BASF
We create chemistry

Imazethapyr	Group	2	Herbicide
Quinclorac	Group	4	Herbicide

Clearpath®

Herbicide for **Clearfield®** Rice

For use on Clearfield® rice varieties and hybrids (imidazolinone-tolerant rice) (not less than 75% hybrid seed)

Active Ingredients:

imazethapyr: (±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-ethyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid	13.02%
quinclorac: 3,7-dichloro-8-quinolinecarboxylic acid	61.98%
Other Ingredients:	25.00%
Total:	100.00%

EPA Reg. No. 7969-222 **EPA Est. No.**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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

See full label 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:

BASF Agricultural Solutions US LLC
2 TW Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27713

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything to an unconscious person.
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 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 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. You may also contact BASF Agricultural Solutions US LLC (hereafter "BASF") for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).	

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Causes moderate eye irritation.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made of butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, or natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, or neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Follow 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Nontarget Organism Advisory. This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of nontarget organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of nontarget organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

Groundwater Advisory and Proper Handling Instructions

Imazethapyr and quinclorac have properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. Imazethapyr and quinclorac may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sinkholes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes or reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained.

The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the

largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad.

Containment capacities as described in this label shall be maintained at all times. The specific minimum containment capacities described in this label **DO NOT** apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Product must be used in a manner which will prevent back-siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide/spray mixture.

Surface Water Advisory. This product may impact surface water quality 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 months or more after application.

A level, well-maintained vegetative 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 imazethapyr from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding application when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Directions For Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide 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 restrictions on this label and on the labels of products used in combination with **Clearpath® herbicide for Clearfield® rice**. **DO NOT** use **Clearpath** other than in accordance with the instructions set forth on this label. The use of **Clearpath** not consistent with this label may result in injury to crops. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination. BASF intends that **Clearpath** cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** use water from **Clearpath**-treated field to irrigate food or feed crops that are not registered for use with **Clearpath**.
- **DO NOT** use flood water as a water source for livestock.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of **Clearpath** in a use season to **Clearfield** varieties or **Clearfield** hybrids (not less than 75% hybrid seed).
- Preharvest Interval (PHI) - **45 days** between the last application of **Clearpath** and rice harvest.
- From all sources, **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 0.5 lb ae/A quinclorac or 0.094 lb ae/A of imazethapyr per single application or more than 0.5 lb ae/A quinclorac or 0.188 lb ae/A of imazethapyr per year. One application of **Clearpath** at the maximum application rate of 0.72 lb product/A contains 0.446 lb ae/A quinclorac and 0.094 lb ae/A imazethapyr.
- **DO NOT** apply **Clearpath** to rice that is heading.
- **DO NOT** use in California.
- **Arkansas-specific Restrictions:** Because there are additional state restrictions in Arkansas, contact the Arkansas Plant Board or a representative for specific instructions about applying **Clearpath** in Arkansas. In Arkansas, **Clearpath** must not be applied in an area from one mile west of Highway #1 to one mile east of Highway #163 from the Craighead/Poinsett County line to the Cross/Poinsett County line. Furthermore, no aerial application is allowed in the area of Poinsett County one mile west of Highway #1 to two miles west of Highway #1 and one mile east of Highway #163 to Ditch #10, from the Craighead/Poinsett County line to the Cross/Poinsett county line.

Soil Restrictions

- **DO NOT** use **Clearpath** on precision-cut fields until the second rice crop or injury can occur.
- **DO NOT** use **Clearpath** on sand and loamy sand soils.
- **DO NOT** apply to rice fields with a history of poor water-holding capacity (porous subsoil) or erratic weed control may result.
- **DO NOT** apply **Clearpath** on any rice soil that does not have an impermeable hardpan to provide good water-holding capacity.
- **DO NOT** use rice straw or processing byproducts (such as chaff, hulls, etc.) as soil amendments or mulch for high-value crops such as bedding stock, vegetable transplants, or ornamental and fruit trees.
- **DO NOT** use treated rice fields for the aquaculture of edible fish and crustaceans (crayfish).

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**.

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, made of butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, or natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, or neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Store in a dry, well-ventilated area.

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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 ≤ 50 pounds) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinse into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinse for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

Container Handling *(continued)*

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 50 pounds) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. 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 spill of this product, call:

- CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
- BASF 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 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

Steps to take if 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

Clearpath® herbicide can be applied preplant up to 7 days prior to rice planting, preemergence and postemergence for weed control in only **Clearfield® rice** (imidazolinone-tolerant rice). Apply **Clearpath** only on selected rice varieties or hybrids (not less than 75% hybrid seed) labeled as "**Clearfield**" and warranted by the seed company to possess tolerance to direct application of certain imidazolinone herbicides. **DO NOT** apply **Clearpath** to rice varieties or hybrids (less than 75% hybrid seed) that lack tolerance to imidazolinone herbicides because **Clearpath** will kill all non-imidazolinone-tolerant varieties or hybrids. Contact your seed supplier, chemical dealer or BASF to obtain information regarding imidazolinone-tolerant rice varieties.

Adhere to **Part 201.11a Hybrid** of the Federal Seed Act Regulations, labeling agricultural seeds: If any one kind or kind and variety of seed present in excess of 5 percent is "hybrid" seed, it shall be designated "hybrid" on the label. The percentage that is hybrid shall be at least 95 percent of the percentage of pure seed shown unless the percentage of pure seed which is hybrid seed is shown separately. If two or more kinds or varieties are present in excess of 5 percent and are named on the label, each that is hybrid shall be designated as hybrid on the label. Any one kind or kind and variety that has pure seed which is less than 95 percent but more than 75 percent hybrid seed as a result of incompletely controlled pollination in a cross shall be labeled to show (a) the percentage of pure seed that is hybrid seed or (b) a statement such as "Contains from 75 percent to 95 percent hybrid seed." No one kind or variety of seed shall be labeled as hybrid if the pure seed contains less than 75 percent hybrid seed.

Clearpath® herbicide kills weeds by root and/or foliage uptake and rapid translocation to the growing points. Adequate soil moisture is important for optimum **Clearpath** activity. When adequate soil moisture is present, **Clearpath** provides residual control of susceptible germinating weeds; activity on established weeds depends on the weed species and location of its root system in the soil. Activity of **Clearpath** on susceptible weeds is usually visible in 10 to 14 days.

Crops growing under stressful environmental conditions can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are used. **Clearfield® rice** plants treated with **Clearpath** may exhibit a slight height reduction, leaf twisting, buggy whipping, or other abnormal growth characteristics. In broadcast or clear water-seeded rice, seed on the soil surface in direct contact with **Clearpath** is the most sensitive. Such effects occur infrequently and are temporary. Normal growth and appearance should resume within 2 to 4 weeks.

Clearpath can be applied to **Clearfield rice** under all tillage systems, drill or broadcast dry-seeded and clear water-seeded (tolerant varieties and hybrids only). The timing of application may vary with these production systems.

Use of **Clearpath** in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible. Under some conditions (such as heavy texture soil, high organic matter or low pH), **Clearpath** may cause injury to rotational crops. Vegetable crops, cotton, and non-**Clearfield rice** are sensitive to **Clearpath** residues in the soil.

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

To the extent allowable by applicable law, applicator is responsible for any loss or damage which results from spraying **Clearpath** for **Clearfield rice** in a manner other than specified in this label. In addition, applicator must follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances in regard to spraying.

Replanting: If replanting is necessary in a field previously treated with **Clearpath**, the field may be replanted to **Clearfield rice**. Rework the soil no deeper than the treated zone. **DO NOT** apply a second treatment of **Clearpath** or any other imidazolinone-containing or quinclorac-containing products.

Naturally occurring biotypes[1] of some weeds listed on this label may not be effectively controlled by this and/or other products with the ALS/AHAS enzyme-inhibiting mode of action. Other herbicides with ALS/AHAS enzyme mode of action include sulfonylureas, the sulfonamides and the pyrimidyl benzoates. If naturally occurring ALS/AHAS-resistant biotypes are present in a field, tank mix or sequentially apply **Clearpath** and/or any of the ALS/AHAS enzyme-inhibiting mode-of-action herbicides with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

When **Clearpath** is used in combination with another herbicide, refer to the respective label for rates, methods of application, proper timing, weeds controlled, restrictions and precautions. Always use in accordance with the more restrictive label restrictions and precautions. **DO NOT** exceed label dosages. **DO NOT** mix **Clearpath** with any product containing a label prohibiting such mixtures.

[1] A weed biotype is a naturally occurring plant within a given species that has a slightly different, but distinct, genetic makeup from other plants.

Mode of Action (MOA)

Clearpath is coformulated with two active ingredients: imazethapyr and quinclorac.

Imazethapyr is a **Group 2** (WSSA) herbicide. Herbicides in this group inhibit acetolactate synthase (ALS) or acetohydroxyacid synthase (AHAS), a key enzyme in the biosynthesis of the branched-chain amino acids isoleucine, leucine, and valine. Growth of susceptible plants is inhibited within a few hours after application, but injury symptoms usually appear after 1 to 2 weeks or more. Meristematic areas become chlorotic, followed by slow, general foliar chlorosis and necrosis. Plant death results from events occurring in response to ALS inhibition and low branched-chain amino acid production. Imazethapyr is readily absorbed by leaves, shoots, and roots; translocates in both the xylem and phloem throughout the plant; and accumulates in areas of active growth for both preemergence and postemergence control of emerged weeds as well as residual control of weeds.

Quinclorac is a **Group 4** (WSSA) herbicide. In susceptible broadleaf plants, quinclorac action appears similar to that of native auxin. In susceptible grasses, however, quinclorac may inhibit an enzyme associated with cellulose (cell wall)

biosynthesis. Its effect on grasses may also be due to increases in ethylene and cyanide production. Quinclorac is absorbed by foliage and roots and translocated in both phloem and xylem throughout the plant. The control symptoms exhibited by susceptible broadleaf weeds include leaf and stem curl or twisting, and chlorosis. Susceptible grasses demonstrate stunting, chlorosis, and gradual reddening followed by necrosis and death.

Herbicide Resistance Management

While weed resistance to **Group 2** or **Group 4** herbicides is common in a number of weed species, these herbicides remain an important component of successful weed control programs. Resistance management should be part of a diversified weed control strategy that integrates multiple options including chemical, cultural, mechanical, and biological control tactics. Cultural control tactics include agronomic practices that improve the competitive ability of the crop via rotation, variety/cultivar selection, precision fertilizer placement, and optimum crop plant density. Agronomic practices should also limit the development and spread of weeds by using clean crop seed (e.g. certified seed), prevent crop trait out-crossing, control weed influx from field borders, and manage weed seed at harvest/postharvest to minimize the carryover weed seed bank into the following crop. Mechanical control tactics include timely tillage where practical, equipment cleaning to avoid weed spread, and minimizing harvest crop seed losses in the field through close attention to timeliness of harvesting, correct setup of harvest equipment, and covering crop seed loads during harvest and transport to avoid dispersing seed. An example of a biological control tactic is field grazing during or after cropping to manage weeds and reduce weed seed production.

Growers should also follow these steps where practical:

- Scout fields before herbicide application to ensure herbicides and rates will be optimum for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with clean fields using tillage or an effective burndown herbicide program.
- Use tank mixes and sequential applications of **non-Group 2** and **non-Group 4** herbicides that are also effective on the target weeds.
- Follow labeled application rates and weed growth stages.
- **DO NOT** rely on a single herbicide MOA for weed control during the growing season.
- Avoid application of herbicides with the same MOA more than twice a season unless required by the label.
- Apply full labeled rate of **Clearpath® herbicide** for the most difficult-to-control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Use recommended adjuvant, adequate spray volume, proper nozzle and pressure to ensure uniform weed coverage for applications.
- Scout fields after herbicide application to identify areas where weed control was ineffective and to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Consider application and environmental factors that may have led to incomplete control. Indicators of suspected herbicide resistance include:
  - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds
  - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species
  - 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 group other than **Group 2** and **Group 4** or by a mechanical method.
- Control weed escapes with herbicides possessing a different MOA or use a mechanical control measure. Weed escapes should not be allowed to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively.
- Contact your herbicide supplier and/or your local BASF representative if resistance is suspected.
- Clean harvesting and other equipment before moving to a different field to avoid spread of resistant weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as crop rotation and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Control weeds in field borders to prevent weeds from influx into field.
- Manage weeds after harvest to reduce weed seed production.
- Rotate the use of this product with **non-Group 2** or **non-Group 4** herbicides.
- Contact the local university agricultural extension, BASF representative, ag retailer or crop consultant for further guidance on weed control practices as needed.

Mixing Instructions

Postemergence applications of Clearpath for Clearfield® rice require the addition of an adjuvant for optimum weed control.

When an adjuvant (or a specific adjuvant product, such as a drift control agent) is to be used with this product, the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant is recommended.

Adjuvants

With tolerant varieties or hybrids, add crop oil at 2 pts/A or 1 qt/A.

Fill the spray tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water. Add the required amount of **Clearpath** to the spray tank while agitating. Add adjuvants and fill the remainder of the tank with water.

Tank Mixing Other Products

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use

and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

If other herbicides are tank mixed with **Clearpath® herbicide**, while agitating, add components in the following order:

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full with clean water.
2. Add soluble-packet products and thoroughly mix.
3. Add WP (wettable powder), DG (dispersible granule), DF (dry flowable), or liquid flowable formulations not in soluble packets.
4. Add **Clearpath** and thoroughly mix.
5. Add other aqueous solution products.
6. Add EC (emulsifiable concentrate) products.
7. Add crop oil to the spray tank.
8. While agitating, fill the remainder of the tank with water.

When **Clearpath** is used in combination with another herbicide, refer to the respective label for rates, methods of application, proper timing, weeds controlled, restrictions and precautions. Always use in accordance with the more restrictive label restrictions and precautions. **DO NOT** exceed label dosages. **DO NOT** mix **Clearpath** with any product containing a label prohibiting such mixtures.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

To avoid injury to sensitive crops, spray equipment used for **Clearpath** applications must be drained and thoroughly cleaned with water before and after being used to apply other products.

Spraying Instructions

Apply **Clearpath** only to **Clearfield® rice** varieties and hybrids (not less than 75% hybrid seed).

Whenever possible, apply spray mixtures with ground spray equipment.

DO NOT apply when air temperatures exceed 90° F or when spray may be carried to sensitive crops. Sensitive crops include, but are not limited to, leafy vegetables, cotton, tomatoes and non-**Clearfield rice** varieties and hybrids.

Ground Application

Spray Drift

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height more than 30 inches above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser 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 or when environmental conditions exist for temperature inversions.

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in 10 or more gallons of water per acre. A spray pressure of 20 to 40 psi is recommended.

Adjust the boom height to ensure proper coverage of weed foliage (according to the manufacturer's recommendation). Use only flat-fan nozzle tips for postemergence applications. Avoid overlaps when spraying.

Aerial Application

Spray Drift

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height more than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators must use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators must use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 mph at the application site.
- The boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions or when environmental conditions exist for temperature inversions.

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated aerial equipment in 10 or more gallons of water per acre. Use a maximum of 40 psi spray pressure. Apply a crop oil at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution) with tolerant varieties or hybrids.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

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

Spray Drift Advisories

The applicator is responsible for avoiding off-site spray drift. Be aware of nearby nontarget 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 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 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

The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Release Height - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

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 applying in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversion

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.

Application Information

Clearpath® herbicide can be applied to **Clearfield® rice** under all tillage systems, drill or broadcast dry-seeded and clear water-seeded (tolerant varieties and hybrids only).

Clearpath can be applied preplant, preemergence, or postemergence up to 5-leaf rice prior to establishing permanent flood. The **Clearpath** treatment **must be** activated by flushing the rice field or by adequate rainfall. To maintain herbicidal activity until a permanent flood is established, subsequent flushing or rainfall is necessary.

Soil Application

In conservation tillage systems, weeds may germinate and emerge from below treated soil resulting in weed escapes. Rainfall (at least 0.5 inch) or flushing that uniformly wets the soil to a depth of 2 inches within 2 days of **Clearpath** application is essential to maximize weed control.

Conservation Tillage and Stale Seedbed Application

Many soils, especially clay soils, are prepared in the fall and not tilled in the spring to ensure an optimum seedbed for rice planting and herbicide application. To control weeds before planting, use a burndown product such as glyphosate or paraquat registered for this use prior to **Clearpath** application. See **Preemergence Application** for **Clearpath** application instructions.

Preplant Application

Clearpath can be applied as a preplant treatment up to 7 days prior to rice planting. Generally, application during final seedbed preparation just before rice planting provides the best weed control. The soil must be free of clods, or weed escapes may result. If small weeds are present at **Clearpath** application, addition of a glyphosate or paraquat product is recommended.

Preemergence Application

Clearpath can be applied as a preemergence treatment prior to rice emergence. Apply immediately after planting for best results. If weeds are present at time of application, include a burndown product, such as glyphosate or paraquat registered for this use.

Adequate soil moisture is required for optimum herbicide activation for all methods of soil application. If sufficient levels of precipitation (usually 0.5 inch) do not occur within 2 days after application, use a flush (flood irrigation) to move **Clearpath** into the weed germination zone for maximum activity. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required following application depends on existing soil moisture, soil texture, and organic matter content. Sufficient water to moisten the soil to a depth of 2 inches is normally adequate. When adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, **Clearpath** provides residual control of susceptible germinating weeds; activity on established weeds depends on the weed species and location of its root system in the soil.

Postemergence Application (Prior to Permanent Flood)

In drill-seeded or ground broadcast-seeded rice, apply **Clearpath® herbicide** postemergence to **Clearfield® rice** varieties and **Clearfield** hybrids (not less than 75% hybrid seed) in the spike through 5-leaf growth stage, prior to establishing the permanent flood.

In clear water-seeded rice plantings, apply **Clearpath** postemergence to **Clearfield rice** varieties and **Clearfield** hybrids (not less than 75% hybrid seed) in the 2-leaf growth stage through 5-leaf growth stage, prior to establishing the permanent flood. In clear water-seeded rice plantings, drain all water from the rice field and ensure seedling rice has at least 2 leaves before applying **Clearpath**. Rice seedlings with less than 2 leaves may be injured.

Apply **Clearpath** a minimum of 1 hour before rainfall. If a heavy rain occurs after applying **Clearpath**, drain the excess water from the rice field to avoid possible rice injury.

DO NOT apply into standing water (levee furrows or pot-holes) or flooded rice because weed control will be reduced. Initiate permanent flood within 2 days of postemergence application or as soon as the growth stage of rice permits. If the permanent flood is delayed and rainfall is insufficient for optimum rice growth, flush to maintain **Clearpath** soil activity and to promote rice development. Include a recommended adjuvant with all postemergence applications to maximize weed control.

DO NOT apply Clearpath to Clearfield rice growing under stress induced by adverse conditions, such as other herbicide injury, cool temperatures, saline soil, nutrient deficiency and disease pressure, or to rice when conditions are forecast that stress rice, especially cool temperatures. If applied under these conditions, stunting and/or yellowing may occur in rice. Weed control may be reduced when Clearpath is applied during stress conditions.

An adjuvant must be added to the spray solution for optimum weed control activity. See the **Adjuvants** section under **Mixing Instructions** for specific instructions.

When **Clearpath** is applied postemergence, absorption will occur through both the roots and foliage. Susceptible weeds stop growing and either die or become noncompetitive with the crop. Activity of **Clearpath** on susceptible weeds is usually visible in 10 to 14 days. **Clearpath** not only controls many existing broadleaf and grass weeds when applied postemergence, it also provides control of susceptible weeds that may emerge after application.

Use Rate

Apply **Clearpath** to **Clearfield rice** varieties and **Clearfield** hybrids (not less than 75% hybrid seed) at 0.5 to 0.72 pound per acre preplant, preemergence, or postemergence through 5-leaf rice. Apply no more than 1 application of **Clearpath** in a single use season.

Use this product **ONLY** on **Clearfield rice** varieties and **Clearfield rice** hybrids (not less than 75% hybrid seed) because **Clearpath** will kill all non-imidazolinone-tolerant varieties.

Weeds Controlled

Apply **Clearpath** to actively growing weeds. When applied at 0.5 to 0.72 pound per acre as directed in the **Use Rate** section of this label, **Clearpath** controls the following weeds:

Weeds Controlled	Leaf Stage (up to)	Maximum Height (inches)
Annual Grasses		
Barnyardgrass	4	4
Barnyardgrass, propanil-resistant	4	4
Crabgrass, large	3	3
Johnsongrass, seedling	4	5
Junglerice	4	3
Red rice[1,3]	4	5
Shattercane	4	6
Signalgrass, broadleaf	3	2
Sprangletop[2,3]	2	2
Broadleaf Weeds		
Eclipta	3	2
Hemp sesbania	3	2
Jointvetch species	3	2
Morningglory, cypressvine	3	2
Morningglory, entireleaf	3	2
Morningglory, ivyleaf	3	2
Morningglory, palmleaf	3	2
Morningglory, pitted	3	2
Morningglory, purple moonflower	3	2
Morningglory, tall	3	2
Smartweed species	4	3
Sedges		
Nutsedge species	4	3
Rice flatsedge	4	3

[1] Red rice control requires a sequential application of **Newpath® herbicide**.

[2] Sprangletop control requires a sequential application of **Newpath**. One of the products must be applied preplant or preemergence, and the second product must be applied postemergence.

[3] One application of **Clearpath** at the maximum application rate of 0.72 lb product/A contains the equivalent amount of active ingredient imazethapyr in 6 fl ozs of the product **Newpath** (0.094 lb ae/A); a sequential application of **Newpath**, as directed for red rice and sprangletop, may not exceed a maximum of 6 fl ozs (0.094 lb ae/A).

- **It is essential that the soil treatment or postemergence application is activated by flushing the rice field or by adequate rainfall. To maintain herbicidal activity until a permanent flood is established, subsequent flushing or rainfall is necessary after application of Clearpath® herbicide.**
- All postemergence applications **must** occur prior to tillering to control grasses.

When applied as directed in the **Use Rate** section of this label, **Clearpath** will **suppress** the following weeds:

Weeds Suppressed

Alligatorweed
Dayflower, spreading
Ducksalad
Mexicanweed
Purple ammannia (redstem)
Texasweed
Water plantain (common arrowhead)

Herbicide Combinations

To improve control of the broadleaf weeds listed under **Weeds Suppressed**, and for acceptable control of other broadleaf weeds, use an appropriate tank mix partner in combination with the postemergence application of **Clearpath**. **Prowl® H2O herbicide** is a suggested partner herbicide. See label for specific rates and weeds controlled.

When **Clearpath** is used in combination with another herbicide, refer to the respective label for rates, methods of application, proper timing, weeds controlled, restrictions and precautions. Always use in accordance with the more restrictive label restrictions and precautions. **DO NOT** exceed label dosages. **DO NOT** mix **Clearpath** with any product containing a label prohibiting such mixtures.

Stewardship

To preserve the long-term efficacy of the **Clearfield® rice** technology, certain stewardship practices are advised.

- Growers must purchase certified seed to produce a single crop as a safeguard against introducing red rice.
- After a crop of **Clearfield rice**, fallow or rotate the field to a different crop and control red rice with a herbicide with a mode of action different from **Clearpath**.
- See your seed dealer, agricultural chemical dealer or BASF representative for a copy of the **Clearfield rice** Technical Bulletin for additional guidance.

Rotational Crop Restrictions

The following rotational crops may be planted after application of **Clearpath** at the specified intervals. Planting earlier than the specified interval may result in crop injury. These rotation intervals are based upon the use pattern as defined in the preceding **Stewardship** section, i.e., after a crop of **Clearfield rice**, fallow or rotate the field to a different crop. For **Newpath® herbicide** sequential applications that yield a total combined rate of 0.125 lb ae/A imazethapyr per season to 0.188 lb ae/A imazethapyr per season between the two applications, **SOYBEAN** is the only crop that may be planted the following year.

1. **Anytime**:
   Clearfield rice varieties and hybrids
   (not less than 75% hybrid seed)
2. **Ten months** after **Clearpath** application:
   Alfalfa
   Barley
   Edible beans and peas
   (other than lima beans and Southern peas)
   Field corn
   Field corn grown for seed
   Lima beans
   Peanuts
   Rye
   Southern peas
   Soybeans
   Wheat
3. **Twelve months** after **Clearpath** application:
   Tobacco
4. **Eighteen months** after **Clearpath** application:
   Cotton
   Lettuce
   Oats
   Popcorn
   Rice (non-imidazolinone tolerant)
   Safflower
   Sorghum
   Sunflower
   Sweet corn
5. **Twenty-six months** after **Clearpath** application:
   Flax
   Potatoes
6. **Forty months** after **Clearpath** application:
   All crops not listed.[1]

[1] Following forty months after a **Clearpath** application and before planting any crop not listed elsewhere in the **Rotational Crop Restrictions**, a successful field bioassay must be completed. The field bioassay consists of a test strip of the intended rotational crop planted across the previously treated field and grown to maturity. The test strip should include low areas and knolls, and include variations in soil, such as type and pH. If no crop injury is evident in the test strip, the intended rotational crop may be planted the following year.

Use of **Clearpath** in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.

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 Agricultural Solutions US LLC ("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.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND BASF'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED TO REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF AND THE SELLER DISCLAIM ANY LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, EXEMPLARY, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF. 1108

Uses with Other Products (Tank Mixes)

If this product is used in combination with any other product except as specifically recommended in writing by BASF, then, to the extent consistent with applicable law, BASF shall have no liability for any loss, damage or injury arising out of its use in any such combination not so specifically recommended. If used in combination recommended by BASF, to the extent consistent with applicable law, the liability of BASF shall in no manner extend to any damage, loss or injury not directly caused by the inclusion of BASF product in such combination use, and in any event, to the extent consistent with applicable law, shall be limited to return of the amount of the purchase price of the BASF product.

Use on Clearfield® Rice

Licensed for use on ATCC 75295, ATCC 97523, PTA-902, PTA-903, PTA-904, PTA-905, PTA-906, PTA-907, or PTA-908 rice and derivatives and progeny. With the purchase of this herbicide, the purchaser is granted a sublicense under claims in United States Patent Nos. 6,943,280; 7,019,196; 7,345,221; 7,399,905; 7,495,153; 7,754,947; and 7,786,360, 8,841,525; and 9,399,778 relating to the application of imazethapyr herbicide to fields planted with rice seed when the herbicide container was purchased bearing the legend "**Licensed for use on ATCC 75295, ATCC 97523, PTA-902, PTA-903, PTA-904, PTA-905, PTA-906, PTA-907, or PTA-908 rice and derivatives and progeny**" in full accordance with the directions printed on this label, for the sole purposes of spraying or otherwise applying only **Clearpath** herbicide to fields planted with such rice seed to produce grain for use or sale only as food or feed.

Prowl® H2O Herbicide (pendimethalin)
EPA Reg. No. 241-418
Newpath® Herbicide (imazethapyr)
EPA Reg. No. 241-412

***Clearfield**, **Clearpath**, **Newpath**, and **Prowl** are registered trademarks of BASF.*

007969-00222.20240903.**NVA 2024-04-0230-0171**
Supersedes: NVA 2019-04-230-0071

BASF Agricultural Solutions US LLC
2 TW Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27713

BASF
We create chemistry