

ACIFLUORFEN

GROUP

14

HERBICIDE

Player

For Use on Peanuts, Rice, Soybeans, and Strawberries

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Sodium salt of acifluorfen*

WT. BY %

20.1%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:

79.9%

TOTAL:

100.0%

*Equivalent to 2 lbs. of active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER/PELIGRO

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

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 .	
Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. ANTIDOTE - No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically.	

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

Manufactured For:
Sharda USA LLC 

 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-90
 EPA Est. No. 70815-GA-002

 EPA Est. No. 39578-TX-001

Net Contents:
 2.5 Gallons

 265 Gallons

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

ANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin, or inhaled. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin and breathing vapor or spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, Loaders, and Applicators must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, and Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Goggles or face shield

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or cockpits 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 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, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, except as specified on this label for application to rice. Do not make applications when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label to minimize off-site exposures.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

Sodium acifluorfen is known to leach through soil to groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable (sandy or sandy/loamy soils) and water tables are shallow could result in contamination of groundwater. Use of irrigated water in such areas will increase the likelihood of groundwater contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

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 **48 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
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, and Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear if overhead exposure
- Protective eyewear

Notify workers of pesticide application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Player is a herbicide for selective post-emergence control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in peanuts, rice, soybeans, and strawberries. All listed crops are tolerant to **Player** at all stages of growth listed. Leaf speckling may occur, but plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days. New growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced.

Use Precautions:

- Allow a minimum of 15 days between sequential applications of **Player**.
- Rainfall or overhead irrigation within 4 hours after application may reduce the effectiveness of **Player**.
- In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth. Weeds growing under drought conditions usually are not adequately controlled.

Use Restrictions:

- In case of crop failure, only peanuts, soybeans, strawberries or rice may be immediately replanted. Small grains must not be planted in fields treated with **Player** for 40 days following treatment. All other rotated crops must not be planted in fields treated with **Player** for 100 days following treatment.
- Do not apply more than a total of 2 pints (0.5 lb. a.i.) of **Player** per acre per year for peanuts, and soybeans, no more than a total of 3 pints (0.75 lb. a.i.) of **Player** per acre per year for strawberries, and no more than a total of 1 pint (0.25 lb. a.i.) of **Player** per acre per year for rice.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 pints (0.375 lb. a.i.) of **Player** per acre, per application in peanuts, soybeans and strawberries. Do not apply more than 1 pint (0.25 lb. a.i.) of **Player** per acre, per application in rice.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.
- Do not apply **Player** to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications, because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
- Do not apply to weeds or crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control may result.
- Do not cultivate within 5 days before or 7 days after applying **Player**.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Player contains the active ingredient acifluorfen. Acifluorfen is classified as a Group 14 herbicide (diphenylether chemical family) and is an inhibitor of protoporphyrinogen oxidase (Protox, PPO).

Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **Player** and other Group 14 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 14 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 14 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Player** or other Group 14 herbicides.

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

To delay herbicide resistance, consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of **Player** or other target site of action Group 14 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.

Users should scout before and after application. Users should report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

Contact your local sales representative, extension agent, or certified crop advisors to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of action for each target weed.

INTEGRATED WEED PEST MANAGEMENT

Integrate **Player** into an overall weed management strategy whenever the use of an herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and grower. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind, Temperature and Humidity** and **Temperature Inversions**).

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Do not make applications at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind directions and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Because drift potential is high, do not apply during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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.

Sensitive Areas

This product may only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., non-target crops, bodies of water, residential areas, known habitat for threatened or endangered species) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply labeled rates of **Player** as follows unless instructed differently in the specific **CROP USE DIRECTIONS**. Applications can be made to actively growing weeds as aerial banding or broadcast applications at the rates and growth stages listed in **Player Application Rates – Peanuts & Soybeans** and in the specific **CROP USE DIRECTIONS** for Rice and Strawberries. The most effective control will result from making post-emergence applications of **Player** early, when weeds are small. Early application to weeds results in improved weed control, allows use of the lower rate (depending on weed species), and makes thorough spray coverage easier to obtain. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control.

Aerial Applications

Make application of **Player** in water using a minimum spray volume of 10 gals./A. A minimum of 5 gals. of water per acre has been effective where adequate coverage can be achieved. Use only diaphragm-type nozzles that produce cone or fan-spray spray patterns at a spray pressure up to up to 40 PSI. To obtain uniform coverage and to avoid drift hazards, refer to the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section above.

Ground Applications

For optimal performance, make application of **Player** in a spray solution of 10-20 gals. per broadcast acre. Increase water volume up to 50 gals. if crop or weed foliage is dense. For strawberries, use a spray solution of 20-40 gals. per broadcast acre. Use standard high-pressure pesticide flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced up to 20 inches apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles as erratic coverage can cause inconsistent weed control. Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers or wiper applicators. Use a minimum of 40 PSI (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line). **Note:** When using the lower water volume (i.e., 10 gals./A) or when crop and weed foliage is dense, use a minimum of 60 PSI for best results.

Band Applications

When row banding equipment is used, adjust it to provide maximum coverage of weeds in the row. Thorough coverage of the weeds can be obtained with two nozzles directed from either side of the crop row toward the weeds in the center rows. The minimum band width is 15 inches with a minimum of 15 gals. of water per acre on the band. Do not apply with a single nozzle over the row.

Spray Coverage

Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Always use an adequate volume of spray solution to ensure thorough coverage. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

Use of Adjuvants

Use one of the following additives with **Player**, to achieve consistent weed control: ammonium sulfate, crop oil concentrate, nonionic surfactant, or urea ammonium nitrate. Use AMS (or UAN) when velvetleaf is a target weed. Additives may cause some leaf burn, but new growth is normal and crop vigor is not reduced. The potential for leaf burn is increased when relative humidity and temperature are high. Consult your local Sharda USA LLC representative for your area. See the below **Additive Rate Per Acre** table for additive rates and **Additive Options for Player Tank Mixes**.

- **Ammonium Sulfate (AMS):** AMS is a dry, granular nitrogen-source fertilizer. Use only fine feed-grade or spray-grade AMS because inferior grades of AMS do not dissolve adequately and can plug spray nozzles. Do not apply AMS if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.
- **Nonionic Surfactant:** The standard label rate is 1-2 pts. of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gals. of water. For certain weeds, use the higher spray surfactant rate.
- **Oil Concentrate:** The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:
 - be nonphytotoxic,
 - contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
 - provide good mixing quality in the compatibility test, and
 - be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, refer to the below **Test Procedure** section under **TANK MIXING INSTRUCTIONS AND SPRAYER CLEAN-UP**. Some oil concentrates cause excessive leaf burn. Refer to your supplier for information concerning successful local experience before purchasing any oil concentrate.

- **Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN):** Commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution, UAN may be added in place of other spray additives to improve weed control. Because most nitrogen solutions are mildly corrosive to galvanized, mild steel, and brass spray equipment, rinse the entire spray system with water soon after. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.

Temperature and Relative Humidity Effects

The following standard will help determine the optimum adjuvant rate to use. If the temperature and relative humidity exceed 150 (e.g., temperature of 85°F plus 70% relative humidity = 155), use the lower adjuvant rates.

Additive Options for Player Tank Mixes

Additive Options	Nonionic Surfactant (1-2 pts./100 gals.)	AMS (2.5 lbs.) or UAN (4-8 pts./A)	Crop Oil Concentrate (1-2 pts./A)	Nonionic Surfactant (1-2 pts./100 gals.) + AMS (1-2 lbs./A) or UAN (2-4 pts./A)	Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pt./A) + AMS (1-2 lbs./A) or UAN (2-4 pts./A)
Option A	•				
Option B		•			
Option C			•		
Option D				•	
Option E					•

Additive Rate Per Acre

Additive	Ground Application	Air Application
Nonionic Surfactant	1 - 2 pts./100 gals.	1 - 2 pts./100 gals.
AMS	2.5 lbs.	2.5 lbs.
Oil Concentrate	1 - 2 pts.	1 - 2 pts.
UAN Solution	4 - 8 pts.	4 pts.

TANK MIXING INSTRUCTIONS AND SPRAYER CLEAN-UP

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.

Tank Mixing Instructions

- Fill the tank with $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the required spray volume of water.
- Add the proportional labeled amounts of the products to be used to the tank in the following sequence:
 - Products in PVA Bags. Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing;
 - Water dispersible products (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added;
 - Water-soluble products (such as **Player**). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added;
 - Emulsifiable concentrates (such as oil concentrate when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added;
 - Lastly add **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
 - Add the remaining water.
- Maintain agitation during tank mixture preparation and through application.
- If agitation is stopped for any reason, tank mixture may settle. If settling occurs, the tank mixture must be resuspended before spraying. Resuspension may tank longer and be more difficult than initial mixture process.

Test Procedure

A compatibility test should be conducted before tank mixing to ensure compatibility of **Player** and other pesticides or tank mixture ingredients. Use a clear, 1-quart glass jar with lid. Mix the ingredients in the required order and their relative proportions. Place the lid on the jar, and mix the contents by gently inverting the jar containing the mixture several times. Observe the mixture for approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Sprayer Clean-Up

- To avoid adverse injury to desirable plants, thoroughly clean equipment used to make applications **Player** prior to re-using it to make applications of any other chemicals.
- Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly at least three times with water after use. Dispose of rinse water by applying to treatment area or to non-cropland area away from water supplies.
- During the second rinse, add detergent or commercial spray cleaner according to manufacturer's directions. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
- Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
- Rinse the system three times with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
- Remove nozzles and screens and clean them separately.

CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

PEANUTS

Apply the rates of **Player** listed in the **Player Application Rates – Peanuts & Soybeans** table to peanuts pre-emergence, at-cracking stage (initiation of soil cracking, but before peanut emergence from the soil), or post-emergence to peanuts to control susceptible weeds.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 1.5 pts. per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 2.0 pts. per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 75 days
- Do not allow livestock to graze or feed on treated areas.

Tank Mixtures

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. **Player** may be applied in tank mix combination with one of the following herbicides:

Tank Mix Partners	Additive Options	Tank Mix Partners	Additive Options	Tank Mix Partners	Additive Options
Basagran®	A or C	Frontier® 6.0	A	Poast® HC	C
Cadre®	A	Lasso® 4E	A	Poast Plus®	C
Dual® 8E	A	Poast®	C	2,4-DB*	A or C

*Do not apply this tank mix after pod-filling stage begins. See the above "Additive Options for Player Tank Mixes" table for the additive option appropriate to each tank mix.

RICE

Player may be applied when rice is at the late tillering stage up to the early boot stage, which normally occurs in June or July. Rice must be past the 3-leaf stage. Apply **Player** to hemp sesbania plants before sesbania is in the flowering stage. Best results are obtained when the sesbania growth extends above the rice.

Apply 0.5 pt. of **Player** per acre to hemp sesbania plants. A second application of 0.5 pt. of **Player** per acre can be made to control later germinating sesbania. To achieve consistent weed control, add 1 - 2 pts. of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gals. of water. Using a spray adjuvant is important for effective control of hemp sesbania.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 1.0 pt. per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 1.0 pt. per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 2 applications to rice per year.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 50 days
- Do not apply **Player** after the rice reaches the boot stage.
- Do not use water from treated rice fields for irrigation purposes for other than those labeled for use with **Player**.
- Do not allow livestock to graze or feed on treated areas.
- Do not harvest crayfish from treated rice areas for food.

Tank Mixtures

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. **Player** may be applied in tank mix combination with one of the following herbicides:

Tank Mix Partners	Additive Options	Tank Mix Partners	Additive Options	Tank Mix Partners	Additive Options
Basagran®	A	Facet® 75 DF	A	Propanil	A

See the above "Additive Options for Player Tank Mixes" table for the additive option appropriate to each tank mix.

SOYBEANS

To ensure optimum spray coverage of weeds, apply **Player** to small actively growing weeds. Refer to the **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS** section and the **Player Application Rates – Peanuts & Soybeans** table for more information. A sequential application of 1 pt. of **Player** following 1 pt. of **Player** can be used to control subsequent weed flushes or escaped weeds before they reach the maximum weed size listed in **Player Application Rates – Peanuts & Soybeans** table.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 1.5 pts. per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 2.0 pts. per acre per year.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 50 days
- Do not allow livestock to graze or feed on treated areas.

Tank Mixtures

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. **Player** may be applied in tank mix combination with one of the following herbicides:

Tank Mix Partners	Additive Options	Tank Mix Partners	Additive Options	Tank Mix Partners	Additive Options
Assure II® ¹	A	Glyphosate	8.5-17 lbs. of AMS per 100 gals.	Reliance® STS SP ² (up to 0.25 oz.)	D
Basagran®	A or C	Matador® ¹	A	Resource®	C
Classic®	A	Pinnacle® (up to 0.25 oz.)	A or D	Scepter®	A
Concert® SP (up to 0.25 oz.)	D	Poast® ¹	C	Select® 2 EC	C
First Rate®	D	Poast® HC ¹	C	Skirmish®	D
Frontier® 6.0	A	Poast Plus® ¹	C	Synchrony® STS ² (up to 0.5 oz.)	E
Fusilade® DX ¹	A	Pursuit®	D	2,4-DB	A
Fusion® ¹	A	Raptor®	D		

¹For best results if applying as part of a weed control program with **Player**, follow these guidelines:

- If the partner is applied prior to the **Player** application, wait 24 hours before applying **Player**.
- If the partner is applied following the **Player** application, wait 7 days before applying.

