

GROUP

4

HERBICIDE

Flurox

For the selective post-emergence control of broadleaf weeds (annual and perennial) and volunteer potatoes in small grains, corn (field and sweet), grain sorghum, on-farm non-cropland, and grasses grown for seed, forage or hay.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**% BY WT.**

fluroxpyr 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid,
1-methylheptyl ester 45.50%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 54.50%

TOTAL: 100.00%

Acid Equivalent: fluroxpyr: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid – 32.25% (2.9 lbs./gal.)

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.)

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

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC 

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No.: 83529-68

EPA Est. No.: 70815-GA-002

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons

FIRST AID	
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. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 .	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- 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 (PVC) ≥ 14 mils or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms and non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Restrictions

Do not make application of 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 State or Tribal 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), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval (REI). 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 24 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as natural rubber ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: When applied to on-farm non-cropland, keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Flurox is a selective post-emergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in wheat, barley, oats, or triticale not under seeded with a legume, field corn, sweet corn, grain sorghum, and on-farm non-cropland.

Product Precaution

- Avoid applications where proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants is likely to result in exposure to spray or spray drift.

Product Restrictions

- Do not apply **Flurox** directly to, or otherwise permit it to come in direct contact with, susceptible crops or desirable plants including, but not limited to, alfalfa, canola, cotton, lettuce, edible beans, grapes, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tomatoes, or tobacco.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes with **Flurox**.
- **Maximum Application Rate:** Do not apply more than 0.7 pint per acre of **Flurox** per growing season.
- **Plant-Back Restriction:** If replanting is required, plant only those crops listed on this label or Federally approved supplemental labeling for **Flurox** within 120 days following application.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Management of Kochia Biotypes

Research has suggested that many biotypes of kochia can occur within a single field. While kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to **Flurox**, all will be suppressed or controlled by the 0.4 pint per acre labeled rate. Application of **Flurox** at rates below the 0.4 pint per acre rate can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

Resistance Management

Fluroxpyr is classified as a group 4 herbicide. For control of kochia and best resistance management practice, make a single application of **Flurox** per season. Dicamba-tolerant populations of kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions. For these areas, make application of **Flurox** at a minimum rate of 0.4 pint per acre for optimal control of kochia that is dicamba-tolerant. **Flurox** should be rotated with products that do not contain other group 4 herbicides (including dicamba) to minimize the potential for resistance development.

Use of these resistance management practices will preserve the use of **Flurox** for control of dicamba-tolerant kochia biotypes.

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift

Spray drift, even very small quantities of the spray that may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops whether dormant or actively growing. When applying **Flurox**, use low-pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of uniform droplet size with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a considerable distance from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use directions and precautions on the product label.

Ground Applications

To minimize spray drift, apply **Flurox** in a total spray volume of 8 or more gallons per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's instructions for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height, and pressure.

Spot treatments should be applied only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

Aerial Application

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Spray drift from aerial application can be minimized by applying a coarse spray at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 PSI; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; and by using a spray boom no longer than $\frac{3}{4}$ the rotor or wing span of the aircraft. Spray pattern and droplet size distribution can be evaluated by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape).

Mechanical flagging devices may also be used.

Do not apply under conditions of a low level air temperature inversion. A temperature inversion is characterized by little or no wind, and lower air temperature near the ground than at higher levels. The behavior of smoke generated by an aircraft mounted device or continuous smoke column released at or near site of application will indicate the direction and velocity of air movement. A temperature inversion is indicated by layering of smoke at some level above the ground and little or no lateral movement.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversion** section of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures specified for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application** - Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

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

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

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

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Flurox Alone

- Add water to the spray tank with approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the required spray volume.
- Add the required amount of **Flurox**.
- Fill the remainder of the tank with water.
- Maintain agitation during mixing and application to provide a uniform emulsion.

Tank Mixing

Applications of **Flurox** may be made in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided that the tank mixture product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and that the tank mixture is not prohibited on the tank mix product label.

Tank Mixing Precautions

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
- Always perform a compatibility test with any products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mixing Restrictions:

- Do not exceed application rates listed on this label or the tank mixture partner label.
- Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the tank mixture partner product label provides the maximum use rate that may be used.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mixtures

Perform a jar test before tank mixing with any product to ensure compatibility of **Flurox** and other pesticides, fertilizers or carriers. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately ½ hour.

