FENOXAPROP-P-ETHYL | GROUP 1 | HERBICIDE

BEAM

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**WT. BY %**
Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl: (+)-ethyl 2-[4-[(6-chloro-2-benzoxazolyl)oxy]phenoxy]propanoate	11.9%
OTHER INGREDIENTS*:	88.1%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

Equivalent to 1.0 pound of fenoxaprop-p-ethyl per gallon.
*Contains petroleum distillates.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING / AVISO

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

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice • **DO NOT** give any liquid to the person. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.	
Note to Physician: Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia hazard.	

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

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC (S U)

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No.: 83529-118
☐ **EPA Est. No.: 70815-GA-002**
☐ **EPA Est. No.: 39578-TX-001**

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals Avoid contact with skin. Wear appropriate protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Socks, chemical-resistant footwear
- Goggles or face shield
- Chemical-resistant gloves (including barrier laminate or viton ≥ 14 mils)

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

ENGINEERING CONTROL 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling the product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates or non-target plants. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT C**ontaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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 24 hours.

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

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Socks and chemical-resistant footwear
- Goggles or face shield
- Chemical-resistant gloves (including barrier laminate or viton ≥ 14 mils)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

BEAM is a post-emergence herbicide that provides control of green and yellow foxtail (pigeongrass), volunteer and wild millet species, barnyardgrass, and wild oat in barley and wheat (including durum wheat). **BEAM** may also be used for post-emergence control of annual and perennial grass weeds in several established perennial grass crops in the states of Oregon, Washington, and Utah only.

Use Precaution

- Rainfall within 1 hour of an application may cause a reduction in weed control.

Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 10.5 fl. oz. (0.08 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval: **DO NOT** harvest winter wheat until 70 days after application.
- **DO NOT** make application of this product through any type of irrigation system.

- Tank mix partners not specified on this label may cause reduced annual grass control or crop injury. **DO NOT** apply any pesticide 5 days prior to or after an application of **BEAM**.
- Due to reduced weed control, **DO NOT** tank mix with other herbicides or liquid fertilizers unless specifically listed on this label.
- **DO NOT** use when there is hazard from drifting mists. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.
- **DO NOT** make application to grass grown for seed for at least 60 days before harvest.
- **DO NOT** graze treated grass for at least 60 days after application. Feeding of grass straw and seed screenings is allowed only if applications are completed at least 60 days before harvest.
- **DO NOT** make application to Kentucky bluegrass seed production fields.
- **DO NOT** make application to grass grown for seed within 2 weeks after a fertilizer application.
- **DO NOT** make application to grass grown for seed by air.
- **DO NOT** make application of **BEAM** to grass grown for seed under drought stress conditions. Irrigation 2 days before application may be helpful under these conditions.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

BEAM contains the active ingredient fenoxaprop-p-ethyl. Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl is classified as a Group 1 herbicide (aryloxyphenoxy-propionate – FOPs, chemical family) and is an acetyl CoA Carboxylase (ACCase) Inhibitor.

Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **BEAM** and other Group 1 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 1 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 1 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **BEAM** or other Group 1 herbicides.

Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method including hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed. If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider:

- Rotate the use of **BEAM** or other Group 1 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser spray droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE
An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom
- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft
- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom
Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft
Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY
When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS
Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND
Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boom-less Ground Applications:
Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:
Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Ground Application
DO NOT make applications when winds are gusty, or when conditions will favor movement of spray particles off the desired spray target. To avoid drift and ensure consistent weed control, make application of **BEAM** with the spray boom as low as possible while maintaining a uniform spray pattern. 10 gallons of spray solution per acre is directed. Under conditions where large grass weeds or dense weed populations are present or adverse environmental conditions exist, a greater spray volume of 15 - 20 gallons of spray solution per acre is required for best weed control. A minimum of 5 gallons of spray solution may only be used under conditions that are ideal for weed control. Herbicide applications can be negatively impacted by environmental conditions, weed populations and tank mix partners. Use a spray pressure of 40 PSI with flat-fan nozzle tips spaced 10 - 20 inches apart across the boom. Ground speed for application must not exceed 10 mph. To obtain uniform spray coverage, use nozzles to provide 200 - 350 micron size droplets. **DO NOT** make application with hollow cone type nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray.

Aerial Application
Calibrate the spray equipment before use. **BEAM** must be applied in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per broadcast acre. To obtain uniform spray coverage, use nozzles to provide 200 - 350 micron size droplets. Aerial applications with this product must be made at a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop with low drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 PSI. Avoid application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur. Flagmen and loaders must avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** make application when winds are gusty, or when conditions will favor movement of spray particles off the desired spray target.
- **DO NOT** make applications to grass grown for seed by air.
- **DO NOT** use raindrop nozzles.

TIMING OF APPLICATION

GRASS GROWN FOR SEED (Oregon, Washington, and Utah Only)

Make application of **BEAM** to listed cultivars of cool and warm season grass species grown for seed that have been established for at least 1 month. The list of cool season grass species includes perennial rye grass (Lolium perenne) and tall fescue *(Festuca arundinacea)*. The cultivars of annual ryegrass *(Lolium multiflorum)* are Gulf, Promenade, common (Marshall), and Barspectra.

BEAM will control the following grass weeds:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	Oat, Tame	*Avena sativa*
Blackgrass	*Alopecurus myosuroides*	Oat, Wild	*Avena fatua*
Bluegrass, Roughstalk	*Poa trivialis*	Panicum species	*Panicum* spp.
Crabgrass, Hairy	*Digitaria sanguinalis*	Sandbur, Field	*Cenchrus incertus*
Crabgrass, Smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*	Windgrass	*Apera interrupta*
Foxtail species	*Setaria* spp.		

WHEAT

Make application of **BEAM** to the crop from emergence up to 60 days before harvesting wheat in the states of Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** apply **BEAM** on wheat within 70 days of harvest in other states.

BARLEY

Make application of **BEAM** to the crop from emergence up to the 5-leaf stage. Under cool, wet conditions, tank mixing MCP Ester or MCP Ester + Harmony GT (at listed rates) with **BEAM** will further improve crop safety in barley.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** spray barley after jointing begins.
- **DO NOT** make application of **BEAM** within 57 days of harvesting barley.

BEAM will control susceptible grass weeds in the 1-leaf (fully expanded) to 2-tiller stage of growth. Blackgrass can be controlled over a wide range of growth stages, from the 1-leaf (fully expanded) through the advanced tillering stage. Windgrass will be controlled from emergence to a height of 3". Make applications to young, vigorously growing weeds.

BEAM has no effect by the soil and will only provide control to emerged grass weeds. When applied as directed, **BEAM** controls the annual grass weeds listed in Table 1 and Table 2 below at rates listed.

Table 1 - RATE DIRECTIONS AND TIMING CHART - For Grass Weed Control in Grass Grown for Seed

Grass Weed Species		Growth Stage	Rate per Acre	Application Instructions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	2-leaf to 2-tiller	0.66 pt. (10.6 fl. oz.) (0.08 lb. a.i.)	In annual ryegrass, the maximum labeled rate of **BEAM** is 0.4 pt./A for tolerance. Overall grass control may be reduced as a result.
Blackgrass	*Alopecurus myosuroides*			
Crabgrass, Hairy	*Digitaria sanguinalis*			
Crabgrass, Smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*			
Panicum species	*Panicum* spp.			
Windgrass	*Apera interrupta*			
Bluegrass (Roughstalk)	*Poa trivialis*	2" to 7"	0.66 pt. (10.6 fl. oz.) (0.08 lb. a.i.)	**Suppression Only:** In perennial ryegrass, apply after grasses break winter dormancy and ryegrass is 3" - 6" tall. Control is dependent upon environmental conditions and size, density, and maturity of weeds. Optimum control is achieved when applications are made between February 20th and April 1st.
Foxtail species	*Setaria* spp.	2-leaf to 2-tiller	0.40 pt. (6.4 fl. oz.) (0.05 lb. a.i.)	Lower rate for Foxtail *(Setaria)* species only.
Oat, Tame	*Avena sativa*	2-leaf to 2-tiller	0.40 pt. (6.4 fl. oz.) (0.05 lb. a.i.)	**Suppression Only:** Maximum rate for wild and tame oat control in seedling annual ryegrass. Only for Gulf, Common, Barspectra, and Promenade cultivars of annual ryegrass.
Oat, Wild	*Avena fatua*	2-leaf to 2-tiller	0.66 pt. (10.5 fl. oz.) (0.08 lb. a.i.)	Rate for wild and tame oat control in perennial ryegrass and tall fescue

Table 2 - RATE DIRECTIONS CHART - For Grass Weed Control in Wheat and Barley

Grass Weed Species		Rate per Acre	Tank-Mix Table
Common Name	**Scientific Name**		
Green Foxtail	*Setaria viridis*	0.33 pt. (5.3 fl. oz.) (0.04 lb. a.i.)	See "Table A"
Foxtail Millets (Volunteer), Common, Siberian, Hungarian, German Millet	*Setaria italica*		
Volunteer Corn	*Zea mays*		
Yellow Foxtail	*Setaria lutescens*	0.40 pt. (6.4 fl. oz.) (0.05 lb. a.i.)	See "Table B"
Proso Millet (Volunteer, Wild)	*Panicum miliaceum*		
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	0.66 pt. (10.6 fl. oz.) (0.08 lb. a.i.)	See "Table C"
Blackgrass	*Alopecurus myosuroides*		
Hood Canarygrass	*Phalaris paradoxa*		
Littleseed Canarygrass	*Phalaris minor*		
Windgrass	*Apera interrupta*		
Oat, Wild	*Avena fatua*		
Sandbur, Field	*Cenchrus incertus*		
Woolly Cupgrass	*Eriochloa villosa*		

ANNUAL GRASS WEED CONTROL AND MOISTURE EFFECTS

The following conditions will result in optimum wild oat control:

1. Adequate soil moisture which occurs under normal rainfall in wheat or barley following a fallow year.
2. Temperatures lower than 85°F for several days prior to application.

Low soil moisture levels, low humidity, and high temperatures prior, during or following application may reduce wild oat and foxtail control provided by **BEAM**.

Foxtail under drought stress will exhibit rolled leaves ("onion leaf") and must not be sprayed as poor control may result. Make application of **BEAM** when conditions improve.

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the application restrictions, limitations, and directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Other label restrictions including geographic limitations and weeds controlled must be followed for all tank mix partners. Use in accordance with the most restrictive label limitations and precautions.

Use Precaution:

- **BEAM** contains a safener, mefenpyr-diethyl at 0.4 lb. of per gallon of product. Applying the maximum labeled rate of **BEAM** delivers 0.033 lb. of mefenpyr-diethyl per acre.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** make application of more than 0.053 pound of mefenpyr-diethyl per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make application of any pesticide 5 days before or after an application of **BEAM**.
- **DO NOT** tank mix **BEAM** with liquid fertilizers unless specifically referenced on this label.

Compatibility Testing

If **BEAM** will be tank mixed with other pesticides, a compatibility test must be conducted before tank mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, **DO NOT** use this mixture for application. Indications of incompatibility typically appear within 5-15 minutes after mixing.

Insecticides

BEAM may be tank mixed with either carbofuran, carbaryl, or lambda-cyhalothrin insecticides if timing for insect and weed control are proper. **DO NOT tank mix with malathion as wild oat control will be reduced.**

Tank Mix Combinations with Pyrasulfotole + Bromoxynil Octanoate + Bromoxynil Heptanoate for Control of Certain Broadleaf Weeds

BEAM may be tank mixed with pyrasulfotole + bromoxynil octanoate + bromoxynil heptanoate. See the product label for labeled crops, dose rates, use directions and additional product information.

Fungicides

Fungicides including mancozeb, propiconazole and propiconazole + trifloxystrobin without additional adjuvant, or thiophanate-methyl can be tank mixed with **BEAM** when timing for application of each tank mix partner is the same for the use site.

Broadleaf Herbicides in Grass Grown for Seed (Oregon, Washington, and Utah Only)

BEAM may be tank mixed with liquid nitrogen or the following broadleaf herbicides on tall fescue and perennial ryegrass established for at least 6 months:

Product	Rate per Acre
MCPA + Clopyralid	1.75 pts. (28 fl. oz.)
MCPA + Bromoxynil octanoate + Bromoxynil heptanoate	0.80 pt. (12.8 fl. oz.)
Bromoxynil octanoate	1.00 pt. (16 fl. oz.)
Clopyralid	0.25 - 0.33 pt. (4 - 5.3 fl. oz.)

DO NOT tank mix with more than one of these materials as crop injury will occur. When tank mixing, make application of **BEAM** at 0.66 pt./A. Follow the label restrictions for each product before considering these tank mixes. **DO NOT** tank mix **BEAM** with these or other materials on seedling grasses.

Broadleaf Herbicides in Wheat and Barley

Broadleaf weed control options are listed in Tables A, B, or C, when timing of application for each tank mix partner is the same for the use site. Always check the tank mix partner label to determine if the addition of a surfactant is required.

Tank Mixes for Green Foxtail, Foxtail Millets, and Volunteer Corn Control

The tank mix partners listed in the below **"Table A"** may be used for the control of green foxtail, foxtail millets, and volunteer corn with **BEAM** at a rate of 0.33 pt./A. If wild oat or yellow foxtail is the primary weed, see sections addressing tank mixes for these weeds.

Table A - Green Foxtail, Foxtail Millets, and Volunteer Corn

Herbicides for Broadleaf Weed Control	Rate per Acre	Range of Dosages: 0.50 - 0.75 pt./A of MCP Ester (4 lbs./gal. – formulation) may be added as an option*
Metsulfuron	0.10 fl. oz.	Yes
Triasulfuron	0.28 fl. oz.	Yes
Dicamba (for use on wheat only) (4 lbs./gal.)	2.00 fl. oz.	Yes
Dicamba (for use on wheat only) (2 lbs./gal.)	4.00 fl. oz.	Yes
MCPA + Bromoxynil octanoate + Bromoxynil heptanoate[1,2]	0.80 pt. (12.8 fl. oz.)	No
(MCPA + Bromoxynil octanoate + Bromoxynil heptanoate) + Fluroxypyr-meptyl	0.60 - 0.80 pt. + 0.25 - 0.33 pt. (9.6 - 12.8 fl. oz. + 4 - 5.3 fl. oz.)	No
Bromoxynil octanoate[1,2]	1.00 pt. (16 fl. oz.)	Yes
MCPA + Clopyralid	1.75 pts. (28 fl. oz.)	No
(MCPA + Clopyralid) + Dicamba (for use on wheat only)	1.75 pts. + 2.00 fl. oz. (28 fl. oz. + 2.00 fl. oz.)	No
(MCPA + Clopyralid) + Fluroxypyr-meptyl	1.75 pts. + up to 0.66 pt. (28 fl. oz. + up to 10.6 fl. oz.)	No
Tribenuron-methyl	⅙ fl. oz.	Yes
Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron	0.28 fl. oz.	Yes
Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl	0.30 - 0.40 fl. oz.	Yes
(Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl) + Fluroxypyr-meptyl	0.30 fl. oz. + up to 0.66 pt. (0.30 fl. oz. + up to 10.6 fl. oz.)	No
Thifensulfuron	0.30 - 0.50 fl. oz.	Yes
Thifensulfuron + Fluroxypyr-meptyl	0.30 fl. oz. + up to 0.66 pt. (0.30 fl. oz. + up to 10.6 fl. oz.)	No

*4 lbs./gal. formulation of MCPA. Other formulations of MCPA may be used providing 0.25 - 0.375 lb. a.i. per acre of MCPA is used.
[1]Equivalent bromoxynil products may be substituted in a tank mix for these products.
[2]**DO NOT** tank mix **BEAM** with either bromoxynil octanoate or MCPA + Bromoxynil octanoate + Bromoxynil heptanoate on 2-row malting barley.

(continued)

Table A - Green Foxtail, Foxtail Millets, and Volunteer Corn *(cont.)*

Herbicides for Broadleaf Weed Control	Rate per Acre	Range of Dosages: 0.50 - 0.75 pt./A of MCP Ester (4 lbs./gal. – formulation) may be added as an option*
MCPA (4 lbs./gal.)*	0.75 pt. (12 fl. oz.)	No
Prosulfuron	0.50 fl. oz.	Yes
Dicamba + Triasulfuron	4.00 fl. oz.	No
Fluroxypyr-meptyl	Up to 0.66 pt. (10.6 fl. oz.)	Yes
Clopyralid	0.25 - 0.33 pt. (4 - 5.3 fl. oz.)	Yes

*4 lbs./gal. formulation of MCPA. Other formulations of MCPA may be used providing 0.25 - 0.375 lb. a.i. per acre of MCPA is used.
[1]Equivalent bromoxynil products may be substituted in a tank mix for these products.
[2]**DO NOT** tank mix **BEAM** with either bromoxynil octanoate or MCPA + Bromoxynil octanoate + Bromoxynil heptanoate on 2-row malting barley.

Tank Mixes for Yellow and Green Foxtail, Wild and Volunteer Proso Millets Control

The tank mix partners listed in the below **"Table B"** may be used to control of yellow and green foxtail and/or wild and volunteer proso millets using **BEAM** at a rate of 0.4 pt./A. If wild oat is the primary weed, refer to the section addressing tank mixes for wild oat control.

Table B - Yellow and Green Foxtail, Wild & Volunteer Proso Millets

Herbicides for Broadleaf Weed Control	Rate per Acre	Range of Dosages: 0.50 - 0.75 pt./A of MCP Ester (4 lbs./gal. – formulation) may be added as an option*
Dicamba (for use on wheat only) (4 lbs./gal.)	2.00 fl. oz.	Yes
Dicamba (for use on wheat only) (2 lbs./gal.)	4.00 fl. oz.	Yes
MCPA + Clopyralid	1.75 pts. (28 fl. oz.)	No
(MCPA + Clopyralid) + Dicamba (for use on wheat only)	1.75 pts. + 2.00 fl. oz. (28 fl. oz. + 2.00 fl. oz.)	No
(MCPA + Clopyralid) + Fluroxypyr-meptyl	1.75 pts. + up to 0.66 pt. (28 fl. oz. + up to 10.6 fl. oz.)	No
MCPA (4 lbs./gal.)	0.75 pt. (12 fl. oz.)	No
Prosulfuron	0.50 fl. oz.	Yes
Fluroxypyr-meptyl	Up to 0.66 pt. (10.6 fl. oz.)	Yes
Clopyralid	0.25 - 0.33 pt. (4 - 5.3 fl. oz.)	Yes

*4 lbs./gal. formulation of MCPA. Other formulations of MCPA may be used if 0.25 - 0.375 lb. a.i. per acre of MCPA is used.

Tank Mixes for Wild Oat, Green and Yellow Foxtail, Blackgrass, and Barnyardgrass Control

The tank mix partners listed in the below **"Table C"** may be used to control of wild oat, green and yellow foxtail, blackgrass, and barnyardgrass using **BEAM** at a rate of 0.66 pt./A (0.08 lb. a.i.).

Table C - Wild Oat, Green and Yellow Foxtail, Blackgrass, and Barnyardgrass

Herbicides for Broadleaf Weed Control	Rate per Acre	Range of Dosages: 0.50 - 0.75 pt./A of MCP Ester (4 lbs./gal. – formulation) may be added as an option*
MCPA + Bromoxynil octanoate + Bromoxynil heptanoate[1,2]	0.80 pt. (12.8 fl. oz.)	No
(MCPA + Bromoxynil octanoate + Bromoxynil heptanoate) + Thifensulfuron	0.60 - 0.80 pt. + 0.10 fl. oz. (9.6 - 12.8 fl. oz. + 0.10 fl. oz.)	No
(MCPA + Bromoxynil octanoate + Bromoxynil heptanoate) + Fluroxypyr-meptyl	0.60 - 0.80 pt. + 0.25 - 0.33 pt. (9.6 - 12.8 fl. oz. + 4 - 5.3 fl. oz.)	No
Bromoxynil octanoate[1,2]	1.00 pt. (16 fl. oz.)	Yes
Bromoxynil octanoate + Fluroxypyr-meptyl	1.00 pt. + 0.25 - 0.33 pt. (16 fl. oz. + 4 - 5.3 fl. oz.)	No
MCPA + Clopyralid	1.75 pts. (28 fl. oz.)	No
MCPA + Clopyralid + Fluroxypyr-meptyl	1.75 pt. + up to 0.66 pt. (28 fl. oz. + up to 10.6 fl. oz.)	No
Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl	0.30 - 0.40 fl. oz.	No
(Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl) + Fluroxypyr-meptyl	0.30 fl. oz. + up to 0.66 pt. (0.30 fl. oz. + up to 10.6 fl. oz.)	No
Thifensulfuron	0.30 - 0.50 fl. oz.	Yes
Thifensulfuron + Fluroxypyr-meptyl	0.30 oz. + up to 0.66 pt. (0.30 fl. oz. + up to 10.6 fl. oz.)	No
MCPA (4 lbs./gal.)*	0.75 pt. (12 fl. oz.)	No
Prosulfuron	0.50 fl. oz.	Yes
Prosulfuron + Fluroxypyr-meptyl	0.50 fl. oz. + up to 0.66 pt. (0.50 fl. oz. + up to 10.6 fl. oz.)	No
Fluroxypyr-meptyl	Up to 0.66 pt. (10.6 fl. oz.)	Yes
Clopyralid	0.25 - 0.33 pt. (4 - 5.3 fl. oz.)	Yes

*4 lbs./gal. formulation of MCPA. Other formulations of MCPA may be used providing 0.25 - 0.375 lb. a.i. per acre of MCPA is used.

[1]Equivalent bromoxynil products may be substituted in a tank mix for these products.

[2]**DO NOT** tank mix **BEAM** with either Bromoxynil octanoate or MCPA + Bromoxynil octanoate + Bromoxynil heptanoate on 2-row malting barley.

NOTE: When tank mixing **BEAM** with the specified herbicides above, **DO NOT** exceed the labeled use rate shown for each tank mix partner, as reduced annual grass control may occur.

Directions for the Control of Wild Oat and Blackgrass in Winter Wheat in the States of Northern Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington

In winter wheat only, liquid nitrogen fertilizer may be tank mixed with **BEAM** alone or with **BEAM** and specified broadleaf tank mixes. Only 28 - 32% liquid nitrogen fertilizer may be added. **DO NOT** exceed 5 gals./acre of liquid nitrogen for ground applications or 50% of the total spray volume by air.

In winter wheat only, the following broadleaf herbicides may be tank mixed with **BEAM** at the 0.66 pt. (0.08 lb. a.i.) per acre rate when the target grass weeds are wild oat and/or blackgrass.

Herbicides for Broadleaf Weed Control	Rate
Metsulfuron	up to 0.10 fl. oz./A
MCPA + Bromoxynil octanoate + Bromoxynil heptanoate[1]	up to 1.20 pts./A (19.2 fl. oz.)
(MCPA + Bromoxynil octanoate + Bromoxynil heptanoate) + (Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl)[1]	up to 0.80 pt./A + up to 0.33 fl. oz./A (12.8 fl. oz. + up to 0.33 fl. oz.)
(MCPA + Bromoxynil octanoate + Bromoxynil heptanoate) + Thifensulfuron[1]	up to 0.80 pt./A + up to 0.50 fl. oz./A (12.8 fl. oz. + up to 0.50 fl. oz.)
(MCPA + Bromoxynil octanoate + Bromoxynil heptanoate) + Prosulfuron[1]	up to 0.80 pt./A + up to 0.50 fl. oz./A (12.8 fl. oz. + up to 0.50 fl. oz.)
(MCPA + Bromoxynil octanoate + Bromoxynil heptanoate) + Fluroxypyr-meptyl[1]	up to 0.80 pt./A + up to 0.50 pt./A (12.8 fl. oz. + up to 8 fl. oz.)
Bromoxynil octanoate[1]	up to 1.50 pts./A (24 fl. oz.)
Bromoxynil octanoate + Metsulfuron[1]	up to 1.00 pt./A + up to 0.10 fl. oz./A (16 fl. oz. + up to 0.10 fl. oz.)
Bromoxynil octanoate + (Metsulfuron + Thifensulfuron +Tribenuron-methyl)[1]	up to 1.00 pt./A + up to 0.20 fl. oz./A (16 fl. oz. + up to 0.20 fl. oz.)
Bromoxynil octanoate + Tribenuron-methyl[1]	up to 1.00 pt./A + up to ⅛ fl. oz./A (16 fl. oz. + up to ⅛ fl. oz.)
Bromoxynil octanoate + (Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl)[1]	up to 1.00 pt./A + up to 0.40 fl. oz./A (16 fl. oz. + up to 0.40 fl. oz.)
Bromoxynil octanoate + Thifensulfuron[1]	up to 1.00 pt./A + up to 0.50 fl. oz./A (16 fl. oz. + up to 0.50 fl. oz.)
Bromoxynil octanoate + Prosulfuron[1]	up to 1.00 pt./A + up to 0.50 fl. oz./A (16 fl. oz. + up to 0.50 fl. oz.)
Bromoxynil octanoate + Fluroxypyr-meptyl[1]	up to 1.00 pt./A + up to 0.50 pt./A (16 fl. oz. + up to 8 fl. oz.)
MCPA + Clopyralid + Thifensulfuron	up to 1.75 pts./A + up to 0.50 fl. oz./A (28 fl. oz. + up to 0.50 fl. oz.)
Tribenuron-methyl	up to ⅛ fl. oz./A
(Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl) + Fluroxypyr-meptyl	up to 0.40 fl. oz./A + up to 0.66 pt./A (0.40 fl. oz. + up to 10.6 fl. oz.)
Thifensulfuron + Fluroxypyr-meptyl	up to 0.50 fl. oz./A + up to 0.66 pt./A (0.50 fl. oz. + up to 10.6 fl. oz.)
MCPA + Metsulfuron*	up to 0.75 pt./A + up to 0.10 fl. oz./A (12 fl. oz. + up to 0.10 fl. oz.)
MCPA + (Metsulfuron + Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl)*	up to 0.75 pt./A + up to 0.20 fl. oz./A (12 fl. oz. + up to 0.20 fl. oz.)
MCPA + Tribenuron-methyl*	up to 0.75 pt./A + up to ⅛ fl. oz./A (12 fl. oz. + up to ⅛ fl. oz.)
MCPA + (Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl)*	up to 0.75 pt./A + up to 0.40 fl. oz./A (12 fl. oz. + up to 0.40 fl. oz.)
MCPA + Thifensulfuron*	up to 0.75 pt./A + up to 0.50 fl. oz./A (12 fl. oz. + up to 0.50 fl. oz.)

*4 lbs./gal. formulation of MCPA. Other formulations of MCPA may be used providing up to 0.375 lb. a.i. per acre of MCPA is used.
[1]Equivalent bromoxynil products may be substituted in a tank mix for these products.

NOTE: When tank mixing **BEAM** with the specified herbicides above, **DO NOT** exceed the labeled use rate shown for each tank mix partner, as reduced annual grass control may occur.

(continued)

Directions for the Control of Wild Oat and Blackgrass in Winter Wheat in the States of Northern Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington *(cont.)*

Herbicides for Broadleaf Weed Control	Rate
MCPA + Thifensulfuron + Fluroxypyr-meptyl*	up to 0.75 pt./A + up to 0.50 fl. oz./A + up to 0.50 pt./A (12 fl. oz. + up to 0.50 fl. oz. + up to 8 fl. oz.)
MCPA + Prosulfuron*	up to 0.75 pt./A + up to 0.50 fl. oz./A (12 fl. oz. + up to 0.50 fl. oz.)
MCPA + Prosulfuron + Fluroxypyr-meptyl*	up to 0.75 pt./A + up to 0.50 fl. oz./A + up to 0.50 pt./A (12 fl. oz. + up to 0.50 fl. oz. + up to 8 fl. oz.)

*4 lbs./gal. formulation of MCPA. Other formulations of MCPA may be used providing up to 0.375 lb. a.i. per acre of MCPA is used.
†Equivalent bromoxynil products may be substituted in a tank mix for these products.

NOTE: When tank mixing **BEAM** with the specified herbicides above, **DO NOT** exceed the labeled use rate shown for each tank mix partner, as reduced annual grass control may occur.

Directions for the Control of Wild Oat, Littleseed Canarygrass, and Hood Canarygrass in Wheat and Barley in California Only

Grasses (2-leaf to 2-tiller stage)	BEAM Broadcast Rate Pints per Acre (Fl. Oz./Acre)
Hood Canarygrass Littleseed Canarygrass Wild Oat	0.66 (10.6) (0.08 lb. a.i.)

Notes: In California, **BEAM** may be tank mixed with Bromoxynil octanoate. Follow the label directions, use restrictions and precautions for use of Bromoxynil octanoate, when tank mixing it with **BEAM**.

Directions for the Control of Wild Oat in Winter Wheat in Texas and Oklahoma Only

Grasses (2-leaf to 2-tiller stage)	BEAM Broadcast Rate Pints per Acre (Fl. Oz./Acre)
Wild Oat	0.66 (10.6) (0.08 lb. a.i.)

Note: In Texas and Oklahoma, **BEAM** may be tank mixed with Metsulfuron, (Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-methyl), MCPA, and Prosulfuron. Follow label directions, use restrictions and precautions for use of these tank mix partners when tank mixing with **BEAM**.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Avoid cross contamination with other pesticides. **DO NOT** store over 100°F or below 32°F. **DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flame.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:
Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Greater Than 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

BEAM

FENOXAPROP-P-ETHYL | GROUP 1 | HERBICIDE

OPEN HERE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT. BY %
Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl: (+)-ethyl 2-[4-[(6-chloro-2-benzoxazolyl)oxy]phenoxy] propanoate	11.9%
OTHER INGREDIENTS*:	88.1%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

Equivalent to 1.0 pound of fenoxaprop-p-ethyl per gallon.
*Contains petroleum distillates.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING / AVISO

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

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice • **DO NOT** give any liquid to the person. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.	
Note to Physician: Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia hazard.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals Avoid contact with skin. Wear appropriate protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Avoid cross contamination with other pesticides. **DO NOT** store over 100°F or below 32°F. **DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flame.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:
Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Greater Than 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

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

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

EPA Reg. No.: 83529-118 ☐ **EPA Est. No.: 70815-GA-002** ☐ **EPA Est. No.: 39578-TX-001** **Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons**