

|                    |       |    |           |
|--------------------|-------|----|-----------|
| Sulfentrazone      | Group | 14 | Herbicide |
| Cloransulam-methyl | Group | 2  | Herbicide |

# Agri Star®

## SPECIMEN LABEL

# PARAGON SFZ

## Herbicide

|                                 |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| <b>ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:</b>      | Wt.    |
| Sulfentrazone* .....            | 62.1%  |
| Cloransulam-methyl* .....       | 7.9%   |
| <b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b> ..... | 30.0%  |
| <b>TOTAL:</b> .....             | 100.0% |

\*PARAGON SFZ contains 0.7 pounds of active ingredient per pound of product (0.62 pounds ai of sulfentrazone and 0.08 pounds of ai of cloransulam-methyl)

EPA Reg. No. 42750-355

EPA Est. No. 82778-CHN-1

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
CAUTION**

### FIRST AID

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>IF SWALLOWED</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.</li> </ul> |
| <b>IF IN EYES</b>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>IF INHALED</b>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>                                     |
| <b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>   |

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

### HOTLINE NUMBER

For 24-Hour Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), Call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300

See inside booklet for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

Manufactured by:

**ALBAUGH, LLC**  
1525 NE 36th Street  
Ankeny, Iowa 50021

**FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK,  
FIRE, OR EXPOSURE, CALL  
CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300**



**Albaugh®**  
Your Alternative™

# PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

## HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

### Personal Protective Equipment:

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, nitrile rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, neoprene rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, polyvinyl chloride  $\geq 14$  mils, of Viton  $\geq 14$  mils.
- shoes plus socks.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. 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.

When handlers use enclosed cabs 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:

- 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 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 marine/estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to terrestrial and aquatic plants in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

**Non-Target Organism Advisory:** This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

**Groundwater Advisory:** This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

**Surface water advisory:** Sulfentrazone can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, sulfentrazone may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water), for several to many months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-lying tile drainage systems that drain to surface waters.

### PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents, as a hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

PARAGON SFZ contains the active ingredients sulfentrazone and cloransulam-methyl which are group 14 and 2 herbicides based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program. To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.

Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.

Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).

Apply full rates of PARAGON SFZ for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.

Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.

Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your ALBAUGH, LLC representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

Contact your ALBAUGH, LLC representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple sites of action. Products with multiple active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.

If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than Group 14 and 2 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

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; and

Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other sites of action as a foundation in a weed control program.

Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.

Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 14 and 2 herbicides.

Avoid making more than two applications of PARAGON SFZ and any other Group 14 and 2 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.

Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.

Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.

Manage weeds in and around fields, during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production.

## **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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 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 over long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- waterproof gloves, and
- shoes plus socks.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed.

In Case of Spill Avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. Call CHEMTREC (Transportation and spills): (800) 424-9300.

To Confine Spill - Dike surrounding area, sweep up spillage. Dispose of in accordance with information given under Pesticide Disposal. Wash spill area with water, absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay, sweep up and dispose of in an approved manner. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents per required hazardous waste labeling regulations.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. 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:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows:

**[For containers ≤ 50 pounds]** 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 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 or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

**[For containers > 50 pounds]** 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. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

PARAGON SFZ is for preemergence control of broadleaf and grass weeds in soybeans only.

The mode of action of PARAGON SFZ involves uptake by weed roots and shoots. Preemergence and preplant incorporated applications of PARAGON SFZ require rainfall or irrigation to activate the herbicide. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required for activation following application depends on existing soil moisture, organic matter content and soil texture. If adequate moisture (1/2" to 1") is not received within 7 to 10 days after the PARAGON SFZ treatment, a shallow cultivation may be needed to obtain desired weed control. When sufficient moisture is received after dry conditions, PARAGON SFZ will provide control of susceptible germinating weeds.

PARAGON SFZ exhibits excellent crop safety. Poor growing conditions, such as excessive moisture, cool temperatures, and soil compaction or the presence of various pathogens may impact seedling vigor. Under these conditions, the active ingredients in CLORANSULAM + SULFENTRAZONE WDG, like other soil-applied herbicides, can contribute to crop response.

## USE RESTRICTIONS

1. Do not use on coarse soils classified as sand which have less than 1% organic matter.
2. Do not apply PARAGON SFZ if there are visible signs of cracking due to soybean emergence, or serious crop injury such as but not limited to stand loss may result.
3. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate this product.
4. Do not apply this product by air.
5. Do not apply more than 8.0 ounces of this product (0.3 lbs sulfentrazone and 0.04 lbs cloransulam active ingredient) per acre per season (as a cumulative total of PARAGON SFZ soil application and a post-emergence application.)
6. Do not apply more than 0.3 lb. of sulfentrazone or 0.055 lb. of cloransulam-methyl active ingredient (a.i.) per acre from any source in a single growing season.
7. Do not feed treated soybean forage or soybean hay to livestock.
8. Do not harvest soybeans for 65 days after application of CLORANSULAM + SULFENTRAZONE WDG.
9. Do not apply PARAGON SFZ to soils classified as sand containing less than 1% organic matter.
10. Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or plants. Do not contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other crops.
11. Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing PARAGON SFZ to non-target areas.
12. Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces or frozen or snow covered ground.
13. Do not apply to soils when saturated with water.
14. Do not use tail water from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops unless at least 1/2 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.

### **USE PRECAUTIONS**

1. Back to back application of ALS or ALS containing herbicides can occasionally result in residual herbicide stacking and potential crop injury. Applicator and grower are responsible and should be aware of previous herbicide use and potential interaction it may have with PARAGON SFZ application.
2. Properly closed seed furrows are necessary when applying at planting time or before seed germination. Ensure the seed furrow is closed and the seed is covered on acres treated with CLORANSULAM + SULFENTRAZONE WDG.
3. Soybean stunting may occur if excessive rainfall occurs after application but before soybeans emerge. Injury is more prevalent under poor drainage or compacted conditions or when soil is saturated for long periods of time. Soybeans outgrow stunting once favorable growing conditions return.
4. Seedling disease, nematodes, cold weather, deep planting (more than 2"), excessive moisture, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken soybean seedlings and increase the possibility of crop injury.
5. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:
  - Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion.
  - Under these conditions, allow the soil surface to be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

DO NOT APPLY TO CROPS OTHER THAN SOYBEANS.

#### **Ground Application**

Maintain spray tank agitation until the spray mixture is applied.

Use a standard low-pressure herbicide boom sprayer equipped with suitable nozzles and screens. Apply uniformly using properly calibrated nozzles, and screens and strainers no finer than 50 mesh. Use 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Do not exceed 40 psi spray pressure unless required by the spray nozzle manufacturer.

Continuous agitation during application is required. Avoid swath overlaps. Shut off spray booms while turning, slowing or stopping, as over application may result. Do not allow PARAGON SFZ spray mixtures to sit overnight as settling of product and difficulty of re-suspending may occur.

To avoid injury to sensitive crops, spray equipment used for PARAGON SFZ applications must be drained and thoroughly cleaned with water plus ammonia before being used to apply other products. See Spray Clean-out Section 19 on page 5.

Avoid all direct, and/or indirect spray contact with non-target plants. Do not apply near desirable vegetation. Allow adequate distance between target area and desirable plants to minimize exposure.

### **SPRAY DRIFT REDUCTION REQUIREMENTS**

- Select nozzles and application pressure that delivers medium to coarse or larger spray droplets as indicated in the nozzle manufacturer's recommendations and in accordance with ASABE (American Society for Agricultural and Biological Engineers) Standard S-572.
- Select coarse to very coarse droplet size when this product is used as a preemergent/preplant application.
- Select medium to very coarse droplet size when this product is used postemergence with a contact burndown herbicide.
- Applicators may spray only when wind speed is between 3 and 10 mph.
- Do not apply as spray droplets smaller than medium to coarse (defined by the ASABE standard).
- Ground applicators must use a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre.
- When sulfentrazone is tank mixed with a contact burndown herbicide, ground applicators must use a minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre

### **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**

- 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.

#### **BOOM HEIGHT**

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.

#### **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.

## **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS AND LOADING INSTRUCTIONS**

### **Proper handling instructions**

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and 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 wash water, 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 above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities 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.

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

### **PARAGON SFZ Applied Alone**

Select the proper PARAGON SFZ application rate from the following TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION section of this label. Fill the spray tank with approximately one-half of the volume of water needed for the acreage being treated. With agitator operating, add the required amount of PARAGON SFZ for acreage being treated by opening the bottle(s) and measuring directly into the spray tank. Allow the product to fully disperse. Complete the addition of spray water. Maintain agitation during filling, mixing and application.

Apply the PARAGON SFZ spray mixture immediately after mixing. Do not store mixture.

### **PARAGON SFZ Applied in Tank Mix Combination**

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in tank mixtures with PARAGON SFZ 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.

Select the proper PARAGON SFZ application rate from TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION section of label. To ensure product compatibility, a jar test should be conducted before large volume mixing. Provided the jar test indicates the mixture is compatible, prepare the tank mixture as follows.

Fill the spray tank with approximately one-half of the volume of water needed for the acreage being treated. With agitator operating, add the required amount of PARAGON SFZ for the acreage being treated by opening the bottle(s) and measuring directly into the spray tank. Allow the product to fully disperse. Next add the recommended amount(s) of the additional tank mix product(s) in the following order: first dry formulations (e.g., wettable powders, dry flowables), next liquid suspensions (e.g., flowables) and finally liquids (e.g., EC's).

Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after each addition, adding water as necessary. Complete the addition of spray water. Maintain agitation during filling, mixing and application.

Use PARAGON SFZ tank mixtures immediately after mixing. Do not store tank mixtures.

### **Fertilizer Spray Mixtures**

Applications of PARAGON SFZ alone, or with recommended tank mixtures, in conjunction with fertilizer solutions may be used unless use directions specifically state otherwise. Small quantities should be tested for compatibility by the following procedure before mixing in full spray tank quantities.

1. Put 1 pint of fertilizer solution in a quart jar.
2. Add the appropriate amount of herbicide based on the table below. If more than one product is to be used, add each separately using the following sequence: dry formulations (e.g., wettable powders, dry flowables) first, liquid suspensions (e.g., flowables) next and finally liquids (e.g., EC's).

| Herbicide Type                  | Herbicide Field Use Rate | Amount Herbicide Added Per Pint |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Wettable Powder or Dry Flowable | 0.5 pound                | 0.75 teaspoon                   |
|                                 | 1.0 pound                | 1.50 teaspoons                  |
|                                 | 2.0 pounds               | 3.00 teaspoons                  |
|                                 | 3.0 pounds               | 4.50 teaspoons                  |
| Emulsified Concentrates         | 1.0 pint                 | 0.5 teaspoon                    |
| Liquid Flowables                | 1.0 quart                | 1.0 teaspoon                    |
|                                 | 2.0 quarts               | 2.0 teaspoons                   |
|                                 | 3.0 quarts               | 3.0 teaspoons                   |

\*Based on a spray volume of 25 gal. per acre. For lower or higher spray volumes, adjust fluid fertilizer quantity accordingly.

3. Close jar and shake well.

4. Watch mixture for several seconds, again after 5 minutes and again after 30 minutes. If herbicide/fertilizer combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily (i.e., does not permanently separate, foam, gel or become lumpy), the mixture is compatible and can be mixed in full volumes and sprayed. If the mixture is compatible, prepare spray by adding fertilizer solution to the tank first, then follow directions noted below:

**PARAGON SFZ Applied Alone with Liquid Fertilizer**

In order to add PARAGON SFZ to a liquid fertilizer carrier, PARAGON SFZ must be premixed in a slurry of product and clear water.

Fill the spray tank one-half full with fertilizer solution. With agitator operating, add the PARAGON SFZ slurry to the spray tank.

Use a minimum of one gallon of water for each container of CLORANSULAM + SULFENTRAZONE WDG. Stir until completely dissolved. Then add slurry to the spray tank through a 20-35 mesh screen. Rinse container used for pre-mixing and add rinsate to the spray tank. Complete filling the sprayer tank with fertilizer. Maintain agitation during filling, mixing and application. Use PARAGON SFZ spray mixture immediately after mixing. Do not store mixture.

**PARAGON SFZ Applied in Tank Mix Combinations with Fertilizer**

Fill the spray tank one-half full with fertilizer solution. With the agitator operating, add a slurry of PARAGON SFZ as described in the preceding paragraph. Next dilute the individual tank mix partners with sufficient water to form a free flowing dispersion, then add to the spray tank of fertilizer. While maintaining agitation, add the other products using the following order: slurry of dry formulations (wetable powders, dry flowables) first, diluted liquid formulations (EC's, flowables) second. Complete filling the sprayer tank with fertilizer. Maintain agitation during filling, mixing and application. Use PARAGON SFZ tank mixtures immediately after mixing. Do not store tank mixtures.

**SPRAYER EQUIPMENT CLEAN-OUT**

After spraying PARAGON SFZ and before using sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned using the following procedure:

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, and spray boom and thoroughly rinse the inside of the sprayer tank with clean water to remove sediment and residues. Thoroughly flush sprayer hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.
2. Fill the tank 1/2 full with clean water, and add appropriate detergent or ammonia (follow manufacturer's directions for use). Fill the tank to capacity and operate the sprayer for 15 minutes to flush hoses, boom, and nozzles.
3. Convenient and thorough cleaning of the sprayer can be achieved if the cleaning solution is left in the spray tank, hoses, spray booms and spray nozzles overnight or during storage.
4. Before using the sprayer, drain the sprayer system. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Remove and clean spray tips and screens separately with the detergent or ammonia solution.
5. Properly dispose of all cleaning solution and rinsate in accordance with Federal, State and local regulations and guidelines.

Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or plants. Do not contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other crops.

Should small quantities of PARAGON SFZ remain in inadequately cleaned mixing, loading and/or spray equipment, they may be released during subsequent applications potentially causing effects to certain crops and other vegetation. ALBAUGH, LLC accepts no liability for any effects due to inadequately cleaned equipment.

**ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES**

Shown below are the minimum intervals in months from the time of PARAGON SFZ application until PARAGON SFZ treated soil may be replanted with the crops listed.

Cover crops for soil health and erosion control can be planted at any time after an application of CLORANSULAM + SULFENTRAZONE WDG, but do not use for food or feed. Residual activity of PARAGON SFZ may result in injury to some cover crop species if planted too soon following application. Consult your local University extension service for cover crop sensitivity to CLORANSULAM + SULFENTRAZONE WDG. For crops not listed the interval is 30 months and a successful field bioassay.

| <b>CROP</b>                | <b>INTERVAL (months)</b> |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alfalfa                    | 12                       |
| Barley                     | 12                       |
| Canola                     | 24                       |
| Corn, Field*               | 18 or 10                 |
| Corn, Pop*                 | 18 or 10                 |
| Corn, Seed*                | 18 or 10                 |
| Corn, Sweet                | 18 or 10                 |
| Cotton                     | 18 or 12†                |
| Dry shelled beans and peas | 9                        |
| Lima beans                 | 12                       |
| Oats                       | 12                       |
| Peanuts                    | 12                       |
| Potatoes                   | 18                       |
| Rice                       | 10                       |
| Rye                        | 12                       |
| Snap beans                 | 12                       |
| Sorghum                    | 12                       |
| Soybeans                   | Anytime                  |
| Succulent peas             | 9                        |
| Sugar beets**              | 30                       |
| Sunflower**                | 30                       |
| Tobacco***                 | 30                       |
| Wheat                      | 4                        |

\*Corn (including field corn, popcorn and seed corn): Observe an 18-month rotational interval if 6.45 – 8.0 oz. of PARAGON SFZ is applied to soils of 1.5% organic matter or less, and pH is above 7. Hybrid Seed Production: Corn inbred lines grown for hybrid seed production may be injured the growing season following an application of CLORANSULAM + SULFENTRAZONE WDG. Inbred lines should be thoroughly tested for crop tolerance before rotating to production scale acreages. ALBAUGH, LLC will not accept responsibility for any crop injury on field corn grown for seed following an application of CLORANSULAM + SULFENTRAZONE WDG.

\*\*These crops require a 30-month rotational interval and a successful field bioassay.

\*\*\* Transplanted tobacco may be planted 10 months after application of a maximum application rate of 3.0 ounces per acre of CLORANSULAM + SULFENTRAZONE WDG. Tobacco in seedbed nurseries may be replanted 18 months after applications of 3.0 ounces per acre of PARAGON SFZ and following a successful field bioassay. A rotational interval of 30 months and a successful field bioassay is required for all applications of PARAGON SFZ greater than 3.0 ounces per acre.

† Cotton may be planted after 12 months where PARAGON SFZ was applied at rates 5 oz/acre or less and meets the following conditions:

- Medium and fine soils
- Ph <7.2
- Rainfall or irrigation must exceed 15" after application of CLORANSULAM + SULFENTRAZONE WDG

#### **REPLANTING INSTRUCTIONS**

If the initial planting of soybeans fails to produce a uniform stand, soybeans may be replanted in fields treated with PARAGON SFZ alone. Do not retreat fields with a second application of CLORANSULAM + SULFENTRAZONE WDG. When tank mixing with a labeled product, refer to the replant instructions for that product. Do not replant treated fields with any crop at intervals that are inconsistent with the ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES on the PARAGON SFZ label.



## SOYBEANS (Conventional and GMO)

### TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

PARAGON SFZ may be used alone or in tank mixture combinations for the control of the weeds listed in conventional or GMO soybean varieties.

Standard Rate Table 1:

| Soil Organic Matter* | CLORANSULAM + SULFENTRAZONE WDG (Dry Ounces Per Acre)** | Product Use Rates (Pound Active Ingredient Per Acre) |                     |
|----------------------|---|--|---------------------|
|                      |   | Sulfentrazone  | Cloransulam- methyl |
| 3% or less           | 6.45  | 0.25   | 0.032               |
| Greater than 3%      | 8.00  | 0.31   | 0.040               |

\*Do not apply PARAGON SFZ to soils classified as sand with less than 1% organic matter.

\*\*Maximum application rates: See Preplant Surface and Preemergence Application below for specific recommendations.

#### Preplant Incorporated Application

Apply PARAGON SFZ alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for preplant incorporated application to soybeans. Incorporate the herbicide(s) into the top 1 to 3 inches of the final seedbed using equipment that provides thorough soil mixing. When PARAGON SFZ is applied in tank mix combination with other herbicide(s), follow the incorporation directions for the tank mix partner(s).

#### Preplant Surface Application

Apply PARAGON SFZ alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for preplant soil surface application to soybeans. If applied in tank mix combination, follow use instructions, including application rates (note: apply 1/2 of the maximum application rate for suppression of weeds in glyphosate tolerant soybeans, maintaining control with sequential application(s) of registered postemergence herbicides), precautions and restrictions of each product used in the tank mixture.

#### Preemergence Application

Apply at planting time or within 3 days after planting. PARAGON SFZ may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for preemergence application to soybeans. When applied in tank mix combination, follow applicable use instructions, including application rates (note: apply 1/2 of the maximum application rate for suppression of weeds in glyphosate tolerant soybeans, maintaining control with sequential application(s) of registered postemergence herbicides). Observe the precautions and restrictions of each product used in the tank mixture. Apply before planting, at planting time or prior to seed germination. Properly closed seed furrows are necessary when applying at planting time or before seed germination. Do not apply later than 3 days after planting (or after seed germination), as crop injury may result.

#### Weeds Controlled

When used as directed above, PARAGON SFZ will provide control or suppression of the following broadleaf weeds and grasses.

| Common Name              | Scientific Name        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Broadleaves</b>       |                        |
| Amaranth, Palmer         | Amaranthus, Palmer     |
| Amaranth, spiny          | Amaranthus, spinosus   |
| Anoda, spurred           | Anoda cristata         |
| Beggarweed, Florida      | Desmodium tortuosum    |
| Carpetweed               | Mollugo verticillata   |
| Cocklebur, common        | Xanthium Pensylvanicum |
| Copperleaf, Hophornbeam  | Acalypha ostryeafolia  |
| Croton, tropic           | Croton glandulosus     |
| Daisy, American          | Eclipta alba           |
| Dayflower, common        | Commelina communis     |
| Galinsoga, hairy         | Galinsoga ciliata      |
| Groundcherry, clammy     | Physalis heterophylla  |
| Groundcherry, cutleaf    | Physalis angulata      |
| Horseweed (Marestail)* * | Hippuris vulgaris      |
| Jimsonweed               | Datura stramonium      |
| Kochia                   | Kochia scoparia        |
| Ladysthumb               | Polygonum persicaria   |
| Lambsquarters, common    | Chenopodium album      |
| Mallow, Venice           | Hibiscus trionum       |

(continued)

| Common Name                | Scientific Name             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Broadleaves (cont.)</b> |                             |
| Mexicanweed                | Caperonia castanaefolia     |
| Morningglory, entireleaf   | Ipomea hederacea integriusc |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf      | Ipomea hederacea hederacea  |
| Morningglory, palmleaf     | Ipomea Wrightii             |
| Morningglory, pitted *     | Ipomea, lacunosa            |
| Morningglory, purple       | Ipomea turbinata            |
| Morningglory, red          | Ipomea coccinea             |
| Morningglory, smallflower  | Jacquemontia tamnifolia     |
| Morningglory, tall         | Ipomea, purpurea            |
| Mustard, wild              | Brassica kaber              |
| Nightshade, Eastern black  | Solanum americanum          |
| Nightshade, hairy          | Solanum sarrachoides        |
| Nightshade, silverleaf     | Solanum elaeagnifolicum     |
| Pigweed, redroot           | Amaranthus retroflexus      |
| Pigweed, smooth            | Amaranthus hybridus         |
| Pigweed, tumble            | Amaranthus albus            |
| Poorjoe                    | Diodia teres                |
| Purslane, common           | Portulaca oleracea          |
| Pusley, Florida            | Richardia scabra            |
| Ragweed, common **         | Ambrosia artemisiifolia     |
| Ragweed, giant **          | Ambrosia trifida            |
| Senna, coffee              | Cassia occidentalis         |
| Teaweed                    | Sida, prickly               |
| Smartweed, PA              | Polygonum pensylvanicum     |
| Smellmelon                 | Cucumis melo                |
| Spurge, spotted            | Euphorbia maculata          |
| Starbur, bristly           | Acanthospermum hispidum     |
| Sunflower, common          | Helianthus annuus           |
| Thistle, Russian           | Salsola kali                |
| Velvetleaf                 | Abutilon theophrasti        |
| Waterhemp, common          | Amaranthus rudis            |
| Waterhemp, tall            | Amaranthus tuberculatos     |
| <b>Grasses</b>             |                             |
| Barnyardgrass*             | Echinochloa crus-galli      |
| Broadleaf signalgrass      | Brachiaria platyphylla      |
| Crabgrass, large           | Digitaria sanguinalis       |
| Crabgrass, smooth          | Digitaria ischaemum         |
| Crabgrass, southern*       | Digitaria ciliaris          |
| Crowfootgrass*             | Dactyloctenium aegyptium    |
| Foxtail, giant*            | Setaria faberi              |
| Foxtail, Green*            | Setaria viridis             |
| Foxtail, yellow*           | Setaria lutescens           |
| Goosegrass                 | Eleusine indica             |
| Johnsongrass, seedling *   | Sorghum halapense           |
| Orchardgrass               | Dactylis glomerata          |

(continued)

| Common Name            | Scientific Name         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Grasses (cont.)</b> |                         |
| Panicum fall*          | Panicum dichotomiflorum |
| Panicum, Texas         | Panicum texanum         |
| <b>Sedges</b>          |                         |
| Nutsedge, purple       | Cyperus rotundus        |
| Nutsedge, yellow       | Cyperus esculentus      |
| Sedge, annual          | Cares spp.              |

\*Provides suppression or partial control only

\*\*Will not control ALS resistant biotypes of these weed species

#### Limited Residual Rates for Planned Sequential Application Program in Soybeans

Use rates in Table 2 are to be used in conjunction with an effective planned POST herbicide program; PARAGON SFZ at these reduced rates will provide early season control or suppression to reduce early season weed competition. If resistance with the POST herbicide is documented in your area, use rates in Table 1.

Apply before planting, at planting time or prior to seed germination. Properly closed seed furrows are necessary when applying at planting time or before seed germination. Recommended postemergence treatments may include any product or combination of products labeled for use.

Limited Residual Rate Table for Planned Sequential Application Program in Soybeans Table 2:

| Soil Organic Matter* | CLORANSULAM + SULFENTRAZONE WDG (Dry Ounces per Acre) | Product Use Rates (Pound Active Ingredient Per Acre) |                     |
|----------------------|---|--|---------------------|
|                      |   | Sulfentrazone  | Cloransulam- methyl |
| 3% or less           | 3.00 – 5.00   | 0.116 – 0.193  | 0.015 – 0.025       |
| Greater than 3%      | 4.00 – 6.00   | 0.155 – 0.233  | 0.020 – 0.030       |

\*Do not apply PARAGON SFZ to soils classified as sand with less than 1% organic matter.

#### Preplant Burndown Application

CLORANSULAM + SULFENTRAZONE WDG, used at rates listed in Full Rate Table 1 above, aids in the burndown of weeds listed below, when applied as follows. PARAGON SFZ can provide for increased burndown activity on emerged weeds in no-till applications, but is not intended to replace part or all of an appropriate preplant burndown program. For control of the weeds in the Weeds Controlled table in no-till / minimum till fields, PARAGON SFZ must be tank-mixed or used in combination with a full burndown program.

This may include 2,4-D alone or in combination with dicamba, glyphosate, glufosinate, paraquat, or other appropriate burndown herbicides in tank-mixes at their appropriate rate for the size and species of weeds present. Reduced rates of PARAGON SFZ and/or the corresponding burndown partner herbicides can result in weed escapes and unsatisfactory performance.

Apply a minimum of ten gallons per acre finished spray volume. Thorough coverage is essential. Use a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) having at least 80% active ingredient strength at 0.125-0.25% v/v (1-2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) plus ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 2.5% v/v. Crop oil concentrate (COC) and Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) at 1.2% v/v plus ammonium sulfate may be used. Burndown results may be slowed or reduced when the growth of the weeds is affected by unusual environmental factors just prior to or after application such as especially cool or widely fluctuating day and night air temperatures, drought, heat stress, or waterlogged soils.

#### Weeds Controlled

When used as directed for burndown, PARAGON SFZ will aid in the control or suppression of the following broadleaf weeds up to 3" tall.

| Common Name              | Scientific Name            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Broadleaves</b>       |                            |
| Cocklebur, common        | Xanthium Pensylvanicum     |
| Horseweed (Marestail) ** | Hippuris vulgaris          |
| Jimsonweed               | Datura stramonium          |
| Mallow, Venice           | Hibiscus trionum           |
| Morningglory, entireleaf | Ipomea hederacea tinegrisc |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf    | Ipomea hederacea hederacea |
| Morningglory, palmleaf   | Ipomea Wrightii            |
| Morningglory, pitted *   | Ipomea lacunosa            |
| Morningglory, purple     | Ipomea turbinata           |
| Morningglory, red        | Ipomea coccinea            |

(continued)

| Common Name                | Scientific Name         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Broadleaves (cont.)</b> |                         |
| Morningglory, smallflower  | Jacquemontia tamnifolia |
| Morningglory, tall         | Ipomea purpurea         |
| Ragweed, common **         | Ambrosia artemisiifolia |
| Ragweed, giant **          | Ambrosia trifida        |
| Sicklepod                  | Cassia obtusifolia      |
| Smartweed, PA              | Polygonum pensylvanicum |
| Sunflower, common          | Helianthus annuus       |
| Velvetleaf *               | Abutilon theophrasti    |

\*For Velvetleaf control, use 28% nitrogen (UAN) or AMS with NIS or COC.

\*\*PARAGON SFZ will not control ALS resistant biotypes of these weed species

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