1. Add the proportional labeled amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water in a quart-sized glass jar. Components should be added in the following sequence:
 - a) Wettable powders, dry flowables and water dispersible granules;
 - b) Liquid flowables (including suspo-emulsions and aqueous suspensions);
 - c) Emulsifiable concentrates (EC's, including **Flurox**); and
 - d) Additives and adjuvants.
2. Thoroughly mix and let rest for at least 30 minutes.
3. If the mixture remains mixed or can be easily remixed, the mixture is considered physically compatible. If compatibility is confirmed, be sure to use the same tank mix sequence of adding components to the spray tank.
4. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Tank Mixing Instructions

1. Fill the tank with ¼ to ¾ of the required spray volume of water.
2. Add the proportional labeled amounts of the products to be used to the tank in the following sequence:
 - a. Wettable powders, dry flowables and water dispersible granules;
 - b. Liquid flowables (including suspo-emulsions and aqueous suspensions);
 - c. Maintain agitation and fill the tank with water to ¾ of the spray volume;
 - d. Add emulsifiable concentrates (EC's, including **Flurox**); and
 - e. Lastly add any additives and adjuvants.
3. Maintain agitation during tank mixture preparation and through application.
4. If agitation is stopped for any reason, tank mixture may settle. If settling occurs, the tank mixture must be resuspended before spraying. Resuspension may tank longer and be more difficult than initial mixture process.

Sprayer Clean-Up

To avoid adverse crop response or crop injury to non-target crops, thoroughly clean and drain spray equipment used to make applications of **Flurox** after each use. Cleaning should occur as soon as possible after application of **Flurox**. Use the following procedure to clean the spray equipment:

1. Drain any remaining spray tank mixture with **Flurox** from the spray tank and dispose of according to label disposal instructions.
2. Use a hose to spray down the interior surfaces of the tank with water. Flush booms, nozzles, hoses and tank with clean water for 10 minutes. Fill the spray tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. Spray the mixture through the boom, hoses, and nozzles, and drain the tank completely. Rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, State, and Federal guidelines.
3. Remove and clean the nozzles and screens separately.
4. Repeat the above steps and thoroughly wash the outside of spray tank and the boom, if the spray tank equipment will be used on crops other than those labeled for use with **Flurox**.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing

Make application to weeds that are actively growing. Extreme environmental growing conditions such as weather (drought or near freezing temperatures) before, at and after the time of application may reduce weed control and also increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of crop growth. This product is only effective on weeds that are emerged at the time of application. Control may be decreased if product is applied to foliage that is wet at the time of application. **Flurox** applications are rain-fast within 1 hour after application.

Temperature and Effects on Herbicidal Activity

Flurox product performance is influenced by weather conditions. For optimal product performance, the weed must be in actively growing. The temperature range for best herbicidal activity is 55°F - 75°F. Reduced product performance will result when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Frost that occurs within 3 days prior to application or within three days post-application may reduce weed control and crop tolerance.

Application Rates

Typically, application use rates at the lower end of the specified rate range will be sufficient to control young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For species that are less sensitive, perennials, and conditions of environmental stress where control is more difficult (such as drought or extreme temperatures, heavy weed stands and/or larger weeds) the higher use rates within the rate range will be necessary. Weeds that are growing in areas without crop competition typically require higher use rates to obtain satisfactory control or suppression.

Application Coverage

Make application in 3 or more gallons spray volume per acre by air or in 8 or more gallons spray volume per acre by ground equipment. Do not exceed 40 gallons spray volume per acre total. Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Using a spray volume and coverage that is not sufficient may result in reduced weed control. The spray volume should be increased to obtain sufficient weed control for denser canopies and heavier weed populations. To increase spray volume instead of increasing boom pressure, use larger nozzle tips or decrease spraying speed. Refer to manufacturer's instructions for information and spray volume, and nozzle size and arrangement.

Adjuvants

When applied alone, this product does not require the use of adjuvants to achieve acceptable weed control. Including an adjuvant may improve product performance when applications are made with lower carrier volumes, under conditions of environmental stress (cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought), or to small, succulent kochia. An adjuvant may be used when specified by a tank mix partner product label. Follow all applicable directions on the label for the tank mix partner. 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.

Spot Treatments

Spot treatments should only be applied with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below to prevent misapplication.

Hand-Held Sprayers

Backpack or hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications of **Flurox** if care is taken to make application of the spray uniformly and at a use rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application use rates in the table below are based on an area of 1,000 sq. ft. The amount of **Flurox** (fl. oz. or mL) listed in the table should be mixed with a minimum of 1 gallon of water and applied to a 1,000 sq. ft. area. To determine the amount of product needed for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl. oz. or mL) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet.

Example: Treatment area = 3,500 sq. ft., multiply the table value by 3.5. 3,500 ÷ 1,000 = 3.5
An area of 1,000 sq. ft. is approximately 10.5 X 10.5 yards.

Amount of Flurox to Equal Specified Broadcast Use Rate (Mix with minimum of 1 Gallon of Water and Make Application to 1,000 sq. ft.)		
0.4 pt./Acre	0.55 pt./Acre	0.7 pt./Acre
0.15 fl. oz. (4.4 mL)	0.20 fl. oz.(5.9 mL)	0.26 (7.7 mL)

1 fl. oz. = 29.6 (30) mL

Table 1. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed	
Weeds Controlled	Weeds Suppressed ¹
Bindweed, Hedge Catchweed Bedstraw (Cleavers) Chickweed Clover, White Cocklebur Coffeeweed Flax, Volunteer Grape Species Hemp Dogbane Kochia ² Mallow, Venice Morningglory Prickly Lettuce Puncturevine Purslane, Common Ragweed, Common & Giant Sunflower Velvetleaf	Bindweed, Field Buckwheat, Wild Canola, Volunteer Devils Claw Field Horsetail Horseweed (Marestail) Knotweed Mallow, Common Marestail Marshelder Mustard Nightshade Species Pennycress, Field Potato, Volunteer Russian Thistle
¹ Suppression is noted as a reduction in weed competition, (reduced population or plant vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The extent of weed control and duration of effect is influenced by weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions prior to, during and following treatment. ² Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes of kochia.	

APPLICATION SITES

Wheat - Barley - Oats - Triticale

For the control of labeled broadleaf weeds, make application as a broadcast post-emergence treatment to wheat, barley, oats or triticale that is actively growing from the 2-leaf crop growth stage up to and including flag leaf emergence (Zadoks scale 39). Make application when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds reach 8 inches in height or begin vining. For the control of volunteer potatoes, make application prior to the potato plants reaching 8 inches in height. Only weeds that are emerged at the time of treatment will be controlled. Extreme environmental conditions (including drought or near freezing temperatures before, at, and after the time of application may decrease weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of crop growth.

Spot Application

Spot treatment applications may be made. However, to avoid over-application of product, spot treatments should be made at use rates and spray volumes that are equal to broadcast application. See instructions for **Spot Application** in **Application Directions** section.

Broadcast Application Rates - Wheat - Barley - Oats - Triticale

Weed Size or Species ¹	Application Rate (Pint/Acre)
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall ²	0.3
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining	0.4
Volunteer potatoes	0.7

¹See “**Table 1. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed**” section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

²The 0.3 pint/acre use rate will typically provide sufficient control of kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS-resistant biotypes). However, when growing conditions for control are less favorable (such as under drought or cool temperatures), the 0.4 pint/acre rate will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings that are 1 to 4 inches tall. Control of small kochia with reduced use rates will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. The 0.4 pint/acre rate should be used for optimal control of kochia populations that are dicamba-tolerant (see “**Resistance Management**” in the **Product Information** section of this label).

Restrictions for Wheat - Barley - Oats - Triticale:

- Do not make application of more than 0.7 pint per acre of **Flurox** per growing season.
- Do not use if cereal crop is under seeded with a legume.
- **Grazing Restriction:** Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas within 7 days of application.
- **Harvest Restrictions:**
 - Do not harvest treated forage within 7 days of application.
 - Do not cut hay from treated area within 14 days of application.
 - Do not harvest grain or straw within 40 days of application.

Field Corn

Make application of **Flurox** as a broadcast post-emergence treatment using ground equipment or by air. **Flurox** may also be used as a pre-plant treatment for control of emerged volunteer potato or for burndown of emerged weeds (See the “**Special Directions for Control of Volunteer Potato**” section below). See the **Product Information** section of this label for detailed information on application timing, impacts of temperature on herbicidal product performance, application rates, spray coverage and instructions for spot application. **Flurox** may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides labeled for use on target crop and weed species. Read and follow all label directions, including applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on each product label. 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.

Make application to field corn as a broadcast or band treatment up to, and including, 5 fully exposed leaf collars (V5 growth stage). Do not make a broadcast application to field corn that has 6 fully exposed leaf collars (V6 growth stage). Applications made to field corn that is greater than the V5 growth stage should be made as a directed spray using drop nozzles. Refer to the crop safety precaution below. Make application when broadleaf weeds are actively growing, but before the weeds reach 8 inches in height. If wild buckwheat is present, make application prior to the vining stage of growth. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled or suppressed.

Restriction:

Do not make a broadcast application to field corn that has 6 fully exposed leaf collars (V6 growth stage). Applications made to field corn that is greater than the V5 growth stage should be made as a directed spray using drop nozzles. Refer to the crop safety precaution below.

Pre-Plant Burndown

To control emerged weeds, make application alone or in tank mix combination with a labeled herbicide before planting for no-till or burndown applications.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed - Field Corn		
Weeds Controlled ¹	Weeds Suppressed ²	Application Rate (Pint/Acre)
Catchweed Bedstraw (Cleavers) Chickweed Cocklebur Bindweed, Hedge Hemp Dogbane Jimsonweed Kochia ³ Mallow, Venice Morningglory Puncturevine Purslane, Common Ragweed, Common & Giant Sunflower Velvetleaf	Bindweed, Field Buckwheat, Wild Devils Claw Marestail (Horseweed) Marshelder Mustard Nightshade Species Pennycress, Field Potato, Volunteer ⁴ Russian Thistle	0.4

¹See "Table 1. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

²Suppression is noted as a reduction in weed competition, (reduced population or plant vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The extent of weed control and duration of effect is influenced by weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions prior to, during and following treatment.

³Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes of kochia.

⁴See **Special Directions for Control or Suppression of Volunteer Potato** below.

Special Directions for Control or Suppression of Volunteer Potato

- **Pre-Plant Application (Suppression):** Make application of 0.4 pint per acre before planting corn when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. For optimum performance, leave soil undisturbed and plant field corn two weeks after application.
- **Sequential Applications (Control):** A pre-plant application may be followed by a post-emergence application of 0.4 pint per acre to control higher populations of volunteer potato. Do not apply more than two applications per season.
- **Post-Emergence Application (Suppression):** Make application of 0.4 pint per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall.

Restrictions for Field Corn:

- Do not make application of more than 0.7 pint per acre of **Flurox** per growing season.
- Do not apply more than two applications per acre per growing season.
- **Grazing Restriction:** Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas within 47 days of application.
- **Harvest Restrictions:**
Do not harvest forage from treated area within 47 days of application.
Do not harvest grain or stover within 90 days of application.

Crop Tolerance Precaution: Crop injury (stem curvature, stunting, or brace root injury) may result with some corn hybrids or lines when applications of **Flurox** are made as a broadcast treatment. Hybrids or lines that are prone to phenoxy injury may also be subject to injury with applications of **Flurox**. Consult current seed corn company herbicide management guides for additional information.

Tank Mixing: Applications of **Flurox** may be made alone or in tank mixture combination with other herbicides labeled for post-emergence application use in field corn unless tank mixing with **Flurox** is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. When **Flurox** is used in a tank mix with another herbicide, follow all applicable use directions, precautions, restrictions, and limitations listed on the product label. If an adjuvant is required in the spray mixture on the tank mix partner product label, follow label directions for both the tank mix partner and the adjuvant product. 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.

Adjuvants: Typically, when applied alone, this product does not require the use of an adjuvant to achieve sufficient weed control. An adjuvant may be used when specified by a tank mix partner product label. Follow all applicable directions on the tank mix partner product label. Using a high quality adjuvant may result in improved weed control in hot, dry conditions.

Sweet Corn

Make application of **Flurox** as a broadcast post-emergence treatment using ground equipment or by aerial application. Application of **Flurox** may also be made as a pre-plant treatment for control of emerged volunteer potato or for burndown of emerged weeds (See the "**Special Directions for Control of Volunteer Potato**" section below). See the **Product Information** section of this label for detailed information on application timing, impact of temperature on herbicidal product performance, application use rates, spray coverage and instructions for spot application. Application of **Flurox** may be made in tank mixture combination with herbicides that are labeled for use in target crop and weeds species. Read and follow all label directions, including applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on each product label. 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.

Make application as a broadcast or band treatment to sweet corn up to, and including, 4 fully exposed leaf collars (V4 growth stage). Do not make broadcast application to sweet corn with 5 fully exposed leaf collars (V5 growth stage). Applications that are made to sweet corn that is greater than the V4 growth stage should be made as a directed spray using drop nozzles (refer to the crop tolerance precaution section below). Make application when broadleaf weeds are actively growing, but prior to weeds reaching 8 inches in height. If wild buckwheat is present, make application prior to the vining stage of growth. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled or suppressed.

Pre-Plant Burndown

To control emerged weeds in no-till or burndown applications, make application before planting, alone or in tank mix combination with an herbicide product that is labeled for use.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed - Sweet Corn		
Weeds Controlled ¹	Weeds Suppressed ²	Application Rate (Pint/Acre)
Catchweed Bedstraw (Cleavers) Chickweed Cocklebur Bindweed, Hedge Hemp Dogbane Jimsonweed Kochia ³ Mallow, Venice Morningglory Puncturevine Purslane, Common Ragweed, Common & Giant Sunflower Velvetleaf	Bindweed, Field Buckwheat, Wild Devils Claw Marestail (Horseweed) Marshelder Mustard Nightshade Species Pennycress, Field Potato, Volunteer ⁴ Russian Thistle	0.4
¹ See "Table 1. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed. ² Suppression is noted as a reduction in weed competition, (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The extent of weed control and duration of impacts may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions prior to, during and following treatment. ³ Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes of kochia. ⁴ See Special Directions for Control or Suppression of Volunteer Potato below.		

Special Directions for Control or Suppression of Volunteer Potato

- **Pre-Plant Application (Suppression):** Make application of 0.4 pint per acre before planting corn when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches in height. For optimum performance, leave soil undisturbed and plant sweet corn two weeks after application.
- **Sequential Applications (Control):** A pre-plant application may be followed by a post-emergence application of 0.4 pint per acre to control dense populations of volunteer potato. Do not exceed two applications of product per season.
- **Post-Emergence Application (Suppression):** Make application of 0.4 pint per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches in height.

Restrictions for Sweet Corn:

- Do not make application of more than 0.7 pint per acre of **Flurox** per growing season.
- Do not apply more than two applications per acre per growing season.
- **Grazing Restriction:** Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas within 31 days of application.
- **Harvest Restrictions:**
 - Do not harvest forage from treated area within 31 days of application.
 - Do not harvest ears within 31 days of application.

Crop Tolerance Precaution: Not all sweet corn hybrids have been assessed for tolerance to **Flurox**. Crop injury (stem curvature, stunting, brace root injury) may result with some hybrids or lines when applications of **Flurox** are made as a broadcast treatment. Manage spray decisions to factor in environmental conditions such as unfavorable combinations of temperature and humidity. Hybrids or lines that are prone to phenoxy injury may also be subject to injury from **Flurox**.

Consult current seed corn company herbicide management guides for additional information.

Tank Mixing: Applications of **Flurox** may be made alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides that are labeled for post-emergence application in sweet corn unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. When **Flurox** is tank mixed with a tank mix partner herbicide, follow all applicable use directions, precautions, restrictions, and limitations listed on the manufacturer's label. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Use of Spray Adjuvants in Tank Mixes: Do not use a spray adjuvant when making application of **Flurox** alone. The use of an adjuvant may improve effectiveness on weeds but may also decrease selectivity to the crop, especially under conditions of plant stress such as drought or cold temperatures. If an adjuvant is used in the spray mixture as a requirement of a tank mix product, follow all manufacturer's instructions. Do not make application of **Flurox** in combination with crop oil concentrates, petroleum-based oils or methylated seed oils unless the risk of injury is acceptable to the user.

Grain Sorghum (Milo)

Make application of **Flurox** as a broadcast treatment using ground equipment or by aerial application. Refer to the sections of this product label for detailed information on application timing, effect of temperature on herbicidal activity, application, use rates, spray coverage and instructions for spot application.

Applications of **Flurox** may be made in tank mix combination with other herbicides labeled for use such as products containing atrazine. Read and follow all label directions, including applicable use directions, application timing, precautions and limitations on each product label. 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.

Pre-Emergence: For no-till or burndown applications, make application to emerged weeds following planting, but before grain sorghum emergence.

Post-Emergence: Application of **Flurox** may be made as a broadcast treatment from the 3-leaf growth stage of grain sorghum through the 7-leaf stage. Use drop nozzles and directed spray when the crop is at the 8-leaf stage to boot stage. To avoid contact with grain sorghum foliage and reduce the potential for crop injury drop nozzles should direct the spray toward the soil surface. Do not make application after the boot stage.

For both pre-emergence and post-emergence applications, make application when weeds are actively growing, but prior to weeds are reaching 8 inches in height and prior to wild buckwheat vining. Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled. A pre-emergence application may be followed by a post-emergent application to control heavy weed populations. Do not exceed two applications of product per season.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed - Grain Sorghum (Milo)		
Weeds Controlled ¹	Weeds Suppressed ²	Application Rate (Pint/Acre)
Cocklebur Bindweed, Hedge Hemp Dogbane Kochia ³ Mallow, Venice Morningglory Puncturevine Ragweed, Common & Giant Sunflower Velvetleaf	Bindweed, Field Buckwheat, Wild Devils Claw Marestail (Horseweed) Mustard Nightshade Species Pennycress, Field Russian Thistle	0.4
¹ See "Table 1. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed. ² Suppression is noted as a reduction in weed competition, (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The extent of weed control and duration of impacts may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions prior to, during and following treatment. ³ Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes of kochia.		

Restrictions for Grain Sorghum (Milo):

- Do not make application of more than 0.7 pint per acre of **Flurox** per growing season.
- Do not apply more than two applications per acre per growing season.
- **Grazing Restriction:** Do not allow livestock to graze within 40 days of application.
- **Harvest Restrictions:**

Do not harvest grain or stover within 70 days of application.

Do not harvest forage within 40 days of application.

Tank Mixing: Application of **Flurox** may be made alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides that are labeled for post-emergence application in grain sorghum unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. When **Flurox** is tank mixed with a tank mix partner herbicide, follow applicable use directions, precautions, restrictions, and limitations listed on the manufacturer's label. Do not make application in combination with Ally® herbicide. 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.

Adjuvants: Typically, when applied alone, this product does not require the use of an adjuvant to achieve sufficient weed control. Adjuvants may be used when they are required by a tank mix partner product label. Follow all applicable directions on the label for the tank mix partner. Using a high quality adjuvant may result in improved weed control under hot, dry conditions.

Grasses Grown for Seed, Forage or Hay

Application of **Flurox** may be made for broadleaf weed control in the following grasses grown for seed, forage or hay: bermudagrass, bluegrass (perennial and annual), bromegrass, fescue, hay grazer, orchardgrass, ryegrass (perennial and annual), redtop cane, sorghum, sorghum-Sudan, Sudan, sudex, and timothy.

Application of **Flurox** may be made for broadleaf weed control in the following grasses grown for hay or forage only: sorghum and triticale.

Make application of **Flurox** as a broadcast post-emergence treatment using ground equipment or by aerial application. A second application may be applied within a minimum of 14 days after the first treatment. Application of **Flurox** may be made in tank mixture combination at labeled use rates with other herbicides labeled for these uses. All applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on the labels of the tank mix products must be followed. When tank mixing, the most restrictive limitations on each label must apply. 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.

Make application to grasses that are established in the spring when weeds are actively growing and prior to weeds reaching 8 inches in height. Only weeds emerged at the time of treatment will be controlled. New plantings of grass crops may be treated from the 2 true-leaf stage of growth before early boot stage. Do not make application during boot, flowering, or seed development stage of growth if grass crop is to be harvested for seed.

Broadcast Application Rates - Grasses Grown for Seed, Forage or Hay	
Weed Size or Species ¹	Application Rate (Pint/Acre)
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall ²	0.3
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining	0.4

¹See "Table 1. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

²The 0.3 pint/acre rate will typically provide sufficient control of kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS-resistant biotypes). However, when conditions for control are less favorable (such as under drought or cool temperatures), the 0.4 pint/acre rate will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. Control of small kochia with reduced rates will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. The 0.4 pint/acre rate should be used for optimal product performance and control of kochia populations that are dicamba-tolerant (Refer to the "Management of Kochia Biotypes" in the Product Information section of this label).

Restrictions for Grasses Grown for Seed, Forage or Hay:

- Do not make application of more than 0.7 pint per acre of **Flurox** per growing season.
- **Grazing Restriction:** There are no grazing restrictions for lactating or non-lactating dairy animals.
- **Harvest Restriction:** Do not harvest grass for hay or silage from treated areas within 7 days of application.
- **Slaughter Restriction:** Animals grown for meat production must be withdrawn from treated forage at least 2 days prior to slaughter.

On-Farm Non-Cropland

Make application as a single broadcast treatment or spot treatment to control broadleaf weeds that are susceptible in on-farm non-cropland areas such as fencerows, building perimeters, around irrigation equipment and on-farm private roadways. Make application at the rate of 0.4 to 0.7 pint per acre when weeds are small and actively growing, but prior to weeds reaching 8 inches in height or vining. Spot treatments should be made at rates and spray volumes equal to the broadcast application. Refer to the instructions for **Spot Application** in **Application Directions** section. Refer to "Table 1. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acres

Do not use on Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land that is under seeded with legumes (including clovers that are desirable), or other sensitive broadleaf plants.

Application of **Flurox** may be made to Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land. For optimum performance, make application as a single broadcast treatment by ground or air to control susceptible broadleaf weeds. Make application at the rate of 0.4 to 0.7 pint per acre when weeds are small and actively growing, but prior to weeds reaching 8 inches in height or vining. Spot treatments should be made at rates and spray volumes equal to broadcast application. Refer to instructions for **Spot Application** in **Application Directions** section. Refer to the "Table 1. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

Restriction for CRP:

- Grazing or haying of treated CRP acres is prohibited.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store above 10°F or warm and agitate before use to ensure any crystallization that may have occurred redissolves.

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 at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling:

[Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less):] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

[Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons):] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

[Refillable Container (greater than five gallons):] Refillable container. 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 from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the entire Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of Sharda USA LLC or the seller is authorized to vary in any way. Follow the Directions for Use of this product carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product.

Crop or other plant injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result from such risks as weather or crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically identified in this product's label, or use of this product contrary to the label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC and the seller. The buyer or user of this product assumes all such inherent risks.

Subject to the foregoing inherent risks, Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use when the product is used in strict accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. EXCEPT AS WARRANTED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THIS PRODUCT IS SOLD "AS IS", AND SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE.

IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT THAT BUYER OR USER BELIEVES THAT SHARDA USA LLC HAS BREACHED A WARRANTY CONTAINED IN THIS LABEL AND TO THE EXTENT REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER OR USER MUST SEND WRITTEN NOTICE OF ITS CLAIM TO THE MANUFACTURER.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO CLAIMS OF BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHER TORTS, SHALL BE LIMITED TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR THE SELLER: DIRECT DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, SHARDA USA LLC AND THE SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO THE BUYER OR USER OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INDIRECT DAMAGES, OR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF A PENALTY.

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Flurox

For the selective post-emergence control of broadleaf weeds (annual and perennial) and volunteer potatoes in small grains, corn (field and sweet), grain sorghum, on-farm non-cropland, and grasses grown for seed, forage or hay.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**% BY WT.**

fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester 45.50%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 54.50%

TOTAL: 100.00%

Acid Equivalent: fluroxypyr: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid – 32.25% (2.9 lbs./gal.)

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.)

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

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: 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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.

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

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store above 10°F or warm and agitate before use to ensure any crystallization that may have occurred redissolves.

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 at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

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[Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons):] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

[Refillable Container (greater than five gallons):] Refillable container. 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 from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

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Manufactured For: Sharda USA LLC, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707

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Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons