A broadleaf herbicide for use in the following field and row agricultural crops: chickpea (garbanzo beans), corn (field, pop, silage), cotton, fallow and postharvest, field pea, small grains, sorghum (grain), soybean, sunflower (harvest aid/desiccation only); and noncropland areas.

Active Ingredient:
saflufenacil: N’-[2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-(3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3, 6-dihydro-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)benzoyl]-N-isopropyl-N-methylsulfamide ........................................... 29.74%
Other Ingredients................................................................. 70.26%
Total: ............................................................................ 100.00%

Contains 2.85 pounds active ingredient saflufenacil per gallon formulated as a water-based suspension concentrate.

EPA Reg. No. 7969-278

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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 inside for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Net Contents: 1 gallon

Product of U.S.A.
BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive,
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

67611782
NVA 2010-05-322-0298
### FIRST AID

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Instructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If swallowed</td>
<td>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>DO NOT</strong> induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>DO NOT</strong> give any liquid to the person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>DO NOT</strong> give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If in eyes</td>
<td>• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Call a poison control center for treatment advice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If on skin or clothing</td>
<td>• Take off contaminated clothing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If inhaled</td>
<td>• Move person to fresh air.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information at 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

---

**Precautionary Statements**

**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

**CAUTION.** Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. For more options, refer to **Category A** on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves (such as natural rubber, selection **Category A**)
- Protective eyewear such as face shield, goggles, or safety glasses

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

**Engineering Controls Statement**

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.

**IMPORTANT:** When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for **applicators and other handlers** and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.
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
For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory. Saflufenacil has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory. Saflufenacil may impact surface water due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks after application. A level, well-maintained buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of this chemical from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding application when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours.

Endangered Species Protection Requirements
This product may have effects on federally listed threatened or endangered plant species or their critical habitat. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county or parish in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county or parish has a Bulletin, and to obtain that Bulletin, consult http://www.epa.gov/espp/, or call 1-800-447-3813 no more than 6 months before using this product. Applicators must use Bulletins that are in effect in the month in which the pesticide will be applied. New Bulletins will generally be available from the above sources 6 months prior to their effective dates.

Directions For Use
It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at time of herbicide application.

**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.

Observe all precautions and limitations in this label and the labels of products used in combination with Sharpen™ herbicide. The use of Sharpen not consistent with this label can result in injury to crops, animals or persons. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** are to be followed.

BASF Corporation does not recommend or authorize the use of this product in manufacturing, processing or preparing custom blends with other products for application in crops.

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.

(continued)
### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS
(continued)

It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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

**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 natural rubber ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
(continued)

If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**Container Handling**

**Nonrefillable Container.** **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) 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 rinse into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinse 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 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 rinse 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.

**In Case of Emergency**

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:
- CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)
In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:
- Your local doctor for immediate treatment
- Your local poison control center (hospital)
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

**Steps to be taken if case material is released or spilled:**
- Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.
- Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water.
- Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

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**Product Information**

**Sharpen™ herbicide** provides both contact burn-down and rate-dependent residual preemergence broadleaf weed control (refer to Table 1 and Table 2 for lists, respectively). It can be used in select field and row crops, fallow and postharvest croplands, for harvest aid/desiccation, and in noncropland areas. **Sharpen** does not control grass weeds and must be used sequentially or tank mixed with a grass herbicide for a complete weed control program. Refer to **Crop-specific Information** section for recommendations on herbicide tank mixtures or sequential programs.

Make burndown applications of **Sharpen** when broadleaf weeds are small and actively growing. An adjuvant is required with **Sharpen** for optimum burn-down activity (refer to **Additives** section for details). Burndown activity may be slowed or reduced under cloudy and/or foggy or cooler weather conditions, or when weeds are growing under drought or other stress conditions. When targeting dense weed populations and/or larger broadleaf weeds, use a higher application rate within an application rate range and/or higher spray volumes. Angling nozzles forward (to 45 degrees) may improve penetration of denser weed canopies.

Residual preemergence applications of **Sharpen** must be activated by at least 1/2 inch of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation prior to weed seedling emergence. When **Sharpen** is not activated, a labeled postemergence herbicide or cultivation may be needed to control weed escapes.

---

**Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by a Burndown Application of Sharpen**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>C = Control</th>
<th>S = Suppression</th>
<th>Maximum Height or Diameter (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amaranth, Palmer</td>
<td>Amaranthus palmeri</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedstraw, catchweed</td>
<td>Galium aparine</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beggarticks, hairy</td>
<td>Bidens pilosa</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beggarweed, Florida</td>
<td>Desmodium tortuosum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bindweed, field</td>
<td>Convolvulus arvensis</td>
<td>S°</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat, wild</td>
<td>Polygonum convolvulus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canola, volunteer (rapeseed)</td>
<td>Brassica spp.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpetweed</td>
<td>Mollugo verticillata</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed, common</td>
<td>Stellaria media</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocklebur, common</td>
<td>Xanthium strumarium</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, volunteer</td>
<td>Gossypium hirsutum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>≤ 12 leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowcockle</td>
<td>Vaccaria pyramidata</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>C = Control</th>
<th>S = Suppression</th>
<th>Maximum Height or Diameter (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>Taraxacum officinale</td>
<td></td>
<td>S₁</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eveningprimrose, cutleaf</td>
<td>Oenothera laciniata</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falseflax, smallseed</td>
<td>Camelina microcarpa</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filaree, redstem</td>
<td>Erodium cicutarium</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleabane, hairy</td>
<td>Conyza bonariensis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flixweed</td>
<td>Descurainia sophia</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundcherry, cutleaf</td>
<td>Physalis angulata</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundsel, common</td>
<td>Senecio vulgaris</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbit</td>
<td>Lamium amplexicaule</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseweed (marestail)</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knotweed, prostrate</td>
<td>Polygonum aviculare</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochia</td>
<td>Kochia scoparia</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 to 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Ladysthumb              | Polygonum persicaria         | C           |                | 6                                |
| Lambsquarters, common   | Chenopodium album            | C           |                | 6                                |
| Lambsquarters, narrowleaf| Chenopodium pratericola      | C           |                | 6                                |
| Lettuce, prickly        | Lactuca serriola             | C           |                | 6                                |
| Mallow, common          | Malva neglecta               | C           |                | 6                                |
| Mallow, little (cheeseweed) | Malva parviflora         | C           |                | 6                                |
| Mallow, Venice          | Hibiscus trionum             | C           |                | 6                                |
| Marestail (horseweed)   | Conyza canadensis            | C           |                | 6                                |
| Morningglory, entireleaf| Ipomoea hederacea var. integriuscula | C          |                | 6                                |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf   | Ipomoea hederacea            | C           |                | 6                                |
| Morningglory, palmleaf  | Ipomoea wrightii             | C           |                | 6                                |
| Morningglory, pitted    | Ipomoea lacunosa             | C           |                | 6                                |
| Morningglory, tall      | Ipomoea purpurea             | C           |                | 6                                |
| Mustard, black          | Brassica nigra               | C           |                | 6                                |
| Mustard, tumble         | Sisymbrium altissimum        | C           |                | 6                                |
| Mustard, wild           | Sinapis arvensis             | C           |                | 6                                |
| Nettle, burning         | Urtica urens                 | C           |                | 4                                |
| Nightshade, black       | Solanum nigrum               | C           |                | 6                                |

