Supplemental Labeling
(not registered in AZ, CA, FL or NY)

Sandea® is a selective herbicide for control of listed weeds including nutsedge.

EPA REG. No. 81880-18-10163

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: % BY WT.
* Halosulfuron-methyl ........................................................................................................................................ 75.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS ........................................................................................................................................ 25.0%
TOTAL 100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.
- It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA registered label are to be followed.

PREHARVEST INTERVAL
The required days between last application and harvest are given in ( ) after each crop name.

APPLICATION RATES AND TIMING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
<th>OZ/ACRE</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APPLE (14) (West of the Rockies)</td>
<td>3/4 – 2</td>
<td>Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gals of water per acre. Apply as a broadcast application to orchard floor on each side of the tree rows.</td>
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Post Emergence application for control of nutsedge:
Make a single application when nutsedge is fully emerged (early – midsummer). Alternatively, two applications can be made. Apply first application to the initial nutsedge flush when it has reached the 3-5 leaf stage. If a second treatment is needed, it may be applied later in the season directed to secondary nutsedge emergence. To maximize nutsedge control, do not apply if nutsedge has exceeded 12 inches.

Pre Emergence and Post Emergence application for control of labeled broadleaf weeds:
Apply a single or sequential application based on weed pressure. If small weeds are present, to maximize and enhance the spectrum of broadleaf control tank mix with a post emergence broad spectrum type herbicide.
For pre-emergence application, do not apply SANDEA if excessive weed growth prevents contact with the ground.

- Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) or penetrating type surfactant.
- Avoid spray contact with tree foliage and fruit with spray or drift.
- It is not recommended to apply when orchard temperatures exceed 85°F.
- Do not concentrate the application rate into the treated swath.
- Do not apply to trees established less than one year.
- SANDEA may not control ALS resistant weeds.
- Do not apply more than 2 ounces of SANDEA per acre per crop cycle, not to exceed 2 ounces per acre per 12-month period.
- Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections of the EPA registered label for important usage information.
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| **APPLE (14)**<br>(East of the Rockies) | 1/2 – 1 | Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gals of water per acre. Apply as a broadcast application to orchard floor on each side of the tree row.  
  
  **Post Emergence application for control of nutsedge:**  
  Make a single application when nutsedge is fully emerged. Alternatively, two applications can be made. Apply first application to the initial nutsedge flush when it has reached the 3-5 leaf stage. If a second treatment is needed, it may be applied later in the season directed to secondary nutsedge emergence. To maximize nutsedge control, apply when nutsedge plants are in the 3-5 leaf stage. For best results, use a minimum of 0.75 oz/A of Sandea.  
  
  **Pre Emergence and Post Emergence application for control of labeled broadleaf weeds:**  
  Apply a single or sequential application based on weed pressure. For best results apply to bare ground. If small weeds are present, to maximize and enhance the spectrum of broadleaf control tank mix with a post-emergence broad-spectrum type herbicide.  
  
  For pre-emergence control, do not apply SANDEA if excessive weed growth prevents contact with the ground. |
| **RHUBARB (60)** | 1/2 - 1 | Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gals of water per acre.  
  
  Apply as a broadcast application with a single application to dormant rhubarb. The timing of the application should be as late as possible, or just prior to the breaking of rhubarb dormancy. Application of Sandea may cause significant crop stunting. It is recommended that the user begin with a the lower rate to determine potential sensitivity to its use along with speed and degree of recovery.  
  
  End-user/grower accepts any crop injury as a risk of application to this crop.  
  
  Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) if labeled weeds are emerged. |
| **For use only on Vigna spp. (blackeyed pea, cowpea and Southern pea) from Crop Group 6B Succulent Beans (30)** | 1/2 | Pre Emergence application for control of labeled broadleaf weeds:  
  Apply a single broadcast application after planting but before crop emergence.  
  
  Application of Sandea may cause significant, temporary stunting and delay maturity of peas resulting in delayed harvest. This product is available to the end-user/grower solely to the extent that the benefit and utility, in the sole opinion of the end-user/grower, outweigh the extent of potential injury associated with the use of this product. Due to the risk of crop damage, all such use is at the end-user/growers risk. |

- For best results, use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) with post-emergence applications.  
- Avoid spray or drift contact with tree foliage and fruit.  
- It is not recommended to apply when orchard temperatures exceed 85°F.  
- Do not concentrate the application rate into the treated swath.  
- Do not apply to trees established less than one year.  
- SANDEA may not control ALS resistant weeds.  
- Do not apply more than 2 ounces of SANDEA per acre per 12-month period.  
- Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections of the EPA registered label for important usage information.  
- SANDEA may not control ALS resistant weeds.  
- Do not apply more than 1 ounce of SANDEA per acre per year.  
- Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections of the EPA registered label for important usage information.  
- Do not apply more than 1/2 ounce of Sandea per acre per year.  
- SANDEA may not control ALS resistant weeds.  
- Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections of the EPA registered label for important usage information.  
- DO not feed to livestock
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<td>Highbush Blueberry (14)</td>
<td>1/2 – 1</td>
<td>Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gals of water per acre. Apply as a broadcast application to the ground on either side of the row. Pre Emergence and Post Emergence directed application for control of labeled weeds: Apply a single or sequential application based on weed pressure. If small weeds are present tank mix with a post-emergence broad-spectrum type herbicide to maximize and enhance the spectrum of broadleaf and grass control For pre-emergence control, do not apply SANDEA if excessive weed growth prevents contact with the ground. Post Emergence directed application for control of nutsedge: Make a single application when nutseed is fully emerged. Alternatively, two applications can be made. Apply first application to the initial nutseed flush when it has reached the 3-5 leaf stage. If a second treatment is needed, it may be applied later in the season directed to secondary nutseed emergence. To maximize control, apply when nutseed plants are in the 3-5 leaf stage. For best results, use a minimum of 0.75 oz/A of Sandea. Contact of herbicides with the blueberry bushes should be avoided. Contact will result in temporary chlorosis of treated leaves.</td>
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<tr>
<td>OKRA (30)</td>
<td>1/2 – 1</td>
<td>Direct-seeded and Transplant: Row Middle/Furrow Applications - Sandea may be applied between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted okra for the control of nutseed and listed broadleaf weeds. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed. Do not allow Sandea to contact the planted crop or crop injury will occur. End-user/grower accepts any crop injury as a risk of application to the crop. Do not apply more than 2 ounces Sandea per acre per crop-cycle, not to exceed 2 ounces per acre per 12-month period. Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections for important usage information.</td>
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EPA Approved: Sandea Supplemental for IR-4 Crops (2010/11/05)