²When applying this tank mix to soybean varieties other than those designated as STS, do not add oil concentrate. Application to soybean varieties not designated as STS will result in severe crop injury or yield loss.

See the above "**Additive Options for Player Tank Mixes**" table for the additive option appropriate to each tank mix.

Burndown Treatment Before Planting Soybeans

Player alone can be applied any time before planting soybeans to control susceptible weed species present (refer to the **Player Application Rates – Peanuts & Soybeans** table). This application is not intended to replace a full-season weed control program, but is intended to control susceptible weed species present before soybeans are planted. Use a spray additive to enhance burndown activity before planting soybeans.

Burndown Tank Mixtures

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. **Player** may be applied in tank mix combination with one of the following herbicides:

Tank Mix Partners	Additive Options	Tank Mix Partners	Additive Options
Poast®	C or E	Poast Plus®	C or E
Poast® HC	C or E	2,4-D LVE	C

See the above "**Additive Options for Player Tank Mixes**" table for the additive option appropriate to each tank mix.

Glyphosate-Tolerant Soybean Tank Mixtures

Post-emergent applications of **Player** can be applied in a tank mixture with glyphosate-containing herbicides for control of glyphosate-resistant weeds. Targeted weeds must be listed on the **Player** label and are susceptible to **Player**. Refer to the **Player** label for weeds controlled, application rates and application timing. Follow the directions on the glyphosate product label for the use of spray additives in this tank mixture. It is important to follow the **Player** instructions for weed growth stages and application rates for effective broadleaf weed control. Apply **Player** and glyphosate-containing herbicides only to glyphosate-tolerant soybeans or severe crop injury or plant death will occur.

STRAWBERRIES

For control of many broadleaf weeds, **Player** may be applied up to the maximum application rate of 0.375 lb. a.i. per acre (1.5 pts. **Player** per acre per year) using ground equipment. Make broadcast applications of the mixture in 20 - 40 gals. of water per acre. Reduce rates proportionately for band or strip treatment. Do not apply more than 0.75 lb. a.i. per acre per year (3 pts. **Player** per acre per year).

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 1.5 pts. per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 3.0 pts. per acre per year.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 60 days
- Do not allow livestock to graze or feed on treated areas.

For Annual Strawberries Grown on Plastic Mulch on Plant Beds: Make one banded application before laying plastic mulch and after final land preparation, and prior to transplanting the crop. For best results, avoid soil disturbance during laying of plastic and planting of crop. For application between rows of plastic mulch, apply as a direct-shielded application to strawberry row middles between mulched beds. Do not allow **Player** to contact strawberry plants.

For Perennial Strawberries: Make two applications. The first application can be made after the last harvest, or following bed renovation. The second application can be made when the plants are dormant during late fall to early spring. Do not apply the last application within 120 days of strawberry harvest. For application to row middles, **Player** may be applied up to the maximum rate of 0.375 lb. a.i. per acre per year (1.5 pts. **Player** per acre per year).

Player Application Rates – Peanuts & Soybeans

Refer to the specific **CROP USE DIRECTIONS** for rate and timing details for rice. **Note:** Weed height will vary depending on environmental conditions and is only given as a guide – leaf stages are more important than height in determining rate to use. Refer to the **Use of Adjuvants** section for more information.

Weeds Controlled (including glyphosate, triazine and ALS-resistant biotypes)	Scientific Name	0.5 Pt./Acre		1.0 Pt./Acre		1.5 Pts./Acre	
		Leaf Stage* (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage* (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage* (up to)	Maximum Height
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4	<2"	6	<4"	6	4"
Amaranth, Spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	–	–	2	<2"	2	2"
Balloonvine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Beggarweed, Florida ^{1,4}	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	–	–	–	–	2	1 ½"
Buckwheat, Wild ^{2,4}	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Buffalobur ^{2,4}	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Burgherkin ^{3,4}	<i>Cucumis anguria</i>	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	–	–	Multi 3" dia.	<2"	Multi 6" dia.	2"
Citron (Wild Watermelon) ^{3,4}	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Cocklebur ⁴	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Copperleaf, Hophorn beam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	–	–	2	2"	4	4"
Copperleaf, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Crotalaria, Showy ^{4,5}	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	–	–	6	6"	6	6"
Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i> var. <i>septentrionalis</i>	–	–	1-2	<2"	2	2"
Croton, Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>	–	–	1-2	<2"	2	2"
Crownbeard, Golden	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>	–	–	–	–	2	<2"
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	–	–	–	–	6	<2"
Galinsoga, Hairy	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	–	–	–	–	4	<2"
Galinsoga, Smallflower	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	–	–	–	–	4	<2"
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	–	–	–	–	2	1"
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf	<i>Physalis lanceifolia</i>	–	–	–	–	2	1"
Indigo, Hairy	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>	–	–	–	–	3	<2"
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	–	–	4	4"	6	6"
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	–	–	4	4"	6	6"
Lambsquarters, Common ⁶	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Morningglory, Cypressvine ⁷	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	–	–	2	2"	4	4"
Morningglory, Ivyleaf ⁷	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	–	–	2	2"	4	4"
Morningglory, Palmleaf (Willowleaf) ⁷	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>	–	–	2	2"	4	4"
Morningglory, Purple Moonflower ⁷	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>	–	–	2	2"	4	4"
Morningglory, Red	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>	–	–	2	2"	4	4"
Morningglory, Smallflower ⁷	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>	–	–	2	2"	4	4"
Morningglory, Small White (pitted) ⁷	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	–	–	2	2"	4	4"
Morningglory, Tall (common) ⁷	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	–	–	2	2"	4	4"
Mustard, Wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	2	2"	4	<4"	4	4"
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	–	–	2-3	<2"	6	2"
Nightshade, Eastern Black	<i>Solanum pycnanthum</i>	–	–	2-3	<2"	6	2"
Pigweed, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	4	<2"	6	<4"	6	4"
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	–	–	–	–	4	4"
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	4	<2"	6	<4"	6	4"
Pigweed, Smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	4	<2"	6	<4"	6	4"
Pigweed, Spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	–	–	2	<2"	2	2"

(continued)

Player Application Rates – Peanuts & Soybeans (continued)

Weeds Controlled (including glyphosate, triazine and ALS-resistant biotypes)	Scientific Name	0.5 Pt./Acre		1.0 Pt./Acre		1.5 Pts./Acre	
		Leaf Stage* (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage* (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage* (up to)	Maximum Height
Poinsettia, Wild ⁸	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	–	–	–	–	Multi 6" dia.	1"
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	–	–	2	2"	4	4"
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	–	–	2	2"	4	3"
Ragweed, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	–	–	2	<2"	2	3"
Senna, Coffee ⁹	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Sesbania, Hemp ^{4,5}	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	–	–	4	4" ¹¹	6	6"
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	–	–	4	4"	6	6"
Smellmelon ^{3,4}	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	–	–	–	–	2	2" ¹¹
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Chamaesyce maculate</i>	–	–	–	–	Multi 0.5" dia.	–
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculate</i>	–	–	–	–	Multi 0.5" dia.	–
Starbur, Bristly ⁹	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	–	–	–	–	2	2"
Velvetleaf ¹⁰	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	–	–	–	–	4	2"
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	4	2"	6	<4"	6	4"
Waterhemp, Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	4	2"	6	<4"	6	4"
Annual Grasses ¹¹	Scientific Name	0.5 Pt./Acre		1.0 Pt./Acre		1.5 Pts./Acre	
		Leaf Stage* (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage* (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage* (up to)	Maximum Height
Foxtail, Giant ¹¹	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	–	–	–	–	2	1"
Foxtail, Green ¹¹	<i>Setaria viridis</i>						
Foxtail, Yellow ¹¹	<i>Setaria pumilla</i>						
Johnsongrass, Seedling ¹¹	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>						
Panicum, Fall ¹¹	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>						
Shattercane ¹¹	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>						
Volunteer Small Grains ¹¹							
Barley ¹¹	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>						
Corn ¹¹	<i>Zea mays</i>						
Oats ¹¹	<i>Avena sativa</i>						
Rye ¹¹	<i>Secale cereal</i>						
Wheat ¹¹	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>						
Perennial Weeds Suppressed ^{6,12} (including triazine and ALS-resistant biotypes)	Scientific Name	0.5 Pt./Acre		1.0 Pt./Acre		1.5 Pts./Acre	
		Leaf Stage* (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage* (up to)	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage* (up to)	Maximum Height
Bindweed, Field ^{6,12}	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	–	–	–	–	See Footnotes 6 and 12	
Bindweed, Hedge ^{6,12}	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>						
Milkweed, Climbing ^{6,12}	<i>Funastrum cynanchoides</i>						
Milkweed, Common ^{6,12}	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>						
Redvine, Trumpet creeper ^{6,12}	<i>Brunnichia ovata</i>						

(continued)

Player Application Rates – Peanuts & Soybeans (continued)

*Do not count leaves as pairs; count each leaf separately. Do not count cotyledon leaves. Do not spray weeds in the cotyledon growth stage.

¹Controlling Florida beggarweed is difficult because of the weed's long germination season. Apply **Player** when beggarweed seedlings have no more than 2 young expanding true leaves. Weeds at this time will not be more than 1.5" high. It is important to obtain maximum control of the earliest weed flush. Time the cultivation to give maximum control of regrowth or secondary weed flushes. **Player** will suppress or partially control weeds growing under conditions of high soil moisture and high relative humidity.

²Partial control of wild buckwheat and buffalobur can usually be obtained when the seedlings have fewer than 2 true leaves. Use **Player** in 30 gals. of water per acre plus surfactant.

³Members of the cucumber family germinate over an extended period of time. Therefore, control is difficult to obtain with a single spray. For **Player** to be effective, make the initial application to weeds no later than the 2-leaf growth stage.

⁴Use 1.5 pts. of **Player** per acre and 2 pts. of spray surfactant per 100 gals. of spray mix unless otherwise stated. Activity depends on good soil moisture during and after the spray applications.

⁵Sesbania and crotalaria are very sensitive to **Player** Apply 1 pt. of **Player** per acre. Effective control can be obtained at just about all plant heights; however, it is important that **Player** be applied prior to bloom. Do not apply after bloom as such applications are usually not effective. To control these weeds, time the application to occur after maximum weed emergence has taken place. Care must be exercised to make certain that crop canopies do not shade this weed from spray deposits. Waiting for the sesbania to break through the crop canopy may be advisable to control late season infestations.

⁶Suppression or partial control.

⁷More consistent control of morningglories can be achieved by using sequential applications of 1 pt. of **Player**.

⁸The labeled application of **Player** will usually kill or severely stunt wild poinsettia. Apply before the third true leaf has formed. This treatment will usually cause a height differential between soybeans and surviving wild poinsettia which will allow directed applications and even greater control.

⁹The labeled application of **Player** will kill or suppress seedlings that are not past the 2-leaf stage. Applications after the 2- leaf stage are usually ineffective.

¹⁰Use AMS (or UAN) as the additive when velvetleaf is a target weed.

¹¹**Player** must not be the basic component of a grassy weed or volunteer small grains management program. **Player** will kill or stunt many emerging volunteer small grains or grassy weeds in the 1-2 leaf stage. **Player** can be used for additional control of escaped grasses and volunteer grains following a pre-plant incorporated or pre-emergence herbicide.

¹²Growth of perennial weeds from underground rootstocks is very difficult to control. Apply **Player** as listed above with 2-4 pts. of spray surfactant per 100 gals. of spray mix to burn back the above-ground plant parts and retard regrowth. **Player** will not kill the underground rootstocks of these weeds.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Do not store below 32°F.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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 of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling:

[Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less):] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

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[Refillable Container (greater than five gallons):] Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. DO NOT transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with State and local regulations.

In Case of Spill: avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. To confine spill: If liquid, dike surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay. If dry material, cover to prevent dispersal. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents. Call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

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

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

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

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Player

For Use on Peanuts, Rice, Soybeans, and Strawberries

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT. BY %
Sodium salt of acifluorfen*	20.1%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	79.9%
TOTAL:	100.0%

*Equivalent to 2 lbs. of active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER/PELIGRO

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

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 by a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 .	
Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. ANTIDOTE - No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically.	

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin, or inhaled. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin and breathing vapor or spray mist.

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

EPA Reg. No. 83529-90

EPA Est. No. 70815-GA-002

EPA Est. No. 39578-TX-001

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons 265 Gallons

ACIFLUORFEN GROUP 14 HERBICIDE

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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