.175) – 5.0 (0.219)
* DO NOT use this product in coarse sand soils with <1% organic matter.		

APPLICATION METHODS

Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG may be applied by any of the methods listed below.

CONSERVATION TILLAGE:

EARLY PRE-PLANT IN NO-TILL, MINIMUM TILL, OR STALE SEEDBED

Application of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** made early pre-plant must be applied in combination with the appropriate burndown herbicide including glyphosate, glufosinate, paraquat, and/or 2,4-D to achieve acceptable control of existing weeds during application. When applied as a burndown treatment, **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** is rainfast after 1 hour. However, consider an additional 48 hour waiting period to avoid runoff into surface water (see **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS** section). For burndown or control of existing vegetation, an appropriate burndown herbicide at labeled rates is recommended including glyphosate, etc. Follow all label directions for the burndown herbicide including application timing, spray volume, adjuvants to achieve control of targeted weeds. For applications of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** made from 30 - 60 days before planting apply the higher rate in the appropriate soil range from tables 1 or 2 depending on the soybean system being grown.

PRE-PLANT INCORPORATED

Uniformly incorporate **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** or **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** tank mixes no deeper than 2" prior to planting soybeans. If tank-mixing **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** with a companion herbicide, follow all label instructions for proper incorporation of the companion herbicide in the top 2" of soil. Improper incorporation can result

in erratic weed control or potential crop injury. 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.

PRE-EMERGENCE

Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG may be applied at planting time or within 3 days after planting, but before seed emergence. **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** may be applied alone or in tank mix combinations with other registered soybean herbicides. When applied in tank mix combinations, follow applicable use directions, including application rates, precautions, and restrictions of each product in the mixture. The seed furrow must be completely closed and seed covered before any applications of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG**.

FALL APPLICATION AND SPRING PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN OF BROADLEAF WEEDS

Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG can provide for some increased burndown activity on emerged weeds in no-till applications, but is not intended to replace part or all of an appropriate pre-plant burndown program. For control of the weeds listed below in no-till/minimum till fields, **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** must be tank-mixed or used in combination with a full burndown program. This may include 2,4-D alone or in combination with carfentrazone-ethyl, dicamba, glyphosate, glufosinate, paraquat, or other appropriate burndown herbicides in tank-mixes at their appropriate rate for the size and species of weeds present. Reduced rates of **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** and/or the corresponding burndown partner herbicides can result in weed escapes and unsatisfactory performance.

Chickweed ¹	Marestail ²	Ragweed, Common
Dandelion	Mustard, Tansy	Ragweed, Giant
Garlic, Wild	Mustard, Wild	Shepherd's Purse
Henbit	Nightshade spp.	Smartweeds, Annual
Lambsquarters	Pennycress	Sunflower
Lettuce, Prickly	Pigweeds	Waterhemp spp.
¹ For chickweed control add glyphosate, Express, or Dicamba.		
² For glyphosate-resistant biotypes, include an alternative and effective mode of action to achieve complete burndown.		

For Burndown control, pick the appropriate rate from Rate Table 1 or 2 and apply with:

- For complete burndown of emerged annual grasses or broadleaf weeds or for burndown of weeds not listed above, **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** must be tank mixed with: Glyphosate, glufosinate, paraquat, 2,4-D alone or in combination with appropriate burndown herbicides containing carfentrazone-ethyl.
- Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) at 1% v/v 1 gal./100 gals. of spray solution, or Non-ionic Surfactant (NIS) at 1 qt./100 gals. of spray solution.
- In addition to the specific adjuvants above, other adjuvants may be used if they provide the same or similar functions as those previously mentioned. The addition of other adjuvants or fertilizers including ammonium sulfate (AMS) may aid in control of weeds when used with appropriate companion herbicides. Consult specific companion herbicides for additional adjuvant, and fertilizer recommendations when applying for burndown of existing vegetation.
- Use flat fan nozzles or other appropriate nozzle types and a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre. Where dense vegetation or heavy crop residues are present, increasing the spray volume to 15 - 20 gals. per acre or more may improve spray coverage and weed control.
- For burndown of larger annual grasses or broadleaf weeds exceeding 2" - 3", or for burndown of weeds not listed above, **Sulfentrazone 62.2% + Chlorimuron 7.8% WG** may be tank mixed with glyphosate, glufosinate, paraquat, 2,4-D alone or in combination with carfentrazone-ethyl containing products.

To select the proper tank mix product, identify the weeds which need to be controlled and consult the product labels to determine which product is needed. Consult the companion tank mix herbicide label for use instructions, rates, precautions, restrictions, and other use information.

For instructions on how to prevent spray drift, refer to the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food, or feed. Store in a cool dry place and avoid excess heat.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture 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 of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[Non-Refillable Plastic Containers (Less Than 50 Pounds): Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

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

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

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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