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; and noncropland areas

Active Ingredient:
safufenacil: N'-[2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-(3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyrimidinyl)benzoyl]-N-isopropyl-N-methylsulfamide.................................................... 29.74%

Other Ingredients:...................................................................... 70.26%

Total:..........................................................................................100.00%

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

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

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRÉCAUTION

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 2011-05-322-0233
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.

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 for emergency medical treatment information at 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.

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. 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

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 foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on-site or 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.

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 rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or 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.
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 in 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.

Product Information
Sharpen® herbicide provides both contact burndown 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, 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 mixes or sequential programs.

Make burndown applications of Sharpen when broadleaf weeds are small and actively growing. An adjuvant is required with Sharpen for optimum burndown 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>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 strumarum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</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>Cotton, volunteer</td>
<td>Gossypium hirsutum</td>
<td>C ≤</td>
<td>≤ 12 leaves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowcockle</td>
<td>Vaccaria pyramidata</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td>Taraxacum officinale</td>
<td>S 6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eveningprimrose, cutleaf</td>
<td>Oenothera laciniata</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falseflox, smallseed</td>
<td>Camelina microcarpa</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filaree, redstem</td>
<td>Erodium cicutarium</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleabane, hairy</td>
<td>Ceniza bonariensis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flixweed</td>
<td>Descurainia sophia</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundcherry, cutleaf</td>
<td>Physalis angulata</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundsel, common</td>
<td>Senecio vulgaris</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henbit</td>
<td>Lamium amplexicaule</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseweed (marestail)</td>
<td>Ceniza canadensis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knotweed, prostrate</td>
<td>Polygonum aviculare</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kocha</td>
<td>Kochia scoparia</td>
<td>C 1 to 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Suppression of button/puffball stage at &lt; 1 inch tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladysthumb</td>
<td>Polygonum persicaria</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambsquarters, common</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambsquarters, narrowleaf</td>
<td>Chenopodium prostricola</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce, prickly</td>
<td>Lactuca serotina</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malow, common</td>
<td>Malva neglecta</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malow, little (cheeseweed)</td>
<td>Malva parviflora</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malow, Venise</td>
<td>Hibiscus trionum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marestail (horseweed)</td>
<td>Ceniza canadensis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory, entireleaf</td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea var. integrunscula</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory, leafleaf</td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory, palmleaf</td>
<td>Ipomoea wrighti</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory, pitted</td>
<td>Ipomoea lacunosa</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningglory, tall</td>
<td>Ipomoea purpurea</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, black</td>
<td>Brassica nigra</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, tumble</td>
<td>Stymbrum aloximsum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, wild</td>
<td>Sinapis arvensis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nettle, burning</td>
<td>Urtica urenis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 (inches)</th>
<th>S = Suppression (inches)</th>
<th>Maximum Height or Diameter (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade, black</td>
<td>Solanum nigrum</td>
<td>C 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade, cutleaf</td>
<td>Solanum triflorum</td>
<td>C 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade, Eastern black</td>
<td>Solanum ptycanthum</td>
<td>C 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade, hairy</td>
<td>Solanum saccharoides</td>
<td>C 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennycress, field</td>
<td>Thlaspi arvense</td>
<td>C 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, prostrate</td>
<td>Amaranthus bidentatus</td>
<td>C 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, redroot</td>
<td>Amaranthus retroflexus</td>
<td>C 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed, smooth</td>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
<td>C 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puncturevine</td>
<td>Tribulus terrestris</td>
<td>C 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane, common</td>
<td>Portulaca oleracea</td>
<td>C 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursley, Florida</td>
<td>Richardia scabra</td>
<td>S 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed, common1</td>
<td>Ambrosia artemisioides</td>
<td>C 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed, giant</td>
<td>Ambrosia trifida</td>
<td>C 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesbania, hemp</td>
<td>Sesbania exaltata</td>
<td>C 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd’s purse</td>
<td>Capsella bursa-pastoris</td>
<td>C 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida, prickly</td>
<td>Sida spinosa</td>
<td>C 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartweed, Pennsylvaniana</td>
<td>Polygonum pensylvanicum</td>
<td>C 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorrel, annual</td>
<td>Sorrel oleracea</td>
<td>C 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorrel, spiny</td>
<td>Sorrel oleracea</td>
<td>C 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower, common</td>
<td>Helianthus annuus</td>
<td>C 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tansymustard, pinnate</td>
<td>Descurainia pinnata</td>
<td>C 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle, Canada</td>
<td>Cirsium arvense</td>
<td>S 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thistle, Russian</td>
<td>Salsola kali</td>
<td>C 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvetleaf</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrasti</td>
<td>C 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhemp2</td>
<td>Amaranthus tuberculatus</td>
<td>C 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willoweed</td>
<td>Epilobium adenocaulon</td>
<td>C 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></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 = Suppression¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual Broadleaf Weeds</strong></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 powelli</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>Burrograss</td>
<td>Sorgos angustatus</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>Alyssma 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, tail</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>Pennycriss, field</td>
<td>Thlaspi arvense</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>Pursley, 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>S = Suppression</th>
<th>C = Control</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, seeding 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.

**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</td>
<td>Clay loam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>loam</td>
<td>Clay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer to the Crop-specific Information section for specific application rates, timings, and the restrictions and limitations by crop and use pattern.

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

Spray Carrier Volume. Use 3 or more gallons of water 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 burndown activity.

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 residual soil surface 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. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

3. Without compromising aircraft safety, applications should be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the crop canopy or tallest plants.

4. DO NOT apply during periods of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

5. Avoid potential adverse effects to nontarget areas by maintaining a 150-foot 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, shrub lands, and crop lands).

Ground Application Requirements

Water 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 burndown activity.

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 residual soil surface 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. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.
California, nozzles must be affixed to spray no higher than 20 inches above the spray target (e.g. top of weed foliage).

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 75-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, shrub lands, and crop 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 activity with Sharp® 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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLUS</td>
<td>PLUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium sulfate (AMS)</td>
<td>8.5 to 17 lbs/100 gals (1% to 2% w/v) or</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>

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

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 Sharp® with glyphosate-based herbicides.

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

Tank Mixing Information

Sharp® 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. carfentrazzone, paraquat) may reduce the burndown activity of Sharp®.
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 fine 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 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

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.
- 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 Sharpen® herbicide Application Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Sharpen Rate (fl oz/A)</th>
<th>1.0</th>
<th>2.0</th>
<th>3.0</th>
<th>4.0</th>
<th>5.0</th>
<th>6.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rotational Crop Interval (months after application)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<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></td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small grains</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickpea</td>
<td></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></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean2</td>
<td></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></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarbeet</td>
<td></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></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></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 Sharpen 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, Sharpen 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.

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.

Soil Texture and Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Texture</th>
<th>Rate by Soil Texture (fl oz/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>

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

*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 can be followed by residual rates of Sharpen (Table 5).
Verdict™ herbicide. Separate sequential applica-
tions 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® herbicide after corn
  emergence or severe crop injury will occur.
• DO NOT apply Sharpen where an at-planting ap-
  plication of an organophosphate (OP) or carbam-
  ate 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-fur-
  row. 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 oz/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
• G-Max Lite™ herbicide
• Guardsman Max™ herbicide
• 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 treat-
ment 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 irri-
gation occurring after application to avoid crop injury.
In geographic areas with average annual rainfall less
than 25 inches, the 42-day preplant interval is re-
quired after the accumulation of 1 inch of rainfall
and/or irrigation. DO NOT apply to coarse soils clas-
sified 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
• Distinct® herbicide
• Prowl H2O
• glyphosate (e.g. Roundup)
Fallow and Postharvest

Sharpen® herbicide may be used as a burndown 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 burndown the remaining foliage after crop harvest.

Application Rates and Timings

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). 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 burndown 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:

- Clarify® herbicide
- Distinct® herbicide
- glyphosate (e.g. Roundup® herbicide)

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 the 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.

Before applying Sharpen to any of the specified legume crops, verify the selectivity of Sharpen on your variety with your seed company (supplier) to help avoid potential injury to sensitive varieties.

Use of Sharpen may result in delayed crop emergence and stunting under certain environmental conditions including cool temperatures, excessive rainfall/irrigation, and/or persistent wet soil conditions occurring after application.

Chickpea (garbanzo bean)

Sharpen is for use in all types of chickpeas.

Burndown. 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.

Enhanced Burndown. Apply Sharpen early preplant through preemergence at 2.0 fl ozs/A for enhanced burndown broadleaf weed control prior to crop emergence. Ensure that the seed row is closed. Soil conditions that cause poor seed furrow closure and coverage may result in delayed crop emergence or stunting. A sequential application of Sharpen may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 4.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen (0.089 lb ai/A saflufenacil) per cropping season in chickpeas.
Field Peas
Sharpen® herbicide is for use ONLY on dry field peas.

Buendown. 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.

Enhanced Buendown. Apply Sharpen early preplant through preemergence at 2.0 fl oz/A for enhanced buendown broadleaf weed control prior to crop emergence. Ensure that the seed row is closed. Soil conditions that cause poor seed furrow closure and coverage may result in delayed crop emergence or stunting. A sequential application of Sharpen may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 4.0 fl ozs/A of Sharpen (0.089 lb ai/A safurfenacil) per cropping season in dry field peas.

Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations
• Do NOT apply Sharpen if cold and/or wet conditions are present or predicted to occur within 1 week of application.
• Plant legumes at least 1/2 inch deep to reduce risk of crop injury from Sharpen application.
• 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 partner 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 buendown 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:
• Prowl® H2O herbicide
• Pursuit® herbicide
• glyphosate (e.g. Roundup)

Small Grains (wheat, barley, oats, rye, and triticate)
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 triticate. Before applying Sharpen to small grains, verify the selectivity of Sharpen on your variety with your seed company (supplier) to help avoid potential injury to sensitive varieties.

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. Sharpen at 2.0 fl ozs/A will provide limited residual control of broadleaf weeds. Performance will depend upon amount of rainfall for activation, soil texture, and broadleaf species/population.

An adjuvant system (refer to the Additives section for details) is required for optimum broadleaf burn- down 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 preemergence. 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 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.
• Ensure that the seed row is sufficiently covered with soil to avoid washing and concentration of the herbicide in the seed zone.
• 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® herbicide 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® herbicide)

Sorghum (grain)
Sharpen may be applied preplant or preemergence to grain sorghum for broadleaf weed control (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.

Burdown Weed Control
Sharpen can be applied at 1.0 to 2.0 fl oz/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 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
- Guardsman Max® herbicide
- Outlook® herbicide
- Verdict®
- atrazine
- glyphosate (e.g. Roundup®)

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

Soybean
Sharpen 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
An adjuvant system (refer to Additives section for details) is required for optimum burndown activity.

**Application Rates and Timings**

**Fall Applications**
Apply Sharpen® herbicide at 1.0 to 2.0 fl oz/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. For enhanced burndown broadleaf weed control, apply Sharpen at 1.5 fl oz/A. When using this rate, add 14 days to the minimum preplant intervals listed in Table 6.

**Soybean Planting Interval**
Dependent on soil texture and organic matter, an interval between Sharpen application and planting may be required (see Table 6). These intervals must be observed prior to planting soybean or crop injury may occur.

### Table 6. Minimum Preplant Intervals Required Between Sharpen Application at 1.0 fl oz/A and Soybean Planting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Texture</th>
<th>Organic Matter ≤ 2.0%</th>
<th>Organic Matter &gt; 2.0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coarse</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>None</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 4.0 fl oz/A of Sharpen (0.089 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® herbicide 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)

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 7. DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative total of 6.0 fl ozs of Sharpen (0.134 pound active ingredient saflufenacil) per acre per year.

<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></td>
<td>Weed size ≥ 6 inches and/or heavier weed infestations</td>
<td>4 to 6³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postemergence + Residual</td>
<td>Burndown + Residual preemergence weed control</td>
<td>6³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7. Application Rates in Noncropland Areas

Accelerated Burndown

Accelerated burndown of broadleaf weeds and/or control of glyphosate-tolerant species [such as horseweed (marestail)]

1 to 2

Accelerated Burndown + Residual

Accelerated burndown of broadleaf weeds plus control of glyphosate-tolerant species with residual preemergence weed control

6³

¹Partial control or suppression may result with applications to weeds > 6 inches.
²To provide effective residual control of labeled weed species, Sharpen MUST be used at the maximum use rate of 6 fl ozs/A.
Selective Weeding
Apply Sharpen® herbicide 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® herbicide
- 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 and Plateau 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 (v/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.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

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Based on: NVA 2010-04-322-0176
Supersedes: NVA 2010-04-322-0135

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
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; 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-methylsulfamid.. ......................................................... 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. 7669-378

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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 for emergency medical treatment information at 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, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Pesticide Storage: DO NOT store or store near heat or open flame. Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, or foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or runoff 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 directions including triple rinsing and pressure rinsing instructions.

For terrestrial uses, DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

For terrestrial uses, DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Group 14 Herbicide