(continued)
Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by a Burndown Application of Sharpen™ herbicide (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>C = Control</th>
<th>S = Suppression</th>
<th>Maximum Height or Diameter (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade, cutleaf</td>
<td>Solanum triflorum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade, Eastern black</td>
<td>Solanum ptycanthum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade, hairy</td>
<td>Solanum saccharoides</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennycress, field</td>
<td>Thlaspi arvense</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, prostrate</td>
<td>Amaranthus blitoides</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, redroot</td>
<td>Amaranthus retroflexus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, smooth</td>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puncturevine</td>
<td>Tribulus terrestris</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane, common</td>
<td>Portulaca oleracea</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pusley, Florida</td>
<td>Richardia scabra</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed, common²</td>
<td>Ambrosia artemisiafolia</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed, giant</td>
<td>Ambrosia trifida</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesbania, hemp</td>
<td>Sesbania exaltata</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd’s-purse</td>
<td>Capsella bursa-pastoris</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida, prickly</td>
<td>Sida spinosa</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartweeds, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Polygonum pensylvanicum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sowthistle, annual</td>
<td>Sonchus oleraceus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sowthistle, spiny</td>
<td>Sonchus asper</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower, common</td>
<td>Helianthus annuus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tansymustard, pinnate</td>
<td>Descurainia pinnata</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle, Canada</td>
<td>Cirsium arvense</td>
<td>S¹</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle, Russian</td>
<td>Salsola kali</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvetleaf</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrasti</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhemp²</td>
<td>Amaranthus tuberculatus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willowweed</td>
<td>Epilobium adenocaulon</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Control of seedling stage and suppression of perennial growth stage.
² Populations of noted weeds exist that are known to be resistant to burndown applications of Group 14/Group E herbicides and will not be controlled by herbicides like Sharpen. See the Resistance Management section for practices to manage and minimize the impact of resistant weeds (e.g. tank mixes or alternation with other herbicide modes of action, crop rotation, and mechanical control).
Table 2. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled with a Residual Preemergence Application of Sharpen™ herbicide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>C = Control</th>
<th>S = Suppression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual Broadleaf Weeds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaranth, Palmer</td>
<td>Amaranthus palmeri</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaranth, Powell</td>
<td>Amaranthus powellii</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beggarweed, Florida</td>
<td>Desmodium tortuosum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat, wild</td>
<td>Polygonum convolvulus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burcucumber</td>
<td>Sicyos angulatus</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpetweed</td>
<td>Mollugo verticillata</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed, common</td>
<td>Stellaria media</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocklebur, common</td>
<td>Xanthium strumarium</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copperleaf, Virginia</td>
<td>Acalypha virginica</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galinsoga, smallflower</td>
<td>Galinsoga parviflora</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundcherry, cutleaf</td>
<td>Physalis angulata</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseweed (marestail)</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimsonweed</td>
<td>Datura stramonium</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochia</td>
<td>Kochia scoparia</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladysthumb</td>
<td>Polygonum persicaria</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambsquarters, common</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallow, Venice</td>
<td>Hibiscus trionum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marestail (horseweed)</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory, entireleaf</td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea var. integriuscula</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory, ivyleaf</td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory, pitted</td>
<td>Ipomoea lacunosa</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory, tall</td>
<td>Ipomoea purpurea</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, wild</td>
<td>Sinapis arvensis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade, black</td>
<td>Solanum nigrum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennycress, field</td>
<td>Thlaspi arvens</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, prostrate</td>
<td>Amaranthus blitoides</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, redroot</td>
<td>Amaranthus retroflexus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, smooth</td>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, tumble</td>
<td>Amaranthus albus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puncturevine</td>
<td>Tribulus terrestris</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane, common</td>
<td>Portulaca oleracea</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pusley, Florida</td>
<td>Richardia scabra</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed, common</td>
<td>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
Table 2. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled with a Residual Preemergence Application of Sharpen™ herbicide (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>C = Control</th>
<th>S = Suppression¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual Broadleaf Weeds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed, giant</td>
<td>Ambrosia trifida</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida, prickly</td>
<td>Sida spinosa</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartweed, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Polygonum pensylvanicum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starbur, bristly</td>
<td>Acanthospermum hispidum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower, common</td>
<td>Helianthus annuus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle, Russian</td>
<td>Salsola kali</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvetleaf</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrasti</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhemp</td>
<td>Amaranthus tuberculatus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Sharpen should be used in tank mixes or sequential applications with other labeled herbicides that provide additional control of noted weeds.

Mode of Action

Sharpen is a potent inhibitor of protoporphyrinogen-oxidase belonging to herbicide mode of action Group 14 (WSSA)/Group E (HRAC). Sharpen is rapidly absorbed by roots and foliage. Following inhibition of protoporphyrinogen-oxidase, plant death is the result of membrane damage. Under active growing conditions, susceptible emerged weeds usually develop chlorotic and necrotic injury symptoms within hours and die within a few days. Susceptible emerging weed seedlings will usually die as they reach the soil surface or shortly after emergence.

Resistance Management

While weed resistance to protoporphyrinogen-oxidase inhibiting herbicides is relatively infrequent, populations of resistant biotypes are known to exist. Resistance management practices include:

1. Following labeled application rate and weed growth stage recommendations
2. Avoiding repeated applications of herbicides with the same mode of action
3. Utilizing tank mixes and sequential applications with other effective herbicides possessing different modes of action
4. Using crop rotation so that crop competition, tillage or herbicides with alternative modes of action can be used to control weed escapes

Crop Tolerance

Crops are tolerant to Sharpen when applied according to label directions as a preplant to preemergence treatment and under normal environmental conditions. Crop injury may occur under stressful growing conditions (e.g. low soil fertility, seedling disease, extreme hot or cold weather, excessive moisture, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought). Severe crop injury will result if Sharpen is applied postemergence (over the top) to any crop.

Application Instructions

Sharpen may only be applied prior to crop emergence, except for harvest aid/desiccation uses.

Application Rates

Application rates of Sharpen may vary depending on soil texture and organic matter. Refer to Table 3 for soil texture groups used in this label.
Table 3. Soil Texture Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coarse</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Fine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>Silt</td>
<td>Sandy clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loamy sand</td>
<td>Silt loam</td>
<td>Silty clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandy loam</td>
<td>Loam</td>
<td>Silty clay loam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sandy clay loam</td>
<td>Clay loam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>Clay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Application Methods and Equipment

Sharpen™ herbicide may be applied by ground or air. Thorough spray coverage is required for optimum broadleaf weed control and can be improved with proper adjuvant, nozzle and spray volume selection. Use and configure application equipment to provide an adequate spray volume, an accurate and uniform distribution of spray droplets over the treated area, and to avoid spray drift to nontarget areas. Equipment should be adjusted to maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above the use rates specified in this label.

Sharpen may be applied using either water or sprayable fluid nitrogen fertilizer solutions as the spray carrier. Additionally, Sharpen may be impregnated on and applied with dry bulk fertilizer.

Aerial Application Requirements

Water Volume. Use 3 or more gallons of water per acre for weed control applications. Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre for harvest aid/desiccation applications.

The following measures must be followed to reduce the potential of spray drift to nontarget areas from aerial applications:

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the fixed wingspan or 90% of rotor blade diameter.
2. Use low-drift nozzles such as straight-stream nozzles (D-8 or larger). DO NOT use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray.
3. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

4. Without compromising aircraft safety, applications should be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the crop canopy or tallest plants.
5. DO NOT apply during periods of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.
6. Avoid potential adverse effects to nontarget areas by maintaining a 100-feet buffer between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (such as grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas, and shrub lands).

Ground Application Requirements

Spray Carrier Volume. Use 5 or more gallons of water per treated acre or 20 or more gallons of sprayable fluid nitrogen fertilizer per treated acre for weed control applications. Thorough spray coverage is required for control of emerged broadleaf weeds. High populations and/or variations in size can prevent adequate spray coverage. Controlling fall-germinated weeds in the spring (e.g. horseweed/marestail) will also require thorough spray coverage. Use higher spray volumes (e.g. 15 to 20 gallons of water per acre) in these situations to increase spray coverage and optimize burn-down activity. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for harvest aid/desiccation applications.

The following measures must be followed to reduce the potential of spray drift to nontarget areas from ground applications:

1. Apply this product using nozzles which deliver medium to coarse spray droplets as defined by ASAE standard S-572 and as shown in nozzle manufacturer’s catalogs. Flat-fan nozzles are recommended for burn-down applications while flood-jet type nozzles are recommended for residual soil surface applications. Nozzles that deliver coarse spray droplets may be used to reduce spray drift provided spray volume per acre (GPA) is increased to maintain coverage of target (i.e. weeds or soil surface). DO NOT use nozzles that produce fine (e.g. cone) spray droplets.
2. Apply this product only when the potential for drift to adjacent nontarget areas is minimal (e.g. when the wind is 10 MPH or less and is blowing away from sensitive areas). DO NOT apply during periods
of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

3. Avoid potential adverse effects to nontarget areas by maintaining a 50-feet buffer between the application area and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (such as grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas, and shrub lands).

Ground Application (dry bulk fertilizer)

Sharpen™ herbicide may be impregnated or coated onto dry bulk granular fertilizer carriers for residual soil surface applications. Impregnation or coating may be conducted by either in-plant bulk or on-board systems. Perform the mixing operation in well-ventilated areas.

Addition of a drying agent may be necessary if the fertilizer and herbicide blend is too wet for uniform application due to high humidity, high urea concentration, or low fertilizer use rate. Slowly add the drying agent to the blend until a flowable mixture is obtained. Drying agents are not recommended for use with on-board impregnation systems.

Under some conditions, fertilizer impregnated with Sharpen may clog air tubes or deflector plates on pneumatic application systems. Mineral oil may be added to Sharpen before blending with fertilizer to reduce plugging. DO NOT use drying agents when mineral oil is used. To avoid separation of Sharpen and mineral oil mixes in cold temperatures, either keep mixture heated or agitated prior to blending with fertilizer. Mineral oil may be used with in-plant blending stations or with on-board injection systems.

Generally, fertilizer application rates of at least 200 lbs to 700 lbs per acre of herbicide and fertilizer blend will provide adequate distribution or coverage of Sharpen across the soil surface. Application must be made uniformly to the soil to prevent possible crop injury and offer satisfactory weed control. Impregnated fertilizer spread at half rate and overlapped to obtain a full rate will offer a more uniform distribution. A shallow (< 2 inches) incorporation is desirable for improved weed control. Deeper incorporation will dilute the herbicide layer near the soil surface and may result in unsatisfactory weed control.

Use the following formula to determine the herbicide rate when using dry bulk fertilizer applications:

\[
\frac{\text{fl ozs herbicide per acre}}{\text{pounds fertilizer per acre}} \times 2000 = \frac{\text{fl ozs herbicide per ton of fertilizer}}
\]

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer’s directions, followed by triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

Spray Drift Management

It is the responsibility of the applicator to avoid spray drift at the application site, especially onto nontarget areas. The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following spray drift reduction advisory information.

Controlling Droplet Size. The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control.

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 Type. Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets.

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

**Wind.** Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if:
1. Conditions of temperature inversion exist, or
2. Stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height.

**DO NOT** make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

**NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

---

**Additives**

For optimum burndown or harvest aid/desiccation activity with Sharpen™ herbicide, an adjuvant system must be used that includes the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjuvant</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methylated seed oil (MSO)</td>
<td>1 gal/100 gals (1% v/v)²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLUS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium sulfate (AMS)</td>
<td>8.5 to 17 lbs/100 gals (1% to 2% w/v)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN)</td>
<td>1.25 to 2.5 gals/100 gals (1.25% to 2.5% v/v)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. MSO-based adjuvant **MUST** contain at least 60% methylated seed oil. Poor performance may occur with adjuvants containing less than 60% methylated seed oil.

2. **DO NOT** use less than 1 pint/A of MSO with low-volume (< 12.5 gallons per acre) aerial or ground applications.

The use of AMS fertilizer is highly recommended when mixing Sharpen with glyphosate-based herbicides.

**DO NOT** use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) as a substitute for MSO, or poor performance on broadleaf weeds or for desiccation will occur.

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, BASF recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

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**Tank Mixing Information**

**Sharpen** may be tank mixed with 1 or more registered herbicide products according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Always follow the most restrictive label use directions. Refer to **Crop-specific Information** section for tank mixing details.

Tank mixtures with contact herbicides (e.g. carfentrazone, paraquat) may reduce the burndown activity of Sharpen.

---

**Compatibility Test for Mix Components**

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

1. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

2. Add components in the sequence indicated in the mixing order using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label rate per acre.

3. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

4. When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes.

5. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, or free particles that precipitate to the bottom,
or thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, DO NOT mix the ingredients in the same tank.

**Mixing Order**
1. **Water** - Fill tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water and start agitation.
2. **Agitation** - Maintain agitation throughout mixing.
3. **Inductor** - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
4. **Products in PVA bags** - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
5. **Water-soluble additives** (including dry and liquid fertilizers such as ammonium sulfate or urea ammonium nitrate)
6. **Water-dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
7. **Water-soluble products**
8. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (including methylated seed oil adjuvants)
9. **Remaining quantity of water**

Maintain agitation throughout application until spraying is completed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, thorough agitation is essential to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Continue agitation while spraying.

**Use Precautions**
- **Maximum seasonal use rate** - Refer to Crop-specific Information section for maximum cropping seasonal application use rates for each crop and use pattern. A cropping season is defined as the period following harvest of the preceding crop through the harvest of the planned or current crop.
- Except for labeled harvest aid/desiccation uses, DO NOT apply Sharpen™ herbicide after crop emergence or severe crop injury will occur.
- **Rainfastness** - Sharpen is rainfast 1 hour after application. Burndown activity may be reduced if rain or irrigation occurs within 1 hour of application.
- DO NOT contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- DO NOT apply Sharpen through any type of irrigation system (e.g. chemigation).
- Sharpen is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York State.

**Crop Rotation and Emergency Replanting Intervals**

Use Table 4 to determine the proper interval between Sharpen application and planting of rotational crops or replanting after crop failure (because of environmental factors such as drought, frost, or hail, etc.). Be sure to determine the rotational crop interval for tank mix products and utilize the most restrictive interval of all products applied.
Table 4. Rotational Crop Planting and Emergency Replanting Intervals by Sharpentm herbicide Application Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Sharpen Rate 1.o (fl ozs/A)</th>
<th>Sharpen Rate 2.o</th>
<th>Sharpen Rate 3.o</th>
<th>Sharpen Rate 4.o</th>
<th>Sharpen Rate 5.o</th>
<th>Sharpen Rate 6.o</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, sweet</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small grains</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickpea</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field pea, dry</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean</td>
<td>0 to 1</td>
<td>1 to 2</td>
<td>2 to 3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lentil</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarbeet</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other crops</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 DO NOT include time when the soil is frozen.
2 The planting interval for these crops and rates is further defined in the respective Crop-specific Information section of this label. Use the longer interval within listed ranges for indicated crops grown on coarse textured soils with organic matter less than 2.0%.

Crop-specific Information

This section provides use directions for Sharpentm in specific crops. Be sure to read product information, mixing, application, weeds controlled and adjuvant instructions in preceding sections of the label. Read and follow tank mix product labels for restrictions, precautions, instructions, and rotational crop restrictions. Depending on specific crop application directions, Sharpentm may be applied for burndown control of emerged broadleaf weeds and/or residual control of germinating broadleaf weeds (refer to Table 1 and Table 2 for lists of weeds controlled) before crop planting (preplant and/or preseed) or after planting but before crop emergence (preemergence).

Thorough spray coverage is required for control of emerged broadleaf weeds. High populations and/or variations in size can prevent adequate spray coverage. Controlling fall-germinated weeds in the spring (e.g. horseweed/marestail) will also require thorough spray coverage. Use higher spray volumes (e.g. 15 to 20 gallons of water per acre) in these situations to increase spray coverage and optimize burndown activity.
Field Corn (grain, silage) and Popcorn

Sharpen™ herbicide may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence to corn for broadleaf weed control (refer to Table 1 and Table 2 for lists of weeds controlled). Corn in this label refers to field corn (grown for grain or silage) and popcorn. Before applying Sharpen to popcorn, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of Sharpen on your hybrid to help avoid potential injury.

Application Rates

Sharpen can be applied as part of a planned sequential (two-pass) weed control program.

Sharpen use rates applied as the residual component of a planned sequential (two-pass) program (see Table 5) will provide control or suppression of listed weeds (Table 1) through early to mid season. For full season weed control, apply a labeled postemergence treatment such as Status® herbicide + glyphosate as the sequential component.

Table 5. Residual Preemergence Rates of Sharpen in a Planned Sequential Program¹ in Corn

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Texture²</th>
<th>Rate by Soil Texture (fl ozs/A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coarse</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Application rates in Table 5 will eliminate early season broadleaf weed interference until cultivation or a labeled postemergence herbicide is applied.

² Refer to Table 3 for definitions of soil texture groups.

Application Timings

Early Preplant Surface Application (15 to 30 days prior to planting)

Early preplant surface applications are not recommended on coarse soils, in areas where average annual rainfall (or rainfall + irrigation) typically exceeds 40 inches, or for popcorn. Cultivation or a labeled postemergence herbicide application may still be required under certain conditions for complete weed control.

Early preplant surface applications may be applied as part of a split application program where applications are made as part of the application timings described in this label. However, the cumulative total of sequential application rates must not exceed the maximum labeled rate for a given soil texture.

Preplant Surface and Preplant Incorporated Applications (up to 14 days prior to planting)

Sharpen can be applied at use rates specified in Table 5 to the soil surface or incorporated up to 14 days before planting on all soil types. For preplant incorporated applications, apply Sharpen and incorporate into the upper soil surface (1 to 2 inches). Use a harrow, rolling cultivator, field cultivator or other implement capable of providing uniform shallow incorporation. Avoid deeper incorporation or reduced weed control may result.

Preemergence Surface Application

Apply Sharpen at use rates specified in Table 5 as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence. Sharpen must be applied before crop emergence or injury will occur.

Burndown plus Residual Weed Control

In addition to residual broadleaf weed control obtained at any of the application timings described above, Sharpen will also provide burndown of emerged broadleaf weeds listed in Table 1. An adjuvant system (refer to Additives section for details) is required for optimum burndown activity. Burndown control of emerged grasses and/or additional broadleaf weeds not listed on the label will require a tank mix with another herbicide (such as glyphosate).

Burndown Weed Control Only

If limited or no residual broadleaf weed control is desired, Sharpen can be applied at 1.0 fl oz/A (all soil types) with an adjuvant system any time prior to corn
emergence to provide burndown of broadleaf weeds listed in Table 1. A burndown application of Sharpen™ herbicide can be followed by residual rates of Sharpen (Table 5) or Integrity® herbicide or Verdict™ herbicide. Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days. However, DO NOT exceed the cropping seasonal maximum cumulative amount per acre of saflufenacil from all product sources per cropping season.

Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations
- DO NOT apply Sharpen after corn emergence or severe crop injury will occur.
- DO NOT apply Sharpen where an at-planting application of an organophosphate (OP) or carbamate insecticide(s) is planned and/or has occurred because severe injury may result.

EXCEPTION: Sharpen may be applied when Aztec® insecticide or Fortress® insecticide is applied at planting as a band, T-band, or in-furrow. Sharpen may be applied with all other classes of at-planting insecticides including pyrethroids, neonicotinoids, and fipronil.
- DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen (0.134 lb ai/A of saflufenacil) per cropping season.
- DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 0.134 lb ai/A of saflufenacil per cropping season in corn from all product sources.
- Corn forage and silage can be harvested, fed, or grazed 80 or more days after application.
- Refer to Table 4 for crop rotation intervals.

Tank Mixtures
Sharpen may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:
- Clarity® herbicide
- Guardsman Max® herbicide
- G-Max Lite™ herbicide
- Integrity
- Outlook® herbicide
- Prowl® H2O herbicide
- Status® herbicide
- Verdict
- atrazine
- glyphosate (e.g. Roundup® herbicide)
- Harness® herbicide
- Harness® Xtra herbicide

Cotton
Use Sharpen as an early preplant burndown treatment prior to planting cotton.

Application Rates and Timings
Apply Sharpen as a broadcast spray at 1.0 fl oz/A plus recommended adjuvants (refer to Additives section for details) for the control of actively growing broadleaf weeds (refer to Table 1 for list of weeds controlled). Wait to plant cotton until at least 42 days and an accumulation of 1 inch of rainfall and/or irrigation occurring after application to avoid crop injury. In geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25 inches, the 42-day preplant interval is required after the accumulation of 1 inch of rainfall and/or irrigation. DO NOT apply to coarse soils classified as sand with less than 1.5% organic matter or cotton injury may occur.

Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations
- DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 2.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen per cropping season.
- DO NOT apply Sharpen with other Group 14/Group E herbicides (such as flumioxazin) as a tank mix or sequential application within 30 days or crop injury may result.
- Use the most restrictive preplant interval with tank mixes of other cotton burndown herbicides.
- Cotton gin byproducts may be fed to livestock.
- Refer to Table 4 for crop rotation intervals.

Tank Mixtures
Broad-spectrum burndown control of grasses and/or additional broadleaf weeds will require a tank mix with a herbicide such as glyphosate. Sharpen may be
tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following cotton burn-down herbicide products:

- Clarity® herbicide
- Distinct® herbicide
- Prowl® H₂O herbicide
- glyphosate (e.g. Roundup® herbicide)

### Fallow and Postharvest

**Sharpen™ herbicide** may be used as a burn-down treatment to control broadleaf weeds at any time of the year during the fallow period following crop harvest and before the following crop is planted. **Sharpen** may also be used for specific postharvest uses to burn down the remaining foliage after crop harvest.

### Application Rates and Timings

Apply **Sharpen** as a broadcast burn-down spray at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A plus recommended adjuvants (refer to **Additives** section for details). Best product performance is obtained when broadleaf weeds are small and actively growing (refer to **Table 1** for list of weeds controlled). Thorough coverage of existing weeds is essential and higher spray volumes may be needed for best performance.

Sequential applications may be made with a minimum of 14 days between applications; but **DO NOT** exceed a maximum seasonal cumulative amount of 6.0 fl ozs/A of **Sharpen** per cropping season.

For residual broadleaf weed control, **Sharpen** may be applied at 2.0 to 4.0 fl ozs/A.

Specific rotational crop intervals must be observed between an application of **Sharpen** and planting of the following crop (see **Table 4** for crop rotation intervals).

**Postharvest use on tomato vines.** Apply **Sharpen** as a broadcast burndown spray at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A plus recommended adjuvants (refer to **Additives** section for details). Thorough spray coverage of existing tomato vines is essential and higher spray volumes may be needed for best performance. **DO NOT** apply prior to or during tomato fruit harvest.

### Tank Mixtures

Broad-spectrum burn-down control of grasses and/or additional broadleaf weeds will require a tank mix with another herbicide. **Sharpen** may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- Clarity
- Distinct
- glyphosate (e.g. Roundup)

### Legume Vegetables

[chickpea and field pea (dry)]

**Sharpen** may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, and/or preemergence in legume crops specified in this section for broadleaf weed control (refer to **Table 1** and **Table 2** for lists of weeds controlled).

### Application Rates and Timings

See **Table 6** for specific application rates and timings recommendations as they vary by legume crop. With burndown applications, an adjuvant system (refer to **Additives** section for details) is required for optimum burndown activity.
Table 6. Use Directions for Legume Vegetables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legume Crop</th>
<th>Application Timing(^1) and Single Application Rates (fl ozs/A)</th>
<th>Total Rate from Sequential Applications per Cropping Season (fl ozs/A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preplant Burndown</td>
<td>Preplant Burndown + Residual(^*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickpea</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field pea, dry</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^*\)1.0 oz/A of Sharpen\(^{TM}\) herbicide will only provide limited residual activity on broadleaf weeds.

\(^1\)See the following specific legume crop sections for additional use instructions.

**Chickpea (garbanzo bean)**

**Sharpen** is for use in all types of chickpeas. Apply **Sharpen** early preplant through preemergence at 1.0 fl oz/A for burndown broadleaf weed control prior to crop emergence. Sequential applications may be made with a minimum of 14 days between applications.

**Field Peas**

**Sharpen** is for use ONLY on the following field peas:
- Dry field peas

Apply **Sharpen** early preplant through preemergence at 1.0 fl oz/A for burndown broadleaf weed control prior to crop emergence. Sequential applications may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

**Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations**
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 2.0 fl ozs/A of **Sharpen** per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply when legumes have reached the cracking stage or after emergence or severe crop injury will occur.
- **DO NOT** apply **Sharpen** with other products containing Group 14/Group E herbicides (such as sulfentrazone or flumioxazin) as a tank mix or sequential application within 30 days of planting because crop injury may result.
- Legume forage may be fed or grazed 65 or more days after application.
- Refer to **Table 4** for crop rotation intervals.

**Tank Mixtures**

Broad-spectrum burndown control of grasses and/or additional broadleaf weeds will usually require a tank mix with another herbicide. **Sharpen** may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:
- **Pursuit** herbicide
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup** herbicide)

**Small Grains**

(wheat, barley, oats, rye, and triticale)

**Sharpen** may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence to small grains for broadleaf weed control (refer to **Table 1** and **Table 2** for lists of weeds controlled). Small grains in this label refers to wheat (including durum, spring and winter), barley, oats, rye, and triticale.

**Application Rates and Timings**

Apply **Sharpen** for burndown and/or residual control of broadleaf weeds early preplant through preemergence at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A. An adjuvant system (refer to the **Additives** section for details) is required for optimum broadleaf burndown activity.

Sequential applications of **Sharpen** may be made as needed prior to small grain emergence. Early preplant applications may be applied as part of a split application program where the first application is made early preplant and the second application is made pre-
emergence. Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

**Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations**

- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 4.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen™ herbicide per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply after small grain emergence or crop injury will occur.
- Small grain forage and hay can be fed or grazed 30 or more days after application.
- Refer to Table 4 for rotational crop intervals.

**Tank Mixtures**

Broad-spectrum burndown control of grasses and/or additional broadleaf weeds will usually require a tank mix with another herbicide. Sharpen may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- **Clarity® herbicide**
- glyphosate (e.g. Roundup)

**Sorghum (grain)**

Sharpen may be applied preplant or preemergence to grain sorghum (refer to Table 1 for list of weeds controlled). Before applying Sharpen to sorghum, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of Sharpen on your hybrid or variety to help avoid potential injury to sensitive hybrids or varieties.

**Burndown Weed Control**

Sharpen can be applied at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A (all soil types) with an adjuvant system (refer to the Additives section for details) any time prior to sorghum emergence to provide burndown of weeds listed in Table 1. A burndown application of Sharpen can be followed by residual rates of Integrity™ herbicide or Verdict™ herbicide. Sequential applications must be separated by at least 14 days. However, **DO NOT** exceed the cropping seasonal maximum cumulative amount per acre of saflufenacil from all product sources.

**Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations**

- **DO NOT** apply Sharpen after sorghum emergence or severe crop injury will occur.
- **DO NOT** apply Sharpen within 30 days of planting where an at-planting application of an organophosphate or carbamate insecticide(s) is planned and/or has occurred or severe injury may result.

EXCEPTION: Sharpen may be applied when Aztec® insecticide or Fortress® insecticide is applied at planting as a band, T-band, or in-furrow. Sharpen may be applied with all other classes of at-planting insecticides including pyrethroids, neonicotinoids, and fipronil.

- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 0.111 lb ai/A of saflufenacil per cropping season in sorghum from all product sources.
- Sorghum forage can be harvested, fed, or grazed 70 days or more after application.
- Refer to Table 4 for rotational crop intervals.

**Tank Mixtures**

Sharpen may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- **Clarity® herbicide**
- G-Max Lite™ herbicide
- Integrity
- Guardsman Max® herbicide
- Outlook® herbicide
- Verdict
- atrazine
- glyphosate (e.g. Roundup® herbicide)

**NOTE:** Sorghum seed must be properly treated with an approved chloroacetamide safener when applying a chloroacetamide herbicide or sorghum injury will occur.
Soybean

Sharpen™ herbicide may be applied in the fall and/or in the spring as a preplant surface or preemergence burndown application in reduced or no-till soybeans for broadleaf weed control (refer to Table 1 and Table 2 for lists of weeds controlled). An adjuvant system (refer to Additives section for details) is required for optimum burndown activity.

Application Rates and Timings

Fall Applications
Applies Sharpen at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A for burndown broadleaf weed control after the prior crop is harvested. Applications must be made prior to first killing frost. Fall applications can be made to all soil types.

Spring Applications
Apply Sharpen early preplant through preemergence at 1.0 fl oz/A for burndown broadleaf weed control prior to crop emergence.

Soybean Planting Interval
Dependent on soil texture and organic matter, an interval between Sharpen application and planting may be required (see Table 7). These intervals must be observed prior to planting soybean or crop injury may occur.

Table 7. Minimum Preplant Intervals Required Between Sharpen Application at 1.0 fl oz/A and Soybean Planting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Texture¹</th>
<th>Organic Matter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>≤ 2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Refer to Table 3 for definitions of soil texture groups.

Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations

- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 3.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen (0.067 lb ai/A of saflufenacil) per cropping season. Sequential applications MUST be separated by at least 30 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 0.089 lb ai/A of saflufenacil per cropping season in soybean from all product sources.
- **DO NOT** apply when soybean has reached the cracking stage or after emergence or severe crop injury will occur.
- **DO NOT** apply Sharpen with other products containing Group 14/Group E herbicides (such as sulfentrazone or flumioxazin) as a tank mix or sequential application within 30 days of planting because crop injury may result. Group 14/Group E herbicides labeled for postemergence applications in soybean may be used 14 days after soybean emergence.
- **DO NOT** apply Sharpen within 30 days of planting where an at-planting application of an organophosphate or carbamate insecticide(s) is planned and/or has occurred because severe injury may result.
- Ensure that the seed row is sufficiently covered with soil to avoid washing and concentration of the herbicide in the seed zone.
- Always use the most restrictive preplant interval of all inclusive herbicides when applying Sharpen as part of a tank mix.
- Soybean forage may be fed or grazed 65 or more days after application.
- Refer to Table 4 for crop rotation intervals.

Tank Mixtures

Broad-spectrum burndown control of grasses and/or additional broadleaf weeds will usually require a tank mix with a herbicide such as glyphosate. Sharpen may be tank mixed with or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:
• Clarity® herbicide
• Extreme® herbicide
• Prowl® H₂O herbicide
• Pursuit® herbicide
• Scepter® herbicide
• glyphosate (e.g. Roundup® herbicide)

Sunflower

Sharpen™ herbicide may be used for harvest aid/desiccation in sunflowers.

Application Rates and Timings
Uniformly apply Sharpen at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A as a broadcast spray over the top of sunflower that has reached physiological maturity (seed moisture is less than 36%) and at least 7 days prior to harvest. For many sunflower varieties, the back of the sunflower heads are yellow and the bracts are turning brown at this timing. Thorough spray coverage and an MSO adjuvant system (refer to the Additives section for details) is required for optimum desiccation activity.

Up to 2 sequential applications may be made, but the total cumulative amount of Sharpen applied must not exceed 4.0 fl ozs/A.

Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations
• DO NOT apply Sharpen on sunflower grown for seed production.
• DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 4.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen per cropping season.
• Sunflower seed can be harvested 7 or more days after application.
• Refer to Table 4 for rotational crop intervals.

Tank Mixtures
Apply Sharpen with a labeled rate of glyphosate (e.g. Roundup) for additional preharvest weed control. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on the glyphosate product label. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Noncropland Areas
Sharpen may be used:
• In noncropland areas including fence rows, nonirrigation ditchbanks, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, railroads, rights-of-way (utility, pipeline, highway), storage areas, and utility plant sites
• For the establishment and maintenance of natural areas (such as wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitats)

Application Rates and Timings
Sharpen may be applied either in a single application or sequentially with an interval of 14 days or more. Application rates for Sharpen when applied alone, in tank mix, or sequentially are given in Table 8. DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative total of 6.0 fl ozs of Sharpen (0.134 pound active ingredient sulflufenacil) per acre per year.

Table 8. Application Rates in Noncropland Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Application Target</th>
<th>Application Rate (fl ozs/A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postemergence</td>
<td>Weed size &lt; 6 inches</td>
<td>2 to 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postemergence</td>
<td>Weed size ≥ 6 inches and/or heavier weed infestations</td>
<td>4 to 6a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postemergence + Residual</td>
<td>Burndown + Residual preemergence weed control</td>
<td>6b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
Table 8. Application Rates in Noncropland Areas (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Application Target</th>
<th>Application Rate (fl ozs/A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tank Mixes with Glyphosate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accelerated Burndown</td>
<td>Accelerated burndown of broadleaf weeds and/or control of glyphosate-tolerant species such as horseweed (marestail)</td>
<td>1 to 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accelerated Burndown + Residual</td>
<td>Accelerated burndown of broadleaf weeds plus control of glyphosate-tolerant species with residual preemergence weed control</td>
<td>6b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Partial control or suppression may result with applications to weeds > 6 inches.
- To provide effective residual control of labeled weed species, **Sharpen**™ herbicide MUST be used at the maximum use rate of 6 fl ozs/A.

**Selective Weeding**

Apply **Sharpen** up to 2.0 fl ozs/A as a postemergence spray plus the recommended adjuvant (refer to **Additives** section for details) as a uniform broadcast application for selective broadleaf weed control in unimproved turf and native grass areas. Transitory injury (leaf necrosis) may be observed under certain conditions, but new growth is normal and vigor is not reduced. **DO NOT** feed or allow animals to graze areas of grass treated with **Sharpen** within 365 days of treatment.

**Tank Mixtures for Selective Weeding**

Broad-spectrum postemergence and/or residual control of grasses or additional broadleaf species will require a tank mix with another herbicide. **Sharpen** may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- **Distinct**® herbicide
- **Journey**® herbicide
- **Overdrive**® herbicide
- **Plateau**® herbicide
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup**® herbicide)

**Bareground**

**Sharpen** will provide contact burndown plus residual preemergence control of annual broadleaf weeds. Apply **Sharpen** plus the recommended adjuvant (refer to **Additives** section for details) as a uniform broadcast application. To provide effective residual broadleaf weed control, **Sharpen** must be applied at the maximum use rate of 6 fl ozs/A. The actual length of residual control is dependent on factors such as soil type, organic matter, weed pressure, and rainfall amounts after application. Adequate precipitation is necessary to activate **Sharpen**. Dry weather following application may reduce effectiveness.

**Tank Mixtures for Bareground**

Broad-spectrum postemergence and/or residual control of grasses or additional broadleaf species will require a tank mix with another herbicide. **Sharpen** may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products:

- **Arsenal**® **PowerLine**™ herbicide
- **Journey**
- **Pendulum**® **AquaCap**™ herbicide
- **Plateau**
- **Sahara**® herbicide
- diuron
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup**)

**Leafy Spurge Control**

**Sharpen** applied in tank mixture with **Plateau** will control leafy spurge when applied late spring/early...
summer in noncropland areas as described above. This tank mixture will also control additional weeds listed on the respective Sharpen™ herbicide and Plateau® herbicide labels. Sharpen plus Plateau tank mix may be applied by either ground or air.

Apply Sharpen at 1.0 to 2.0 fl ozs/A plus Plateau at 4.0 to 6.0 fl ozs/A to leafy spurge when it reaches the yellow bract (pre-bloom) stage in late spring/early summer. DO NOT apply this tank mix as a fall application because resultant control may not be satisfactory.

DO NOT feed or allow animals to graze areas of grass treated with Sharpen within 365 days of treatment.

Spray Additives for Leafy Spurge Control. Sharpen plus Plateau tank mix requires the use of an effective adjuvant system. For best results, use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% volume/volume (w/v) plus ammonium sulfate at 8.5 to 17.0 lbs/100 gals [1% to 2% weight/volume (w/v)]. Crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil may also be used with this tank mixture when injury (stunting, necrosis) to grasses is acceptable.

Water Volume for Leafy Spurge Control. For ground applications, use 10 or more gallons of water per acre. Thorough coverage of weeds is essential and higher spray volumes may be necessary for better performance on a heavy population of leafy spurge. For aerial applications, use 5 or more gallons of water per acre.

**Conditions of Sale and Warranty**

The Directions For Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION (“BASF”) or the Seller.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions For Use, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

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(continued)
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Based on: NVA 2010-04-322-0093
Supersedes: NVA 2009-04-322-0041

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

The Chemical Company
A broadleaf herbicide for use in the following field and row agricultural crops: chickpea (garbanzo beans), corn (field, pop, silage), cotton, fallow and postharvest, field pea, small grains, sorghum (grain), soybean, sunflower (harvest aid/destack only); and noncropland areas.

Active Ingredient:
salicylactin: N-[2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-((3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3, 6-dihydro-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)benzoyl]-
N-isopropyl-N-methysulfinamide

Other Ingredients: .......................................................... 29.74%
Total: ........................................................................... 70.26%

Contains 2.86 pounds active ingredient. Formulated as a water-based suspension concentrate.

EPA Reg. No. 7969-278
EPA Est. No. 241-PR-002

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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

Precautionary Statements: Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals: CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. FIRST AID: If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. DO NOT give any liquid to the person. DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If in eyes: Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center for treatment advice. If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 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 by 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. You may also contact: BASF Corporation, 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Environmental Hazards: For terrestrial uses, DO NOT apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. See attached booklet for complete Environmental Hazards, Groundwater Advisory, Surface Water Advisory, and Endangered Species Protection Requirements.

Storage and Disposal: DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Pesticide Storage: DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame. Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, or food-stuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides. Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from this product may be disposed of on-site at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. Container Handling: Nonrefillable Container: DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning. If appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. See attached booklet for complete container disposal instructions including triple rinsing and pressure rinsing instructions.

See attached booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions. In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Net Contents: 1 gallon

Product of U.S.A. BASF Corporation, 26 Davis Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

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