GROUP	14	15	HERBICIDES

Sharp

For control or suppression of certain grass, broadleaf and sedge weeds in cotton and soybeans

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	**% By Weight**
Metolachlor	48.28%
Sodium Salt of Fomesafen	10.00%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	41.72%
TOTAL:	**100.00%**

Contains 4.5 lb. of Metolachlor and 0.95 lb. of sodium salt of fomesafen active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO

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

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

It is illegal to sell, use or distribute this product within, or into, Nassau County or Suffolk County, New York.

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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**.	
Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-76
EPA Est. No. 05905-IA-001

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin. This product may cause skin sensitization reactions in some people.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made out of barrier laminate or butyl rubber
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles or faceshield)
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading

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.

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications are required to use closed systems. The closed system must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)]. When using the closed system, the mixers' and loaders' PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands thoroughly with 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

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

Metolachlor and Fomesafen (the active ingredients in this product) are known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

IMPORTANT: FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE, PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL CROP RESIDUES.

NOT FOR SALE, USE, OR DISTRIBUTION IN NEW YORK'S NASSAU OR SUFFOLK COUNTIES.

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. 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.

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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 barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyethylene and PVC or Viton
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Sharp is registered only for use on cotton and soybeans. **Sharp** is an herbicide for selective weed control or suppression of certain grass, broadleaf and sedge weeds in cotton and soybeans. The product may be applied as a pre-plant surface, pre-plant incorporated, pre-emergence or post-emergence treatment. Refer to the directions for use for specific information on timing of application. **Sharp** is a mixture of the active ingredients metolachlor and fomesafen. Metolachlor is a biosynthesis inhibitor (Group 15 mode of action) that prevents cell division in weeds that are emerging. Fomesafen is a protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor (Group 14 mode of action) that leads to cellular membrane disruption and eventually plant death.

Sharp requires activation by soil moisture following application. In areas where rainfall is low, a pre-emergence treatment to dry soil should be followed with light irrigation of 0.25 to 0.5 inch of water. Weed control and crop tolerance may vary with the amount of rainfall and/or soil texture as is typical with many surface-applied herbicides. If rainfall or irrigation does not occur within 7 to 10 days, cultivate uniformly with shallow tilling equipment that will not damage the crop.

Use Precautions

- Avoid treating powdery dry or light sand soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

Use Restrictions

- Do not make application of **Sharp** through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not graze livestock in areas treated with **Sharp** or harvest treated areas for forage or hay.
- Do not make application to impervious substrates, such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.
- Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops, unless at least ½ inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.
- Do not mix or load within 50 ft. of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs, or sink holes.

Application Rates

Use a lower use rate on soils that are relatively coarse-textured and/or low in organic matter when a rate range is provided within a soil texture or organic matter classification. Use a higher use rate on soils that are relatively fine-textured and/or high in organic matter. Refer to the crop use directions for specific rates.

Crop Rotation

Refer to the **CROP ROTATION INTERVALS** section of this label for specific instructions on crop rotation. Crop injury may occur if crop rotation guidelines are not followed.

Replanting

If replanting becomes necessary in fields that have been previously treated with **Sharp**, the field may be replanted to soybeans. During planting, a minimum of tillage is recommended. Do not make a second application of **Sharp** or any product that contains s-metolachlor, fomesafen, or metolachlor as crop injury or illegal crop residues may result in harvested soybeans.

RESISTANCE

Metolachlor is chemical classified as a Group 15 mode of action. Fomesafen is a chemical classified as a Group 14 mode of action. When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate State agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

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

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and grower. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and 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:

1. Effectiveness is reduced if the distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom exceeds ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles should always point backward parallel with the air stream and should not be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.
3. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.
4. The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION**.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind**, **Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions**).

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Do not make applications 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 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 directions and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

Temperature Inversions
Because drift potential is high, do not apply during a temperature inversion. 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 concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas
This product may only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., non-target crops, bodies of water, residential areas, known habitat for threatened or endangered species) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Application of **Sharp** may be made by ground and aerial equipment Use a minimum of 10 gallons spray volume per acre for ground application and 5 gallons spray volume per acre for aerial application. Only prepare enough spray mixture that is needed for the immediate operation. Thoroughly clean spray equipment prior to spray tank preparation with **Sharp**. Maximum agitation is required to obtain a uniform mixture. Maintain maximum agitation throughout the entire spraying operation. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight in the spray tank. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinsate to an area that has been previously treated.

Ground Application
Apply **Sharp** alone or in tank mixture using ground spray equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons spray volume per acre, unless otherwise directed. Sprayers should be calibrated before spray and often throughout application. Use equipment that provides accurate and uniform application. If an application of **Sharp** is made in combination with a wettable powder (WP) or dry flowable (DF) formulation, use screens and strainers with a minimum 50-mesh size.

If application of **Sharp** is made in a band, use the formula below to calculate the amount of herbicide needed for band treatment:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate per Acre} = \text{Amount Needed per Acre of Field}$$

Aerial Application: Make application of **Sharp** in water using a minimum of 5 gallons spray volume per acre. Avoid making application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur. Apply at a maximum height of 10 feet above the soybeans with low drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 PSI. Avoid application to humans or animals. Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

TANK MIXING INSTRUCTIONS AND SPRAYER CLEAN-UP

Use care when mixing or loading **Sharp** to prevent back-siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates. Check-valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing and/or irrigation equipment.

Sharp may not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft. of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. **Sharp** may not be mixed/loaded or used within 50 ft. of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of **Sharp** into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 ft. 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 rain water that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from

the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above-specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site.

Sharp in Water or Liquid Fertilizers

When using **Sharp** alone, add ⅓ of the specified amount of water or fluid fertilizer to the tank and then, while the agitator is running, and then add **Sharp** to the tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water or fluid fertilizer. Application should begin after **Sharp** has completely dispersed in the water or fluid fertilizer. Continue agitation in the tank until all of the mixture has been applied.

When using **Sharp** in tank mixture combinations, add ⅓ of the specified amount of water or fluid fertilizer to the mix tank. Before adding any tank mix partners, begin running the agitator. Typically, tank mix partners should be added in the following order: products packaged in water-soluble packaging, wettable powders, wettable granules (dry flowables), liquid flowables, liquids such as **Sharp**, and emulsifiable concentrates. Always allow each tank mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product. Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Continue agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

Important: When using **Sharp** in tank mixture combinations, all products in water-soluble packaging should be added to the tank and mixed with water before any other tank mix partner, including **Sharp**. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse prior to adding any other tank mix partner product to the tank. Water-soluble packets do not properly dissolve in most solutions that contain fluid fertilizers.

When using **Sharp** in a tank mixture, observe all directions for use, crop/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations that appear on the tank mix 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.

Do not exceed labeled use rates.

Sharp is compatible with most commonly used tank mixtures. However, always conduct a compatibility test using the jar test method with any proposed tank mixture to ensure compatibility before use following the procedure below.

Compatibility Testing

The test below is for a spray volume of 25 gallons per acre. For other spray volumes, adjust accordingly.

Note: Water may be replaced all or in part by nitrogen solutions or complete fluid fertilizers for pre-plant surface, pre-plant incorporated, or pre-emergence applications only. **Always check compatibility before use** because liquid fertilizers vary, and results may vary. Incompatibility of tank mixtures is more common when using suspensions of fertilizer and pesticides.

Test Procedure

1. Add 1.0 pint of selected carrier (fertilizer or water) to two, one-quart jars with tight lids. It is important to use the same source of water at the same temperature that the actual application will be made with as the source of water can impact compatibility.
2. Add ¼ teaspoon of a compatibility agent approved for this use to one of the jar (such as Compex® or Unite®). ¼ teaspoon is equivalent to 2.0 pints per 100 gallons spray. Place lid on jar and mix gently by shaking.
3. Add the pesticide(s) in their relative proportions based on recommended label rates to both jars. If using more than one pesticide, add separately with dry pesticides first, flowables next, and emulsifiable concentrates last. Shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix after each addition.
4. Following the addition of all ingredients, place lids on and tighten, and invert each jar ten times to mix. Let mixtures stand for 15 to 30 minutes and then inspect for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. Determine if a compatibility agent is needed by comparing the two jars. If either mixture separates, but can be remixed readily, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is maintained. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods for improving compatibility: Slurry the dry pesticide(s) in water before addition, or add ½ the compatibility agent to the fertilizer or water and the other ½ to the emulsifiable concentrate or flowable pesticide before addition to the mixture. If incompatibility is still observed, do not use the mixture in the application.
5. After testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL** section of this label.

