



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

**OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION**

October 19, 2022

Michael Kellogg  
Agent for RightLine, LLC  
c/o Pyxis Regulatory Consulting, Inc.  
4110 136<sup>th</sup> St. Ct., NW  
Gig Harbor, WA 98332

**Subject:** Label Amendment – Removed tank mix recommendations, added weeds and *Poa annua* directions, clarified use directions on *St. Augustine* and perennial ryegrass, specified optional statements and add AZ restriction for sod farm use.  
Product Name: RightLine SULFEN SOUTHERN  
EPA Registration Number: 93051-6  
Application Date: June 27, 2022  
Decision Number: 585809

Dear Michael Kellogg:

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](mailto: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

SULFENTRAZONE	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE
IMAZETHAPYR	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

[Master Label]

# Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:</b>	<b>WT. BY %</b>
Sulfentrazone* .....	33.33%
Imazethapyr* .....	6.67%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	<b>60.00%</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b> .....	<b>100.00%</b>

\*Contains 4 pounds of active ingredient per gallon of product (3.33 lbs. a.i. of sulfentrazone and 0.67 lbs. a.i. of imazethapyr)

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

FIRST AID	
<b>IF INHALED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Do not give any liquid to the person.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
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: 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.]]

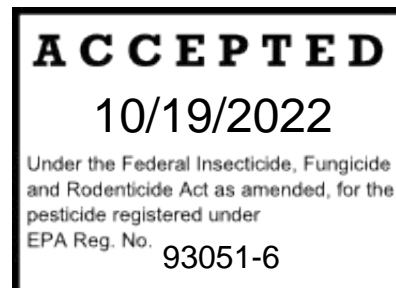
EPA Reg. No.: 93051-6

EPA Est. No.: XXXXX-XX-XXX

**Manufactured For [By]:**

RightLine, LLC  
950 Falcon Drive  
Malden, MO 63863

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



## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

#### CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. 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.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

**Applicators, mixers, loaders, and other pesticide handlers must wear:**

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- waterproof gloves,
- and shoes plus socks.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(e)].

#### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 washwaters or rinsate.

**NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT:** Imazethapyr is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

**GROUNDWATER ADVISORY STATEMENT:** Imazethapyr has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. Imazethapyr may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

**SURFACE WATER ADVISORY STATEMENT:** Imazethapyr may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. 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 such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of imazethapyr from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Do not use on coarse soils classified as sand which have less than 1% organic matter.

## 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 through any type of irrigation system.

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

#### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. These requirements 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 over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, and shoes plus socks.

#### **NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Re-entry Statement: Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment area until spray has dried.

#### **USE RESTRICTIONS**

##### **Aerial Application:**

- Aerial application is allowed only when environmental conditions prohibit ground application.
- When this product is allowed to be applied by air, applicator must use a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre.
- 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.

#### **MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**

##### **General Handling Instructions**

This product must 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 pad 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 always be maintained. 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.

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.

#### **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT**

Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN contains imazethapyr that is classified as a Group 2 herbicide and sulfentrazone that is classified as a Group 14 herbicide. 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 Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN and other Group 2 and 14 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 and 14 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 and 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 Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN or other Group 2 and 14 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 one application 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 RightLine, LLC or their representative.

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

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

### SPRAY DRIFT

#### Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.
- Aerial application is allowed only when environmental conditions prohibit ground application.
- When this product is allowed to be applied by air, applicator must use a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre.
- Select coarse to very coarse droplet size when sulfentrazone is used as a preemergent/preplant application.
- Select medium to very coarse droplet size when sulfentrazone is used postemergence with a contact burndown herbicide.
- Applicators may spray only when wind speed is between 3 and 10 mph.
- Do not apply as spray droplets smaller than medium to coarse (defined by the ASABE\* standard).

\*ASABE - American Society for Agricultural and Biological Engineers

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off target movement from aerial applications. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications of dry materials.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ 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 degrees.
3. Observe the regulations of the State where applications are made.

#### Ground Applications:

- For boom spraying, the maximum release height must be 30 inches from the soil.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.
- Ground applicators must use a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre.
- When sulfentrazone is tank mixed with a contact burndown herbicide, ground applicators must use a minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre.
- Applicators may spray only when wind speed is between 3 and 10 mph.
- Select coarse to very coarse droplet size when sulfentrazone is used as a preemergent/preplant application.
- Select medium to very coarse droplet size when sulfentrazone is used postemergence with a contact burndown herbicide.

#### Boomless Ground Applications:

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

- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

## SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

### IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

#### Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

#### Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

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

#### BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

#### RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

### SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

### TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

### TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

### WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

- Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

#### Boom-less Ground Applications:

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

#### Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

## SPRAY TANK PREPARATION

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of existing pesticide deposits before using this product. Follow the spray tank clean out procedures specified on the label of product previously applied before adding Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN to the tank.

Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN is a suspension concentrate intended for dilution with water. In certain applications, liquid fertilizer may replace water as diluent.

### MIXING WITH WATER

For best results, fill spray tank with one fourth of the volume of clean water needed for the area to be treated. Start the agitation system and add Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN to the tank. Make sure Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN is thoroughly mixed before application or before adding another product to the spray tank.

### USE OF SURFACTANTS

**Temporary discoloration of some turf types may result from use of surfactants or adjuvants with Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN. High temperatures and high relative humidity may increase the risk of temporary discoloration.** Do not apply with surfactants unless previous experience has demonstrated combinations with surfactants to be physically compatible and non-injurious to the grass type in question.

#### **TANK MIXTURES COMPATIBILITY**

Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN is believed to be compatible with most herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides used in turf and ornamental plant management. However, when preparing a new tank mix conduct an appropriate compatibility test by mixing proportional amounts of all spray ingredients in a test vessel (jar) prior to tank mixing with other products. Shake the mixture vigorously and allow it to stand for five to ten minutes. Rapid precipitation of the ingredients and failure to re-suspend when shaken indicates that the mixture is incompatible and should not be applied. Provided the jar test indicates the mixture to be compatible, prepare the tank mixture as follows: Fill the tank one fourth full with water. With the agitator operating, add the ingredients using the following order: dry granules first, and liquid suspensions (flowables) second. As the agitation continues and the tank is filled with water add EC products third followed by the addition of water soluble products.

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. The most restrictive labeling applies in all tank mixtures. Do not exceed any labeled dosage rates. Tank mixture recommendations are for use only in states where the companion products and application site are registered. In addition, certain states or geographical regions may have established dosage rate limitations. Consult your state Pesticide Control Agency for additional information regarding the maximum use rates.

Use Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN spray mixture immediately after mixing. Do not store the mixture.

#### **Ground Equipment**

Power sprayers: Uniform and accurate spray coverage requires proper calibration and operation of spray equipment. The use of marker dyes or foams can improve application accuracy. Boom sprayers equipped with appropriate flat fan nozzles, tips and screens are ideal for broadcast applications. Power sprayers fitted with spray wand/gun may also be used for broadcast application after careful calibration by the applicator. Power sprayers fitted with spray wand/gun are suitable for spot treatments.

Hand operated sprayers: Backpack and compression sprayers are appropriate for small turfgrass areas and spot treatments. Wands fitted with a flat fan nozzle tip should be held stationary at the proper height during application. A side to side or swinging arm motion can result in uneven coverage.

Apply this product in a sufficient volume of carrier solution to provide a uniform spray distribution. Spray volumes of 20- 175 gallons per acre (0.5 to 4.0 gal/1,000 ft<sup>2</sup>) with spray pressures adjusted to 20 40 psi are appropriate. Apply the higher spray volumes for dense weed populations.

#### **Sprayer Equipment Clean-Out**

**After spraying Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN and before using sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned using the following procedure:**

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, and spray boom and thoroughly rinse the inside of the sprayer tank with clean water to remove sediment and residues.
2. In addition, thoroughly flush sprayer hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water.
3. Fill the tank 1/2 full with clean water, and add appropriate detergent or ammonia (follow manufacturer's directions for use). Fill the tank to capacity and operate the sprayer for 15 minutes to flush hoses, boom, and nozzles.
4. Drain the sprayer system. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Remove and clean spray tips and screens separately.
5. Properly dispose of all cleaning solution and rinsate in accordance with Federal, State and local regulations and guidelines.

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 plants.

### **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**

#### **Railroad Rights-of-Way**

Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN can be used to control many weeds and maintain bare ground on railroad rights-of-way, including railroad yards, railroad crossings and railroad bridge abutments.

#### **Highway, Roadside, Pipeline and Utility Rights-of-Way**

Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN can be used to control many weeds and maintain bare ground in highway, roadside, pipeline and utility rights-of-way. Such areas would include, but are not limited to, guard rails, road shoulders, electric utility substations, pipeline pumping stations, around electric transmission towers, around distribution line poles and in other areas where complete vegetation control is desired.

#### **Industrial Areas, Fence Rows and Other Non-crop Sites**



Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN controls weeds and maintains bare ground in industrial areas including production facilities, tank farms, storage areas, parking areas, lumber yards, airports, military installations, along fence rows, and in similar non-crop sites where complete vegetation control is needed.

#### Method and Rate of Application

For residual control of germinating weeds in non-crop land, apply this product as a broadcast treatment at 9.5 to 14.4 fluid ounces (0.25 to 0.37 lb. a.i. of sulfentrazone and 0.05 to 0.08 lb. a.i. of imazethapyr) per acre by ground in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. Applications may be made by helicopter on railroad rights-of-way only.

#### DO NOT apply Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN to soils classified as sand with less than 1% Organic Matter.

Use labeled rates of burndown herbicides such as glyphosate, glyphosate - trimesium, diquat, 2,4-D, dicamba, etc. as tank mixtures with Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN. Use recommended adjuvants for the herbicide tank mix partner. For all products used in tank mixes, refer to the specific product labels for all restrictions on tank mixing and observe the most restrictive label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

Do not apply Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN at rates higher than 12 fl. oz./a.c. in North Dakota or north of highway 210 in Minnesota.

Do not apply more than 0.375 lb. of sulfentrazone per acre per 12-month period. The 12-month period starts at the point of first application.

#### Timing

For best results, apply Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN alone or in combination with other herbicides for residual control of weeds in late summer, fall, or early spring to ensure adequate moisture for soil activation.

#### Weeds Controlled

This product, when applied at 9.5 to 14.4 fl. oz. per acre, will control the following weeds in non-cropland areas. Use the higher labeled rates to extend length of control. Use the higher rates on sites with fine soil textures and on sites with more than 2% organic matter.

Weeds Controlled	
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>
Crabgrass species	<i>Digitaria spp.</i>
Croton, tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>
Daisy, American	<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i>
Dayflower, common	<i>Commelina communis</i>
Dayflower, Virginia	<i>Commelina virginica</i>
Dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Doveweed	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>
Fixweed	<i>Descurainia Sophia</i>
Galinsoga, hairy	<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Groundcherry, clammy (seedling)	<i>Physallis heterophylla</i>
Groundcherry, cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
ALS/Triazene Resistant Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lettuce, wild	<i>Lactuca virosa</i>
Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Milkweed, honeyvine	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i>
Mexicanweed	<i>Caperonia castanifolia</i>
Morningglory species	<i>Ipomoea spp.</i>
Mustard species	<i>Brassica spp.</i>
Nightshade species	<i>Solanum spp.</i>
Nutsedge species	<i>Cyperus spp</i>
Palmer amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Texasweed	<i>Caperonia palustrus</i>
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>
Waterhemp, common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>

## TURF USE INSTRUCTIONS

### Product Information

Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN is a selective pre-emergence and post emergence herbicide which controls annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and sedges in established turf areas including, but not limited to, residential, commercial and institutional lawns, athletic fields, commercial sod farms[\*], golf course fairways and golf course roughs. To broaden the spectrum for pre-emergence control or suppression of annual grasses and/or broadleaf weeds, Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN may be tank mixed with an EPA-registered annual grass herbicide. Observe all instructions, mixing directions, application precautions and other label information of each product when tank mixing with Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN.

[\*Not for use in Arizona on grass grown for sod production.]

Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN is formulated as a flowable (suspension concentrate) containing 4 lbs. of active ingredient per gallon. The mode of action of Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN involves uptake by both weed roots and shoots. Pre-emergence application Rightline SULFEN SOUTH requires soil moisture for activation. The amount of soil moisture required for activation following application depends on existing soil moisture, organic matter content and soil texture. The most effective pre-emergence weed control will be obtained when Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN is activated by up to 0.5 inches of rainfall or irrigation within 7 days after application and prior to weed seed germination.

### Weed Control in Turfgrasses

#### Use Precautions for Turf Use

##### Turfgrass Safety

This product may be used on seeded, sodded or sprigged turfgrasses that are well established. First application of this product can be made following the second mowing providing the turfgrass has developed into a uniform stand with a good root system. Turfgrass injury could result from application of this product on turfgrass that is not well established or has been weakened by stresses such as unfavorable weather conditions, disease, chemical or mechanical influences.

**When applied as directed under the conditions described, the following established turfgrasses are tolerant to Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN at the listed use rates in a range from 0.125 to 0.450 lb. a.i./acre (4 to 14.4 fl. oz./acre or 0.092 to 0.331 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft).**

**Table 1. Tolerant grasses.**

Grass Type*	Use Rate Single Application			
	Lb. a.i./A of sulfentrazone	Lb. a.i./A of imazethapyr	Fluid ounces per 1000 ft <sup>2</sup>	Fluid ounces per acre
<b>Cool Season Grasses</b>				
Bluegrass, Kentucky ( <i>Poa pratensis</i> ) [Bluegrass, Rough <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Poa trivialis</i> )] Fescue, fine <sup>[1]</sup> ( <i>Festuca rubra</i> ) Fescue, tall <sup>[1]</sup> ( <i>Festuca ruginosa</i> ) Ryegrass, perennial ( <i>Lolium perenne</i> )	0.10 - 0.25	0.02 - 0.05	0.092 - 0.220	4.0 - 9.5
<b>Warm Season Grasses</b>				
Bahiagrass <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Paspalum notatum</i> ) Bermudagrass ( <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> ) & hybrids Buffalograss ( <i>Buchloe dactyloides</i> ) Carpetgrass ( <i>Axonopus affinis</i> ) Centipedegrass ( <i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i> ) Kikuyugrass ( <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> ) St. Augustine grass ( <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> ) Zoysiagrass ( <i>Zoysia japonica</i> ) <sup>2</sup>	0.25 - 0.37	0.05 - 0.08	0.220 - 0.331	9.5 - 14.4

<sup>1</sup>Use of this product on certain cultivars of Chewings Fescue, Fine Fescue, or Tall Fescue cultivars may result in undesirable injury.

<sup>2</sup>Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN application may cause temporary discoloration to exposed leaf surfaces on certain cultivars of zoysiagrass, bahiagrass, St. Augustine grass, or rough bluegrass. Treated turfgrass will recover with new growth. Discolored leaf tissue will be removed with mowing. To reduce potential for discoloration, do not apply Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN on turfgrass that is weakened by weather, mechanical, chemical, disease or other related stress. Maintain proper cultural practices such as adequate moisture and fertility levels to promote healthy turf growth.

\*Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN has demonstrated tolerance on [both cool and] warm season turfgrasses. However, not all varieties have been evaluated. Turfgrass managers desiring to treat newly released varieties should first apply Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN to a small area prior to treatment of larger areas.

**Application to reseeded, overseeded or sprigged areas:** Reseeding, overseeding or sprigging of treated areas within one (1) month after application of this product could inhibit the establishment of desirable turfgrasses. Overseeding of bermudagrass with perennial ryegrass at four (4) to six (6) weeks after an application can be done if slight injury to perennial ryegrass can be tolerated. Best results are obtained for reseeding or overseeding when mechanical or power seeding equipment (slit seeders) are used to give good seed to soil contact and proper soil cultivation, irrigation and fertilization practices are followed.

**Annual Bluegrass (*Poa Annua*) Control in Overseeded perennial Ryegrass:** Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN may be applied postemergence for control of Annual Bluegrass in dormant bermudagrass overseeded with perennial ryegrass if the ryegrass is well established or 4 to 6 weeks prior to overseeding. Annual Bluegrass is best controlled by application of Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN when bluegrass is newly emerged. Additional applications may be needed if older and larger annual bluegrass are present. Late Spring applications may increase the speed of ryegrass transition.

**Sod Production[\*]:**

This product may be applied to established sod. Allow sod to establish a good root system, a uniform stand and to fill in the exposed edges. It is recommended that sod be established for up to three (3) months before an application of Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN. Do not apply this product within three (3) months of harvest.

[\*] Not for use in Arizona on grass grown for sod production.]

**Use Restrictions:**

- Do not apply to golf course putting greens or tees.
- Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN.
- Do not apply Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN North of North Dakota State Highway 13 or Minnesota State Highway 210.
- Do not apply directly to landscape ornamentals or ornamental beds.

**Use Precautions:**

- Do not use on turfgrasses other than those listed on this label.
- Do not apply to Turfgrasses under stress.
- Do not apply with surfactants unless previous experience has demonstrated combinations with surfactant to be physically compatible and non-injurious to the grass type in question.
- Temporary turfgrass discoloration has been observed when Primo MAXX (trinexapac-ethyl; EPA Reg. No. 100-937) has been either tank-mixed or applied within 7 days of a Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN application. It is recommended that Primo MAXX applications be made 7 days prior to, or after Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN application to reduce risk of turfgrass discoloration.

**PREEMERGENCE CONTROL OF ANNUAL GRASSES, AND BROADLEAF WEEDS**

**Control of Summer Annual Weeds:**

Apply Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN at the application rate for the turf species being managed (9.5 to 14.4 fluid ounces/acre or 0.22 to 0.331 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) prior to weed seed germination in early spring. Applications in early spring will control or suppress the following summer annuals:

**Table 2. Summer Annual Broadleaf weeds, Grasses and Sedges**

Black medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mullugo verticillata</i>
Common purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Doveweed	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Prostrate knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Spurge	<i>Euphorbia spp.</i>
Prostrate spurge	<i>Euphorbia supina</i>
Spotted spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Kyllinga, green	<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i>
Kyllinga, false green	<i>Kyllinga gracillima</i>
Nutsedge, purple <sup>1</sup>	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Sedge, globe	<i>Cyperus globulosus</i>
Sedge, cylindric	<i>Cyperus retrorsus</i>
Sedge, Surinam	<i>Cyperus surinamensis</i>
Sedge, Texas	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>

**Control of Winter Annual Weeds:**

Apply Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN at the application rate for the turf species being managed (9.5 to 14.4 fl. oz./acre or 0.22 to 0.331 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) in late summer or early fall to control or suppress the weeds listed in Table 3.

**Table 3. Winter Annual Weeds**

Buttercups	<i>Ranunculus spp.</i>
Carolina geranium	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Common chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Common groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Corn Speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>

Hairy bittercress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Johnnyjumpup violet	<i>Viola rafeinesquii</i>
Knawel	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>
Large hop clover	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>
Mouseear chickweed	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Parsley-piert	<i>Alchemilla microcarpa</i>
Spurweed	<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>
Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Annual ryegrass	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>

To broaden the spectrum for pre-emergence control or suppression of annual grasses and/or broadleaf weeds, Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN can be tank mixed with an EPA-registered annual grass herbicide. Applications in combination with prodiamine, pendimethalin, dithiopyr or oxadiazon will provide broad spectrum control of the weeds listed in Table 4. Read the label of the tank mix partner to determine grass species safety, use rate and application procedures. Follow all label restrictions, use directions and precautionary statements before using these tank mixtures. Read and follow the "TANK MIXTURES COMPATIBILITY" section of this label for instructions on how to determine the compatibility of tank mixtures.

#### POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF ANNUAL, BIENNIAL & PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS

Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN will control or suppress the weeds listed in Table 4 when applied alone shortly after weeds have emerged. Apply Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN at rates from 9.5 to 14.4 fl. oz./acre (0.22 to 0.331 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.). Do not exceed the application rate specified for the turfgrass species in Table 1. To broaden the weed spectrum and increase effectiveness for certain weeds listed in Table 4, Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN may be tank mixed with other EPA registered postemergence herbicides. Control of emerged annual grass weeds may be improved by combining Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN with fenoxaprop-p-ethyl, dithiopyr, or quinclorac. Read the label of the tank mix partner to determine turfgrass species safety, use rate and application procedures. Follow all label restrictions, use directions and precautionary statements before using these tank mixtures. Read and follow the "TANK MIXTURES COMPATIBILITY" section of this label for instructions on how to determine the compatibility of tank mixtures.

When used as directed Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN will control or suppress the following weeds.

Table 4. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN

BROADLEAVES	SCIENTIFIC NAMES
Bedstraw, catchweed	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine spp.</i>
Black medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Buttercups	<i>Ranunculus spp.</i>
Carolina geranium	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chickweed, mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla spp.</i>
Clover	<i>Trifolium spp.</i>
Copperleaf	<i>Ascalypha spp.</i>
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium spp.</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Doveweed	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>
Dock, Curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dollarweed	<i>Hydrocotyl umbellata</i>
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>
Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia spp.</i>
Filaree	<i>Erodium spp.</i>
Galinsoga, hairy	<i>Galinsoga ciliate</i>
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago spp.</i>
Ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Knawel	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>
Knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lawn burweed (spurweed)	<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>
Lespedeza, common	<i>Lespedeza striata</i>
Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>

Parsley piert	<i>Alchemilla arvensis</i>
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Pigweed, Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Pineapple weed	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>
Plantain, buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Puncture weed	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Redweed	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Shepherd's purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Sorrel, Red	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Speedwell	<i>Veronica spp.</i>
Spurge, (annuals)	<i>Euphorbia spp.</i>
Spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
Spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Star of Bethlehem	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Violet, wild	<i>Viola pratensis</i>
Violet, Johnny-jump-up	<i>Viola rafeinesquii</i>
Virginia buttonweed	<i>Diodia virginiana</i>
Wild garlic	<i>Allium vineale</i>
Wild onion	<i>Allium canadense</i>
Woodsorrel, creeping	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
Woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

#### POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL SEDGES

Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN will control or suppress sedges (Table 5) when applied at a rate of 9.5 to 14.4 fl. oz./acre (0.22 to 0.331 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.). Apply the highest rate consistent with the rate needed for turfgrass safety in Table 1. Rates lower than 14.4 fl. oz./acre (0.331 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) will generally control sedges for up to 60 days. A rate of 14.4 fl. oz./acre (0.331 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) will provide approximately 75% control for up to 60 days. Yellow Nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*) is the most susceptible sedge species. Do not exceed dosage rates for extended control.

Good spray coverage is needed for optimum control of sedges. Temporary discoloration of some turfgrass species may result from use of surfactant. Do not apply with surfactants unless previous experience has demonstrated combinations with surfactants to be physically compatible and non-injurious to the grass type in question.

**Table 5. Sedge species controlled or suppressed by Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN**

Common Name	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Kyllinga, green	<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i>
Kyllinga, false green	<i>Kyllinga gracillima</i>
Nutsedge, purple <sup>1</sup>	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Sedge, globe	<i>Cyperus globulosus</i>
Sedge, cylindric	<i>Cyperus retrorsus</i>
Sedge, Surinam	<i>Cyperus surinamensis</i>
Sedge, Texas	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>

<sup>1</sup> PURPLE NUTSEDGE; For optimum control of purple nutsedge, split applications may be required (Table 6). Apply 9.5 fl. oz. per acre as an initial application followed by a second application when evidence of actively growing purple nutsedge is visible. Do not exceed the maximum rate per acre based on turfgrass variety listed in Table 1; Tolerant grasses.

**Table 6. Split Application Rate Options**

Grass Type	Option 1 (fl. oz./acre)	Option 2 (fl. oz./acre)
[Cool Season Grasses excluding Bentgrass (see Table 1)]	[4 followed by 4 35 DAIT*]	[6 followed by 2 35 DAIT*]
Warm Season Grasses (see Table 1)	9.5 fl. oz. followed by 4.9 35 DAIT*	7.2 fl. oz. followed by 7.2 35 DAIT*

\*DAIT = Days After Initial Treatment

**POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OR SUPPRESSION OF GRASSY WEEDS**

Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN will control or suppress specific annual grasses (Table 7) when applied at a rate of 9.5 to 14.4 fl. oz./acre (0.22 to 0.331 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.). Apply the highest rate consistent with the rate needed for turfgrass tolerance in Table 1. Rates lower than 14.4 fl. oz./acre (0.331 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) will generally control grasses for up to 60 days. Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN works best if applied when the annual grasses are small (pre-tiller stage) and actively growing. Do not exceed dosage rates for extended control.

Good spray coverage is needed for optimum control of grasses. Temporary discoloration of some turfgrass species may result from use of surfactant. Do not apply with surfactants unless previous experience has demonstrated combinations with surfactants to be physically compatible and non-injurious to the grass type in question.

**Table 7. Grassy Weeds**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annual Bluegrass	<i>Poa Annua</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria sp.</i>
Dallisgrass*	<i>Paspaium dilatatum</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus sp.</i>
Tropical Signalgrass* <sup>2</sup>	<i>Urochloa subquadrifera</i>

\*Suppression

<sup>2</sup> Apply Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN at 7.0 to 8.0 fl. oz./A to actively growing Tropical Signalgrass in spring or fall. Make two sequential applications at 14 day intervals with a tank mix of Rightline SULFEN SOUTHERN at 7.0 to 8.0 fl. oz. and amicarbazone at the rate on the product’s label. Tank mix combinations applied in the fall have demonstrated better control than spring applications. Additional tank mix partners for control of Tropical Signalgrass could include thiencazone-methyl + foramsulfuron + halosulfuron-methyl, foramsulfuron, or thiencazone-methyl + dicamba + iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium depending on additional postemergence weeds that may be present.

**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.

**In case of spill:** Avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills.

**To confine spill:** If liquid, dike surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay. If dry material, cover to prevent dispersal. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** 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:**

**Non-refillable containers (5 gallons or less):** 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 and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling if available, or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Returnable/Refillable Containers:** Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse 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 refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Return to point of sale. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved state and local authorities.

**IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE**

**CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**

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

By using the product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

**CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of RightLine, LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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[EPA approval date]