Sprayer Equipment Clean-Up

Prior to application of **Sharp**, spray equipment must be cleaned. Follow clean-up procedures specified on the labels of products used previously. If no clean-up directions are provided, use the steps provided below. After application of **Sharp**, equipment clean-up is very important. Special attention must be given to cleaning equipment if spray equipment will be used to make applications to a crop other than those registered for use on this label because some crops are sensitive to low rates of **Sharp**.

Sprayer Clean-Up

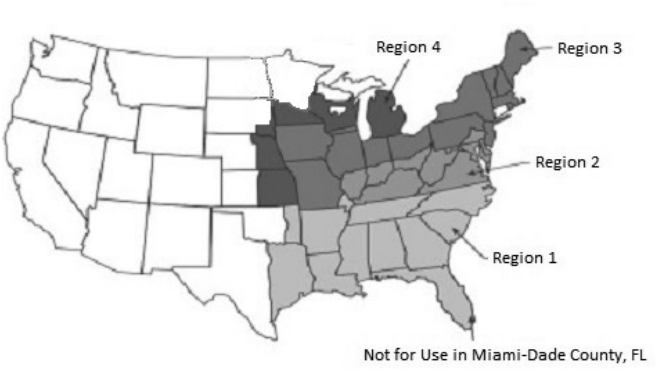
To avoid adverse crop response or crop injury to non-target crops, thoroughly clean and drain spray equipment used to make applications of **Sharp** each use. Cleaning should occur as soon as possible after application of **Sharp**. Use the following procedure to clean the spray equipment:

1. Drain any remaining spray tank mixture with **Sharp** 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 15 minutes.
3. Prepare a cleaning solution of one gallon of household ammonia per 50 gallons of water. Commercial spray tank cleaners may be used, as well. Consult your Sharda USA LLC representative for a listing of approved tank cleaners and more information about proper tank cleaning procedures. Do not use chlorine-based cleaners such as Clorox®.
4. Use a pressure washer to clean the inside of the spray tank with this solution if available. Take care to wash all parts of the tank, including the inside top surface. Completely fill the sprayer with the cleaning solution to ensure contact of the cleaning solution with all internal surfaces of the tank and plumbing. Using agitation, thoroughly re-circulate the cleaning solution for at least 15 minutes. All visible deposits must be removed from the spraying system.
5. Repeat steps 2 through 4 above two times.
6. Remove and clean the nozzles and screens separately.
7. 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 **Sharp**.
8. Rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, State, and Federal guidelines.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

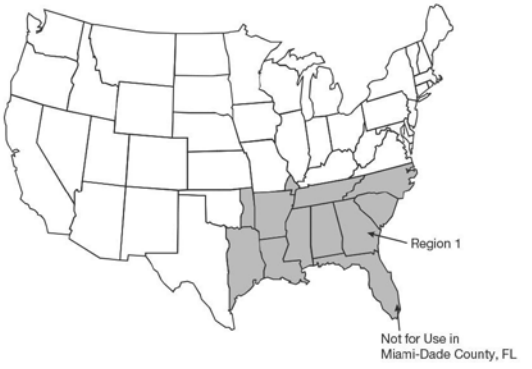
- Do not apply more than 3 pints of **Sharp** (or a maximum of 0.375 lb. a.i./A of fomesafen from any product containing fomesafen: Flexstar®, **Sharp**, or Reflex®) per acre per year in Region 1 (Refer to **Region 1 Use Map**).
- Do not apply more than 3 pints of **Sharp** (or a maximum of 0.375 lb. a.i./A of fomesafen from any product containing fomesafen: Flexstar®, **Sharp**, or Reflex®) per acre in ALTERNATE years in Region 2 (Refer to **Region 2 Use Map**).
- Do not apply more than 2.5 pints of **Sharp** (or a maximum of 0.313 lb. a.i./A of fomesafen from any product containing fomesafen: Flexstar®, **Sharp**, or Reflex®) per acre in ALTERNATE years in Region 3 (Refer to **Region 3 Use Map**).
- Do not apply more than 2 pints of **Sharp** (or a maximum of 0.25 lb. a.i./A of fomesafen from any product containing fomesafen: Flexstar®, **Sharp**, or Reflex®) per acre in ALTERNATE years in Region 4 (Refer to **Region 4 Use Map**).
- Avoid overlapping spray swaths, as injury may occur to rotational crops.
- Do not graze treated areas or harvest for forage or hay.
- Do not exceed 2.48 lbs. a.i./A/crop of Metolachlor (0.551 gallon/A **Sharp**).
- Do not exceed 2.48 lbs. a.i./A per year of Metolachlor from applications of **Sharp** or any other metolachlor-containing product.

Sharp - REGIONAL USE MAP



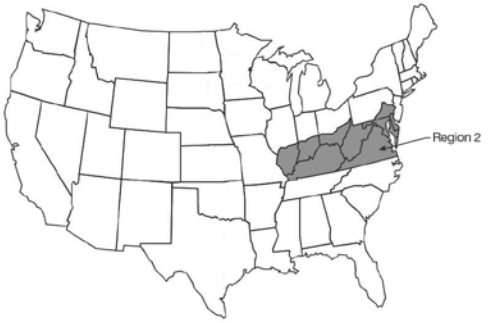
REGION 1
(Maximum Rate: 3 pints per acre per year)

REGION 1 - Includes the following states or portion of states where **Sharp** may be applied: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida (except Miami-Dade County), Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri (counties of Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Dunklin, Madison, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Perry, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, and Wayne), North Carolina, Oklahoma (east of U.S. Highway 75 and east of Indian Nation Parkway), South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas (includes area east of U. S. Highway 77 to State Road 239 including all of Calhoun County).



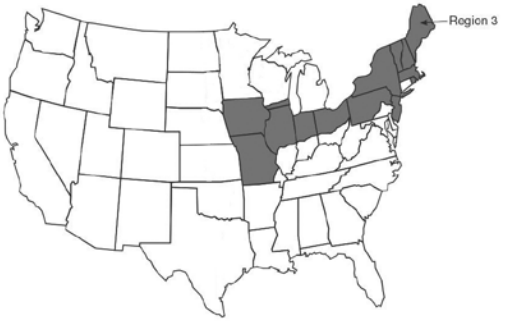
REGION 2
(Maximum Rate: 3 pints per acre, alternate years)

REGION 2 - Includes the following states or portion of states where **Sharp** may be applied: Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, south of Interstate 70 in the following states: Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and all areas south of Interstate 80 to the intersection of U.S. Highway 15 and east of U.S. Highway 15 and U.S. Highway 522 in Pennsylvania.



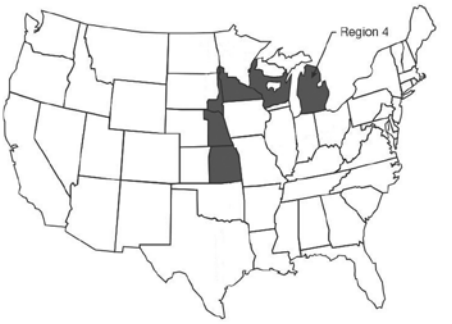
REGION 3
(Maximum Rate: 2.5 pints per acre, alternate years)

REGION 3 - Includes the following states or portion of states where **Sharp** may be applied: Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri (all counties except for those listed in Region 1), New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania (all areas except those listed in Region 2), Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin (south of U.S. Highway 18 between Prairie Du Chien and Madison, and south of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee), and north of Interstate 70 in following states: Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio.



REGION 4
(Maximum Rate: 2 pints per acre, alternate years)

REGION 4 - Includes the following states or portion of states where **Sharp** may be applied: Kansas (all counties east of or intersected by U.S. Highway 281), Michigan (Southern Peninsula), Minnesota (all areas south of Interstate 94), Nebraska (all counties east of or intersected by U.S. Highway 281), and Wisconsin (all areas, except those in Region 3, south of Interstate 94 from Minnesota state line to Eau Claire and south of U.S. Highway 29 from Eau Claire to Green Bay plus Door and Kewaunee counties. The following counties are excluded: Clark, Marathon, Wood, Portage, Adams, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara, and Marquette). North Dakota (all areas east of Interstate 29 from Fargo south to the South Dakota state line). South Dakota (all areas east of Interstate 29 from the North Dakota state line to Watertown, all areas east of Highway 81 from Watertown to Madison and all areas east and south of State Road 34 and U.S. Highway 281 to the Nebraska state line).



Sharp provides control (C) or suppression (S)[1] of the following weeds when used per label directions:

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed - All Uses of Sharp

ANNUAL GRASSES		BROADLEAVES						SEDGES	
Barnyardgrass	C	Carpetweed	C	Purslane, common	C	Nutsedge, yellow	S
Crabgrass spp.	C	Cocklebur, common	S	Pusley, Florida	C		
Crowfootgrass	C	Eclipta	C	Ragweed, common	C		
Cupgrass, prairie	C	*Galinsoga* spp.	C	Ragweed, giant	S		
Cupgrass, southwestern	C	Horseweed/marestail	S	Redweed	C		
Foxtail spp.	C	Jimsonweed	S	Sida, prickly/teaweed	S		
Goosegrass	C	Lambsquarters, common	C	Smartweed, ladysthumb	C		
Johnsongrass, seedling	S	Morningglory spp.	S	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	C		
Junglerice	C	Nightshade, Eastern black	C	Spurge, spotted	C		
Panicum, fall	C	Nightshade, hairy	S	Starbur, bristly	C		
Panicum, Texas	S	Pennycress, field	C	Sunflower, common	S		
Rice, red	S	Pepperweed, Virginia	C	Velvetleaf	S		
Sandbur spp.	S	Pigweed spp.	C	Waterhemp spp.	C		
Shattercane	S	Poinsettia, wild	C				
Signalgrass, broadleaf	C						
Witchgrass	C						

C = Controlled
S = Suppression
[1]Suppression: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor; significant activity, but not always at the level of commercial weed control.

COTTON

Post-Directed Application: Sharp may be applied to emerged cotton as a post-directed treatment to control or suppress certain emerged broadleaf weeds such as hemp sesbania, waterhemp, pigweed species and morningglory species (Refer to the above **"Weeds Controlled or Suppressed - All Uses of Sharp"** table for a complete list of weeds). Make application of **Sharp** at 2 to 2.33 pints per acre to weeds having 2 to 4 true leaves using calibrated post-directed, hooded or shielded application equipment. Make application in a minimum of 10 gallons spray volume in order to obtain complete coverage of emerged weeds. Make application of **Sharp** to emerged weeds with a NIS at 0.25 to 0.5% v/v or COC at 1% v/v if applied alone, or in a tank mix combination with other products that do not contain an adjuvant. Do not mix liquid nitrogen (28% or similar) to **Sharp**, or to **Sharp** tank mixes in cotton or injury will occur. **Sharp** needs moisture activation to be effective so rainfall or irrigation is needed within 7 to 10 days after application to assure best performance.

Note: Cotton foliage is not tolerant to applications of **Sharp**. Avoid contact to cotton foliage and stems that are not fully barked as unacceptable injury will occur. Application equipment should be properly calibrated (spray pressure, nozzle type and configuration, and orifice size) to avoid fine spray droplets contacting green cotton stems and foliage.

Tank-Mixtures for Post-Directed Application: Applications of **Sharp** may be made in combination with other post-directed herbicides labeled for use on cotton to increase the spectrum of weeds controlled. Products such as Caparol, DSMA, Direx, Envoke®, Karmex, Layby™ Pro, MSMA, Suprend®, or glyphosate (such as Touchdown or Roundup brands for use in glyphosate-tolerant cotton only) tank mixed with **Sharp** may increase the species of weeds controlled. Consult the tank-mix partner label for precautionary statements, restrictions, use rates and a list of weeds controlled.

Post-Directed Application Timing in Cotton: As a post-directed application, **Sharp** may be applied to cotton at least 6 inches in height through layby. Unacceptable injury will occur if care is not taken to avoid **Sharp** spray contact with any green non-barked parts of the cotton stem or foliage. Application timing suggestions for post-directed spays in cotton are provided below.

- **Shielded and Hooded Applications** - To avoid injury, make a precision post-directed **Sharp** application to the base of the cotton plant, avoiding contact with the cotton stem or foliage. Use only hooded or shielded spray equipment to apply **Sharp** in cotton that is at least to 6 inches in height. Adjust nozzles to provide full coverage of emerged target weeds.
- **Layby Applications** - Make a post-directed treatment of **Sharp** to the base of the cotton plant, being sure to avoid contact with any non-barked portion of the cotton plant or foliage. Use post-directed application equipment that has precision or use a hooded or shielded sprayer on cotton plants that have developed a minimum of 4 inches of brown bark through layby. Application equipment should be set up to provide full coverage of emerged target weeds.

Use Restrictions - Cotton

- Do not make application of **Sharp** later than 80 days before harvest.
- Do not make application of more than 2.33 pints per acre of **Sharp** in any year. Adhere to the maximum rate that may be applied in each geographic region (See the **Sharp - REGIONAL USE MAP**).
- Do not graze or feed forage or fodder from cotton to livestock.

SOYBEANS

ALL TILLAGE SYSTEMS

Foundation Treatment for Planned Two-pass Weed Control Programs: Make application of **Sharp** at 2 pints per acre in conventional and glyphosate-tolerant soybeans as a pre-emergence application on all soils to reduce competition from weeds for a period of up to 5 weeks when followed by a planned post-emergence herbicide treatment (See the above **"Weeds Controlled or Suppressed - All Uses of Sharp"** table for a complete list of weeds). Be sure to consult the post-emergence herbicide label for weeds controlled, optimum weed size, application rate, additional use directions, precautions, and limitation before use.

Pre-Plant Surface Applied: Application of **Sharp** may be made at 2 pints per acre before soybean planting only in minimum-tillage or no-tillage systems. If weeds are present at the time of treatment, make application of **Sharp** in a tank mixture with a burndown herbicide (such as Parazone, Gramoxone Inteon®, or glyphosate brands). Weed control may be lessened if treated soil is moved out of the row or if untreated soil is moved to the surface during planting. Follow up with a post-emergence herbicide applied at the labeled use rate and within the specific growth stage for soybeans and weed spectrum. Recommended post-emergence applications include any product or combination of products labeled to control the specific weeds remaining in the field, including glyphosate (such as Roundup®) brands (for use on glyphosate-tolerant soybeans only).

Pre-Plant Incorporated: Make application of **Sharp** at 2 pints per acre in conventional tillage systems where incorporation into the top 2 inches of soil occurs within 7 days after treatment using an implement capable of providing uniform 2-inch incorporation. Follow up with a post-emergence herbicide applied at the labeled use rate and within the specific growth stage for soybeans and weed spectrum. Recommended post-emergence applications include any product or combination of products labeled to control the specific weeds remaining in the field, including glyphosate (for example, Roundup) brands (for use on glyphosate-tolerant soybeans only).

Pre-Emergence: Make application of **Sharp** at 2 pints per acre during planting (behind the planter), or after planting, but prior to weed or soybean emergence in conventional, conservation, or no-till systems. If weeds are present at the time of application, make application of **Sharp** in a tank mixture with a burndown herbicide (such as Parazone, Gramoxone Inteon® or glyphosate brands). Follow up with a post-emergence herbicide application at the labeled rate and within the specific growth stage for soybeans and weed spectrum. Recommended post-emergence treatments include any product or combination of products labeled to control the specific weeds remaining in the field, including glyphosate (such as Roundup) brands (for use on glyphosate-tolerant soybeans only).

Replanting: If replanting becomes necessary in fields that have been previously treated with **Sharp**, the field may be replanted to soybeans. During planting, a minimum of tillage is recommended. Do not make a second application of **Sharp** or any product that contains s-metolachlor, fomesafen, or metolachlor as crop injury or illegal residues may result in harvested soybeans.

CONVENTIONAL TILLAGE SYSTEMS

Application of **Sharp** may be made in conventional tillage systems either pre-plant incorporated or pre-emergence for control or suppression of the weeds (See the above **"Weeds Controlled or Suppressed - All Uses of Sharp"** table for a complete list of weeds). Make application of **Sharp** at the use rates listed in the table below for treatments made alone, in tank mixture, or followed sequentially with post-emergence herbicides to broaden the weed control spectrum or control newly emerged weeds.

Pre-Plant Incorporated: Make application of **Sharp** into the top 2 inches of soil within 7 days following application and prior to planting using a suitable implement capable of providing uniform soil incorporation. Use this method of application especially if furrow irrigation is used or when a period of dry weather is expected following treatment of **Sharp**.

Pre-Emergence Application: Prior to weeds or soybeans emergence, make application of **Sharp** during planting (behind the planter), or after planting. Reduced effectiveness will result if dry weather follows the pre-emergence treatment of **Sharp**. If weeds develop, shallow cultivation that will not damage the soybeans should be used to remove weeds.

Use Rates for Sharp in Conventional Tillage Systems

Broadcast Rates			
Soil Texture	**Regions**	**0.5 - 3% Organic Matter Pts./Acre**	**3% or more Organic Matter Pts./Acre**
Coarse (Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam)	1 & 2	2	2 - 2.25
	3	2	2 - 2.25
	4	2	2
Medium (Loam, silt loam, silt)	1 & 2	2.25 - 2.5	2.5 - 2.75
	3	2 - 2.25	2.25 - 2.5
	4	2	2
Fine (Sandy clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, clay loam)	1 & 2	2.75 - 3	2.75 - 3
	3	2.5*	2.5*
	4	2*	2*
*If weeds emerge prior to full canopy closure, make application of an appropriate post-emergence product.			

REDUCED TILLAGE AND NO-TILL SYSTEMS - PRE-PLANT

Surface and Pre-Emergence Application: Make application of **Sharp** in reduced-till and no-till systems up to 15 days prior to planting or pre-emergence, but prior to soybean emergence. For control or suppression of the weeds listed in **"Weeds Controlled or Suppressed - All Uses of Sharp"**, use the high end of the use rate range for treatments of **Sharp** made 15 days before planting (see table below for **Sharp** rates). If weeds are present at time of treatment, burndown herbicides may be tank mixed with **Sharp** (see **BURNDOWN WEED CONTROL** section). **Sharp** may be followed sequentially with post-emergence herbicides to broaden the weed control spectrum or control newly emerged weeds.

Use Rates for Sharp in Reduced-Till and No-Till Systems

Broadcast Rates		
Soil Texture	**Regions**	**Pts./Acre[1]**
Coarse (Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam)	1 & 2	2 - 2.5
	3	2 - 2.25
	4	2*
Medium (Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	1 & 2	2.5 - 2.75
	3	2.25 - 2.5
	4	2*
Fine (Sandy clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, clay loam)	1 & 2	2.75 - 3
	3	2.5*
	4	2*

[1]Use a lower use rate listed in the range for low residue level or soils with less than 3% organic matter. Use a higher use rate listed in the range for high residue level or soils with greater than 3% organic matter.
*If weeds emerge prior to full canopy closure, make application of an appropriate post-emergence product.

BURNDOWN WEED CONTROL

Sharp may be used as part of a burndown herbicide program for control of existing vegetation before soybean planting and/or emergence in conservation tillage (reduced-tillage/no-till) systems. **Sharp** can be tank mixed with Arrow® 2EC, Canopy®, Canopy® EX, Defy® LV-4, Defy® LV-6, Express® with Total Sol®, glyphosate brands (such as Roundup), Fusilade® DX, Fusion®, Parazone® 3SL, Poast Plus®, or SHARPEN® Powered by KIXOR® for control of emerged weeds prior to soybean planting or crop emergence. Consult the tank mix product labels for specific rates, use directions, precautions, and limitations.

HERBICIDES THAT MAY BE APPLIED POST-EMERGENCE FOLLOWING SHARP

Sharp is not approved for post-emergence use. To provide additional control of certain weeds, application of **Sharp** may be made alone or in tank mixture and then followed by a treatment of a post-emergence herbicide. Post-emergence herbicides that may be applied include: Aim®, Arrow® 2EC, Assure® II, Basagran®, Classic®, Cobra®, Extreme®[1], FirstRate®, Fusilade DX, Fusion, Harmony® GT XP, Liberty® 280SL[2], Poast®, Poast Plus®, Pursuit®, Raptor®,Resource®, Roundup Brands[1], Scepter®, Select, Synchrony® STS®, Synchrony® XP, and Ultra Blazer.

[1]For use on glyphosate-tolerant soybeans only.
[2]For use on LibertyLink® soybean only.

POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATION

Application of **Sharp** may be made at 2 to 2.33 pints per acre as a post-emergence application from cracking through the third trifoliate stage of soybeans. Necrotic spotting, bronzing, leaf crinkling or curling of soybean leaves may result after a post-emergence application, but soybeans soon outgrow these effects and develop normally. Although application of **Sharp** applied alone may control or suppress certain broadleaf weeds that have emerged in glyphosate-tolerant soybeans, a tank mix with glyphosate (such as Touchdown or Roundup® brands) may increase the spectrum of weeds controlled. Add a NIS containing at least 75% surface-active agent, at 0.25% v/v to the final spray volume if **Sharp** is applied alone or tank mixed with glyphosate products that do not contain a built-in adjuvant.

Use Precaution:

- Use of a COC with **Sharp** post-emergence to soybeans could result in injury and is not advised.

Tank Mixtures for Post-Emergence Applications in Soybeans

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.

On glyphosate-tolerant soybeans only, **Sharp** may be tank mixed with one or more of the following herbicides: Touchdown Brands, Roundup Brands, and Glyphosate products (such as Glyphomax®).

Sharp may be tank mixed with one or more of the following insecticides: Karate® Insecticide with Zeon Technology, Endigo™ ZC.

Use Restrictions:

- Do not use **Sharp** post-emergence on soybeans that are under stress including but not limited to that caused by drought, insect, disease, or injury from cultivation.
- Do not exceed 2.33 pints per acre of **Sharp** in a single post-emergence application.
- Do not exceed 3.0 pints per acre of **Sharp** per acre per year. See the **REGIONAL USE MAP** on container label for maximum use rate that may be applied within a specific region.
- Do not make application as post-emergent if a pre-plant surface, pre-plant incorporated, or pre-emergence application of s-metolachlor containing products has been made.
- Do not graze or feed treated forage or hay from soybeans to livestock following a post-emergence application of **Sharp**.
- Post-emergence applications must be made at least 90 days before harvest.
- For post-emergence application, only use water as the carrier.

CROP ROTATION INTERVALS

Do not rotate to any food or feed crops following treatment of **Sharp** other than those listed in the below table or injury could occur.

Planting Crop Rotation Intervals Between Treatment with Sharp*

Crop	Crop Rotation Intervals (Months)
Dry Bean, Snap Bean, Soybean	Immediately
Cotton	1
Barley, Oat, Rye, Wheat	4.5
Corn[1, 2], Peanut, Pea, Rice	10
Alfalfa, Sugar Beet, Sunflower, Sorghum[3] , or any other crops	18

*For soil building or erosion control, cover crops may be planted any time, but do not graze or harvest for food or feed. Do not graze rotated small grain crops or harvest forage or straw for livestock.

[1]Use a 12 month minimum rotation interval for popcorn in the states of OH, KY, IL, IN, IA, and Region 4 when applied at 2.0 pints per acre or greater.

[2]Use 18 month minimum rotation interval for sweet corn in the states of CT, ME, MA, NH, NY, RI, and VT.

[3]Sorghum may be planted back after 10 months in Region 1 only.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

[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 1/4 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. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

[Refillable Container (greater than five gallons:] Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container 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. When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. DO NOT transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with State and local regulations.

SPILL, FIRE, LEAK OR OTHER CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand earth or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Sharda USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Sharda USA LLC.

GROUP	14	15	HERBICIDES

Sharp

For control or suppression of certain grass, broadleaf and sedge weeds in cotton and soybeans

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	% By Weight
Metolachlor	48.28%
Sodium Salt of Fomesafen	10.00%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	41.72%
TOTAL:	**100.00%**

Contains 4.5 lb. of Metolachlor and 0.95 lb. of sodium salt of fomesafen active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO

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

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

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **IF SWALLOWED:** Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **IF INHALED:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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**.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

It is illegal to sell, use or distribute this product within, or into, Nassau County or Suffolk County, New York.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin. This product may cause skin sensitization reactions in some people.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

[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 1/4 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. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

[Refillable Container (greater than five gallons:] Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container 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. When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. DO NOT transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with State and local regulations.

SPILL, FIRE, LEAK OR OTHER CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand earth or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

OPEN HERE

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

EPA Reg. No. 83529-76 **EPA Est. No. 05905-IA-001** **Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons**