SAFLUFENACIL | GROUP 14 | HERBICIDE

Race Herbicide

For Use in Selected Agricultural Crops

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**WT. BY %**
Saflufenacil: N'-[2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-(3-methyl-2, 6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3,6-dihydro-(2H)pyrimidinyl)benzoyl]-N-isopropyl-N-methylsulfamide	29.74%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	70.26%
TOTAL:	**100.00%**

Contains 2.82 pounds of saflufenacil per U.S. gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

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

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC (S U)

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-265

EPA Est. No. (AG) 72159-GA-001; (CS) 70815-GA-001; (MA) 83411-MN-001; (MC) 89332-GA-001; (SC) 39578-TX-001; (TX) 07401-TX-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: 1 Gallon

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this products concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes plus socks,
- Waterproof gloves, and
- Protective eyewear including face shield, goggles, or safety glasses.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607 (d-e)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for applicators and other handlers and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, including a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Users should 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

For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

Saflufenacil has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks after application. A level, well-maintained buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of this chemical from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding application when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours.

Endangered Species Protection Requirements

This product may have effects on federally listed threatened or endangered plant species or their critical habitat. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county or parish in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county or parish has a Bulletin, and to obtain that Bulletin, consult http://www.epa.gov/espp/ or call 1-844-447-3813 no more than 6 months before using this product. Applicators must use Bulletins that are in effect in the month in which the pesticide will be applied. New Bulletins will be available from the above sources 6 months prior to their effective dates.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read the entire label before using this product. This label must be in the possession of the user at time of herbicide application.

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

Exception: If the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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

- Coveralls,
- Waterproof gloves,
- Shoes plus socks, and
- Protective eyewear including face shield, goggles, or safety glasses.

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Race Herbicide provides both contact burndown and rate-dependent residual preemergence broadleaf weed control (refer to **Table 1** and **Table 2** for lists, respectively). It can be used in select field and row crops (alfalfa, chickpea (garbanzo beans), corn (field, seed, silage, sweet, and popcorn), cotton, edible bean, edible pea, field pea, forage grasses (cool-season and warm-season), grass grown for seed, lentils, rice, small grains, sorghum, southern pea, soybean, vegetable soybean (edamame)), fallow and post-harvest croplands, pasture and rangeland, and in noncropland areas. **Race Herbicide** must be used sequentially or tank mixed with a grass herbicide for a complete weed control program because it does not control grass weeds. Refer to **CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS** section for recommendations on herbicide tank mixtures or sequential programs.

For burndown applications, use **Race Herbicide** when broadleaf weeds are small and actively growing. For optimum burndown activity, an adjuvant is required with **Race Herbicide** (refer to **ADDITIVES** section for details). Burndown activity may be reduced or slowed under cloudy and/or foggy or cooler weather conditions, or when weeds are growing in drought or other stress conditions. Use a higher application rate within an application rate range and/or higher spray volumes when targeting dense weed populations and/or larger broadleaf weeds. Angling nozzles forward (to 45 degrees) may improve penetration of denser weed canopies.

Residual preemergence applications of **Race Herbicide** must be activated by at least 1/2 inch of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation before weed seedling emergence. A labeled postemergence herbicide or cultivation may be needed to control weed escapes when **Race Herbicide** is not activated.

Race Herbicide may also be used for harvest aid/desiccation in select field and row crops (barley, wheat, and triticale; chia, dry edible beans; dry peas; oilseeds canola (rapeseed) subgroup 20A; oilseeds cottonseed subgroup 20C; oilseeds sunflower subgroup 20B; and soybean). Apply as harvest aid/desiccation when crops have reached physiological maturity or according to Extension Service recommendations in the use area. Burndown activity may be reduced if rain or irrigation occurs within 1 hour of application because **Race Herbicide** is rainfast 1 hour after application.

Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled with a Burndown Application

Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Type of Control** (S = Suppression, C = Controlled)	**Maximum Height or Diameter** (Inches)
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*	C	6
Bedstraw, catchweed	*Galium aparine*	C	3
Beggarticks, hairy	*Bidens pilosa*	C	6
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*	C	6
Bindweed, field	*Convolvulus arvensis*	S	6
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*	C	3
Canola, volunteer (rapeseed)	*Brassica* spp.	C	6
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	C	6
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	S	3
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*	C	6
Cotton, volunteer[2]	*Gossypium hirsutum*	C	≤ 6 leaves
Cowcockle	*Vaccaria pyramidata*	C	4
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*	S	6
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	*Oenothera laciniata*	C	4
Falseflax, smallseed	*Camelina microcarpa*	C	4
Fiddleneck[2]	*Amsinckia menziesii*	C	3
Filaree, redstem	*Erodium cicutarium*	S	3
Fleabane, hairy	*Conyza bonariensis*	C	6
Flixweed	*Descurainia sophia*	C	6
Groundcherry, cutleaf	*Physalis angulata*	C	6
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*	C	4
Hawksbeard, narrowleaf[2]	*Crepis tectorum*	C	6
Hemlock, poison[2]	*Conium maculatum*	C	6
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	S	3

(continued)

Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled with a Burndown Application *(continued)*

Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Type of Control** (S = Suppression, C = Controlled)	**Maximum Height or Diameter** (Inches)
Horseweed (marestail)	*Conyza canadensis*	C	6
Knotweed, prostrate	*Polygonum aviculare*	C	3
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*	C	1 to 3 (Suppression of button/puffball stage at < 1-inch tall)
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	C	6
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	C	6
Lambsquarters, narrowleaf	*Chenopodium pratericola*	C	6
Lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*	C	6
Mallow, common	*Malva neglecta*	C	6
Mallow, little (cheeseweed)	*Malva parviflora*	C	6
Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*	C	6
Marestail (horseweed)	*Conyza canadensis*	C	6
Marshelder[2]	*Iva xanthifolia*	C	4
Morningglory, entireleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea* var. *integriuscula*	C	6
Morningglory, ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*	C	6
Morningglory, palmleaf	*Ipomoea wrightii*	C	6
Morningglory, pitted	*Ipomoea lacunosa*	C	6
Morningglory, tall	*Ipomoea purpurea*	C	6
Mustard, black	*Brassica nigra*	C	6
Mustard, tumble	*Sisymbrium altissimum*	C	6
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*	C	6
Needles, Spanish[2]	*Bidens pilosa*	C	6
Nettle, burning	*Urtica urens*	C	4
Nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*	C	6
Nightshade, cutleaf	*Solanum triflorum*	C	6
Nightshade, Eastern black	*Solanum ptycanthum*	C	6

(continued)

Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled with a Burndown Application *(continued)*

Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Type of Control** (S = Suppression, C = Controlled)	**Maximum Height or Diameter** (Inches)
Nightshade, hairy	*Solanum saccharoides*	C	6
Parthenium	*Parthenium hysterophorus*	C	6
Pennycress, field	*Thlaspi arvense*	C	6
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*	C	6
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	C	6
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*	C	6
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*	C	6
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*	C	3
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*	S	3
Ragweed, common[3]	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	C	6
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	C	6
Rocket, London[2]	*Sisymbrium irio*	C	6
Sesbania, hemp	*Sesbania exaltata*	C	4
Shepherd's purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	C	6
Sida, prickly	*Sida spinosa*	C	6
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	C	6
Sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceus*	C	6
Sowthistle, spiny	*Sonchus asper*	C	6
Sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*	C	6
Tansymustard, pinnate	*Descurainia pinnata*	C	6
Texasweed	*Caperonia palustris*	C	6
Thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*	C	6
Thistle, Russian	*Salsofa kali*	C	3
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	C	6
Waterhemp[3]	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*	C	4
Willowweed	*Epilobium adenocaulon*	C	3

(continued)

Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled with a Burndown Application *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Type of Control (S = Suppression, C = Controlled)	Maximum Height or Diameter (Inches)
Wooly croton[2]	*Croton capitatus*	C	4

[1]Control of seedling stage and suppression of perennial growth stage.
[2]Not controlled in California
[3]Populations of noted weeds exist that are known to be resistant to burndown applications of Group 14 herbicides and will not be controlled by herbicides like **Race Herbicide**. See the **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT** section for practices to manage and minimize the impact of resistant weeds (e.g. tank mixes or alternation with other herbicide modes of action, crop rotation, and mechanical control).

Table 2. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled with a Residual Preemergence Application

Common Name	Scientific Name	Type of Control (C=Control, S=Suppression[1])
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*	C
Amaranth, Powell	*Amaranthus powellii*	C
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*	C
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*	C
Burcucumber	*Sicyos angulatus*	S
Canola, volunteer (rapeseed)[2], all types	*Brassica* spp.	C
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	C
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	C
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*	C
Copperleaf, Virginia	*Acalypha virginica*	C
Galinsoga, smallflower	*Galinsoga parviflora*	C
Groundcherry, cutleaf	*Physalis angulata*	C
Horseweed (marestail)	*Conyza canadensis*	C
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*	C
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*	C
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	C
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	C
Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*	C
Marestail (horseweed)	*Conyza canadensis*	C

(continued)

Table 2. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled with a Residual Preemergence Application *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Type of Control (C=Control, S=Suppression[1])
Morningglory, entireleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea* var. *integriuscula*	C
Morningglory, ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*	C
Morningglory, pitted	*Ipomoea lacunosa*	C
Morningglory, tall	*Ipomoea purpurea*	C
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*	C
Nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*	C
Pennycress, field	*Thlaspi arvense*	C
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*	C
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	C
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*	C
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*	C
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*	**S**
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*	C
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*	**S**
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	C
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	C
Sida, prickly	*Sida spinosa*	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	C
Starbur, bristly	*Acanthospermum hispidum*	C
Sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*	C
Texasweed	*Caperonia palustris*	C
Thistle, Russian	*Salsofa kali*	C
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	C
Waterhemp	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*	C

[1]Use in tank mixes or sequential applications with other labeled herbicides that provide additional control of noted weeds.
[2]Not controlled in California

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Race Herbicide may only be applied before crop emergence, except for harvest aid/desiccation uses and post-emergence in alfalfa, forage grasses, grass grown for seed, and rice.

DO NOT apply more than 2.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** in a single application in California.

Application Rates

Application rates of **Race Herbicide** may vary depending on organic matter and soil texture. Refer to **Table 3** for soil texture groups used in this label.

Table 3. Soil Texture Groups

Coarse	Medium	Fine
Sand Loamy sand Sandy loam	Silt Silt loam Loam Sandy clay loam	Sandy clay Silty clay Silty clay loam Clay loam Clay

Refer to the **CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS** section for specific application rate, timing, and restrictions and limitations by use and crop pattern.

Table 4. Use Rate Equivalency

Race Herbicide Use Rate (fl. oz./A)	Saflufenacil Use Rate (lb. a.i./A)
0.5	0.011
0.75	0.016
1.0	0.022
1.5	0.033
2.0	0.044
2.5	0.055
3.0	0.066
3.5	0.077
4.0	0.088
5.0	0.110
6.00	0.132

Application Methods and Equipment

Race Herbicide may be applied by air or ground. For optimum broadleaf weed control, thorough spray coverage is required and can be improved with nozzle, proper adjuvant and spray volume selection.

Configure and use application equipment for accurate and uniform distribution of spray droplets, adequate spray volume over the treated area, and to avoid spray drift to nontarget areas. To maintain continuous agitation during spraying, adjust equipment with good mechanical or bypass agitation. To reduce rates above use rates specified in this label, avoid overlaps. **Race Herbicide** may be applied using spray carrier including water or sprayable fluid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Additionally, **Race Herbicide** may be impregnated on and applied with dry bulk fertilizer.

Aerial Application Requirements – Helicopter

Use 15 or more gallons of water per acre. In California, **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 fl. oz./A (0.044 lb. a.i./A) aerially with helicopter.

To reduce the potential of spray drift to nontarget areas from aerial application with helicopter, applicators must follow these requirements:

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75 to 80% of rotor blade diameter.
2. Use Accu-Flo™ 0.028 nozzles or larger. **DO NOT** use nozzles producing a smaller droplet size than Accu-Flo 0.028.
3. Orient nozzles so spray is released parallel to the airstream.
4. Applications must be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the target vegetative canopy without compromising aircraft safety.
5. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed is greater than 10 miles per hour, during periods of temperature inversions or unstable atmospheric conditions.
6. Avoid potential adverse effects to nontarget areas by maintaining a 50-feet buffer between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (including grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas, crop lands and shrub lands).

Aerial Application Requirements – Fixed-wing Aircraft

Use 3 or more gallons of water per acre for weed control application. Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre for harvest aid/dessication application.

DO NOT apply aerially with fixed-wing aircraft in California.

Applicators must follow these requirements to reduce the potential of spray drift to nontarget areas from aerial application with helicopter:

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the fixed wingspan.
2. **DO NOT** use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray. Use low-drift straight-stream nozzles (D-8 or larger).
3. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never point downward more than 45 degrees.
4. Application must be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the plant canopy or tallest plants.
5. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed is greater than 10 miles per hour, during periods of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions, without compromising aircraft safety.
6. Avoid potential adverse effects to nontarget areas by maintaining a 160-feet buffer between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (including grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas, and shrub lands).

Ground Application Requirements

For weed control application, use 5 or more gallons of water per treated acre or 20 or more gallons of sprayable fluid nitrogen fertilizer per treated acre. For control of emerged broadleaf weeds, thorough spray coverage is required. High populations and/or variations in size can prevent adequate spray coverage. Controlling fall-germinated weeds in the spring (e.g. horseweed/marestail) also requires thorough spray coverage. To increase spray coverage and optimize burndown activity, use higher spray volumes (e.g. 15 to 20 gallons of water per acre) in these situations. For harvest aid/desiccation application, use a minimum of 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre.

To reduce the potential of spray drift to nontarget areas from aerial application with helicopter, applicators must follow these requirements:

1. Apply this product using nozzles which deliver medium-to-coarse spray droplets as defined by ASABE standard S-572 and as shown in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs. Flat-fan nozzles are recommended for burndown application while flood-jet type nozzles are recommended for residual soil surface application. Nozzles that deliver coarse spray droplets may be used to reduce spray drift if spray volume per acre (GPA) is increased to maintain coverage of target (i.e. weeds or soil surface). **DO NOT** use nozzles that produce fine (e.g. cone) spray droplets. In California, nozzles must be affixed to spray no higher than 20 inches above the spray target (e.g. top of weed foliage).
2. Apply this product only when the potential for drift to adjacent nontarget areas is minimal (e.g. when wind is 10 MPH or less and is blowing away from sensitive areas). **DO NOT** apply during periods of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.
3. Avoid potential adverse effects to nontarget areas by maintaining a 75-feet buffer (120-feet in California) between the application area and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (including grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas, shrub lands and crop lands).

Ground Application Requirements – Dry Bulk Fertilizer

For residual soil surface application, **Race Herbicide** may be coated or impregnated onto dry bulk granular fertilizer carriers. Impregnation or coating may be conducted by on-board systems or in-plant bulk. Perform the mixing operation in well-ventilated areas. Addition of a drying agent may be necessary if the fertilizer and herbicide blend is too wet for uniform application because of high humidity, high urea concentration, or low fertilizer use rate. Slowly add the drying agent to the blend until a flowable mixture is obtained. Drying agents are not recommended for use with on-board impregnation systems.

Under some conditions, fertilizer impregnated with **Race Herbicide** may clog air tubes or deflector plates on pneumatic application systems. To reduce plugging, mineral oil may be added to **Race Herbicide** before blending with fertilizer. **DO NOT** use drying agents when mineral oil is used. Keep mixture heated or agitate before blending with fertilizer to avoid separation of **Race Herbicide** and mineral oil mixes in cold temperatures. Mineral oil may be used with on-board injection systems or in-plant blending stations.

Generally, fertilizer application rates of at least 200 lbs. to 700 lbs. per acre of herbicide and fertilizer blend provide adequate distribution or coverage of **Race Herbicide** across the soil surface. To prevent possible crop injury and offer satisfactory weed control, application must be made uniformly to the soil. Impregnated fertilizer spread at half rate and overlapped for a full rate offers a more uniform distribution. A shallow (less than 2 inches) incorporation is desirable for improved weed control. Deeper incorporation dilutes the herbicide layer near the soil surface and may result in unsatisfactory weed control.

To calculate the herbicide rate when using dry bulk fertilizer application:

$$\frac{\text{Fl. Oz. Herbicide Per Acre}}{\text{Pounds Fertilizer Per Acre}} \times 2000 = \text{Fl. Oz. Herbicide Per Ton of Fertilizer}$$

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Use commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions or clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent, followed by triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

It is the responsibility of the applicator to avoid spray drift at the application site, especially onto nontarget areas. The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following spray drift reduction advisory information.

Controlling Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control.

Volume

Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure

DO NOT exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of Nozzles

Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Type

Use a nozzle type designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets.

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if:

1. Conditions of temperature inversion exist, or
2. Stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height.

DO NOT make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Wind Erosion

Avoid treating powdery, dry, or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Race Herbicide contains saflufenacil which is a potent inhibitor of protoporphyrinogen-oxidase belonging to herbicide mode-of-action Group 14 (WSSA). 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 **Race Herbicide** 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 **Race Herbicide** or other Group 14 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider the below best practices for resistance management:

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible, incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- To the extent possible, **DO NOT** allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate (within the limits of the label) needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. **DO NOT** use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.
- Monitor treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Scout field(s) before and after application.
- Report lack of performance to Sharda USA, LLC by contacting a Sharda USA, LLC representative at *www.shardausa.com*.

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.

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.

CROP TOLERANCE

When applied according to label directions and under normal environmental conditions, crops listed on this label are tolerant to **Race Herbicide.** Crop injury may occur under stressful growing conditions (e.g. low soil fertility, seedling disease, extreme hot or cold weather, excessive moisture, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought). If **Race Herbicide** is applied postemergence (over the top) to any crop (except alfalfa, forage grasses, grass grown for seed, and rice), severe crop injury will result.

ADDITIVES

An adjuvant system must be used that includes the components in the table below for optimum burndown activity with **Race Herbicide** and to achieve consistent weed control in postemergence use patterns:

Adjuvant	Rate	
Methylated seed oil (MSO)[1]	1 gal./100 gals. (1% v/v)[2]	Refer to the **Crop Specific Use Directions** section for specific adjuvant requirements for certain crop uses. Use of AMS fertilizer is highly recommended when mixing with glyphosate-based herbicides. **DO NOT** use nonionic surfactant (NIS) as a substitute for MSO or poor performance on weeds will occur. **DO NOT** add acidifying agents to the spray tank when applying **Race Herbicide.**
+	+	
Ammonium sulfate (AMS) **OR** Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN)	8.5 to 17 lbs./100 gals. (1% to 2% w/v) **OR** 1.25 to 2.5 gals./100 gals. (1.25% to 2.5% v/v)	

[1] MSO-based adjuvant MUST contain at least 60% methylated seed oil. Poor performance may occur with adjuvants containing less than 60% methylated seed oil.
[2] **DO NOT** use less than 1 pint/A of MSO with low-volume (less than 12.5 gallons per acre) aerial or ground application.

TANK MIXING INFORMATION – GENERAL

For all tank mixing with **Race Herbicide**, it is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. **Race Herbicide** may be tank mixed with one or more registered herbicide products according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Tank mixes with contact herbicides (e.g. carfentrazone, paraquat) may reduce the burndown activity of **Race Herbicide.**

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Always perform a compatibility jar test before mixing components.

1. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 mL) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2. Add components as indicated in the **Order of Mixing** section using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label use rate per acre.
3. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.
4. When all components have been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
5. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, or thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. **DO NOT** mix the ingredients in the same tank if the solution is still incompatible.

Order of Mixing

Maintain constant and continuous agitation throughout mixing and application until spraying is completed. Thorough agitation is essential to resuspend the mixture if the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time, before spraying is resumed.

The proper mixing procedure for **Race Herbicide** alone or in tank mix combinations with other pesticides is:

- Fill the spray tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water and start agitation;
- If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added;
- Add any products in Polyvinyl acetate (PVA) bags. Allow time for thorough mixing. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product Is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing;
- Add water soluble additives such as dry and liquid fertilizers (including AMS or UAN);
- Add water dispersible products including dry flowables, settable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions;
- Add water soluble products;
- Add emulsifiable concentrates (including MSO adjuvants);
- Add remaining quantity of water.

Leafy Spurge Control

Race Herbicide applied in tank mix with Imazapic-ammonium controls leafy spurge when applied late spring/early summer in forage grasses, pasture and rangeland, and other areas described in the **NONCROPLAND AREAS** section of this label. This tank mix also controls additional weeds listed on the respective **Race Herbicide** and Imazapic-ammonium labels. **Race Herbicide** and Imazapic-ammonium tank mix may be applied by air or ground as a spot treatment or uniform broadcast application.

Apply **Race Herbicide** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A plus Imazapic-ammonium to leafy spurge when it reaches the yellow bract (pre-bloom) stage in late spring/early summer.

DO NOT apply this tank mix as a fall application because control may not be satisfactory. Leafy spurge not controlled in California.

Spray Additives

Race Herbicide plus Imazapic-ammonium tank mix requires the use of an effective adjuvant system. Use NIS at 0.25% v/v plus AMS at 8.5 to 17.0 lbs./100 gallons (1% to 2% weight/volume (w/v)) for best results. Crop oil concentrate (COC) or MSO may also be used with this tank mixture when injury (stunting, necrosis) to grasses is acceptable.

Water Volume

Use 5 or more and 10 or more gallons of water per acre for ground and aerial application, respectively. Higher spray volumes may be necessary for better performance and thorough coverage of weeds is essential on a heavy population of leafy spurge.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Maximum seasonal use rate - Refer to **CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS** section for maximum cropping seasonal application use rates for each crop and use pattern. A cropping season is defined as the period following harvest of the preceding crop through the harvest of the planned or current crop.
- **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- **DO NOT** use **Race Herbicide** after crop emergence except for labeled harvest aid/desiccation uses and postemergence uses in alfalfa, forage grasses, grass grown for seed, and rice. Severe crop injury will occur.
- **DO NOT** use through any type of irrigation system (e.g. chemigation).
- **Race Herbicide** is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York State.

CROP ROTATION AND EMERGENCY REPLANTING INTERVALS

Refer to **Table 5** for the proper interval between **Race Herbicide** application and planting of rotational crops or replanting after crop failure (because of environmental factors including drought, frost, or hail, etc.). Determine the rotational crop interval for tank mix products and use the most restrictive interval of all products applied.

Table 5. Rotational Crop Planting and Emergency Replanting Intervals by Race Herbicide Application Rate

Crop	Race Herbicide Rate (fl. oz./A)					
	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0
	Rotational Crop Interval (months after application)[1]					
Alfalfa	4	5	6	7	8	9
Corn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corn, sweet	0.5	1	2	3	4	4
Small grains[2]	0	0	0	0	3	3
Rice	0	0	0	0	4	4
Chickpea	0	0	2*	4	6	6
Edible pea	0	1	3	4	6	6
Field pea, dry	0	0	2	4	6	6
Edible bean[3]	0	1	3	4	6	6
Grass (forage, seed) Establishment	0	0	0	0	1	1
Soybean[4]	0 to 1	1 to 1.5	2 to 3	4	6	6
Lentil	0	1	3	4	6	6
Cotton[4]	1.5	3	4	6	6	9
Citrus fruit trees	1	1	4	4	4	4
Fig trees	3	3	4	4	4	4
Nut trees	3	3	4	4	4	4
Olive trees	3	3	4	4	4	4
Pomegranate trees	3	3	4	4	4	4
Pome fruit trees	3	3	4	4	4	4
Sorghum	0	0	0	0	3	3
Stone fruit trees	3	3	4	4	4	4
Sugarbeet	4	5	6	7	8	9

(continued)

Table 5. Rotational Crop Planting and Emergency Replanting Intervals by Race Herbicide Application Rate *(continued)*

Crop	Race Herbicide Rate (fl. oz./A)					
	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0
	Rotational Crop Interval (months after application)[1]					
Sugarcane	4	4	6	7	8	9
Sunflower	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cover crops (winter, spring)**	1	2	2	4	4	4
Other crops	4	5	6	7	8	9

[1]**DO NOT** include time when the soil is frozen
[2]Small grains are defined in **CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS** section of this label. For other small grains, use the rotational crop interval for **Other Crops**.
[3]Edible bean refers to blackeyed pea, crowder pea, cowpea, southern pea. Use the **Other Crops** rotational crop planting interval for beans not specifically listed in this table.
[4]The planting interval for these crops and rates is further defined in the respective **CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS** section of this label. Use the longer interval within listed ranges for indicated crops grown on coarse-texture soils with organic matter less than 2.0%.
*Interval is 0 months in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.
Cover crops (winter, spring) may be planted after application, either inter-seeded into the current crop before harvest or after harvest of the current crop. Depending on the sensitivity of the sown cover crop, stand establishment may be reduced. If cover crops were sown less than 4 months after application, **DO NOT harvest cover crops as a food or feed crop, and **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze cover crops.

CROP-SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

Read product information, application, mixing, weeds controlled, and adjuvant instructions in preceding sections of the label. Depending on specific crop application directions, **Race Herbicide** may be applied for burndown control of emerged broadleaf weeds and/or residual control of germinating broadleaf weeds (refer to **Table 1** and **Table 2** for list of weeds controlled) before crop planting (preplant and/or preseed) or after planting but before crop emergence (preemergence) and for harvest aid/desiccation uses (refer to **Table 16** for list of crops).

For all crop-specific uses in this section, refer to **Table 5** for crop rotation intervals.

High populations and/or variations in size can prevent adequate spray coverage. Thorough spray coverage is required for control of emerged broadleaf weeds. Controlling fall-germinated weeds in the spring (e.g. horseweed/marestail) also requires thorough spray coverage. Use higher spray volumes (e.g. 15 to 20 gallons of water per acre) in these situations to increase spray coverage and optimize burndown activity.

ALFALFA

Application Method, Rate, and Timing

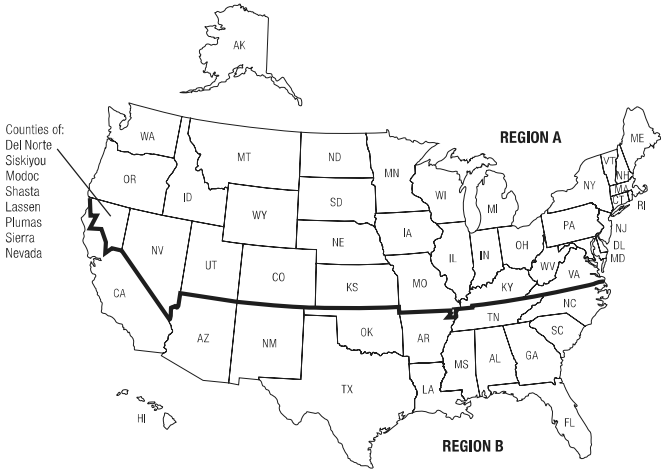
Race Herbicide may be used in the dormant-season or in season between alfalfa cuttings for postemergence broadleaf weed control (refer to **Table 1** for list of weeds controlled) in alfalfa production. Before application of **Race Herbicide** to alfalfa, verify varietal dormancy rating with your local seed company (supplier) to help avoid potential injury to sensitive varieties.

Race Herbicide may only be used to established stands of alfalfa (defined as planted in the fall or spring which have gone through a first cutting/mowing) grown for forage and/or hay production. Under certain conditions, **Race Herbicide** may cause transitory injury to alfalfa (leaf necrosis), but new growth is normal and yield is typically not reduced. Disease, extremely cold weather, drought, extensive frost heaving, low or high pH, salinity, and other environmental pressures may weaken alfalfa stands and make the crop more susceptible to herbicidal injury.

Dormant-season Application for Burndown Weed Control

In the dormant-season (i.e. when alfalfa is not actively growing in fall (postharvest), or during winter dormancy), use **Race Herbicide** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A as a broadcast burndown spray to emerged broadleaf weeds. For optimum broadleaf burndown activity, an adjuvant system is required (refer to **ADDITIVES** section for details). Apply **Race Herbicide** in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds.

Sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** may be made within the dormant-season if the maximum cumulative amount does not exceed 2.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide**. Separate sequential dormant-season burndown applications by at least 14 days. Timing of **Race Herbicide** applications in the dormant-season depends on the geographical region where alfalfa is grown. Refer to the following United States map to identify the correct region and states within the region:



In **Region A**, apply **Race Herbicide** at least 90 days before harvest or yield reductions of the first cutting may occur.

In **Region B**, apply **Race Herbicide** at least 75 days before harvest or yield reductions of the first cutting may occur.

Within **Region A**, only apply **Race Herbicide** in Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and in the California counties of Del Norte, Lassen, Plumas, Modoc, Nevada, Shasta, Sierra, and Siskiyou.

Within **Region B**, only apply **Race Herbicide** in Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and the remaining counties in California.

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ALFALFA *(continued)*

Summer Dormant-season Application for Burndown Weed Control

For use only in Arizona and Imperial Valley of California.

As a single application only, use **Race Herbicide** at 1.0 fl. oz./A as a broadcast burndown spray to emerged broadleaf weeds in the summer dormant-season when alfalfa is not actively growing. Spray to alfalfa stubble immediately after cutting but before 2 inches of alfalfa regrowth and before weeds reach the maximum size listed in **Table 1** of product container label. An adjuvant system is required for optimum broadleaf burndown activity (refer to **ADDITIVES** section for details). For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds, apply **Race Herbicide** in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply **Race Herbicide** at least 75 days before harvest or yield reductions may occur.

In-season Postemergence Application

Spray **Race Herbicide** at 1.0 fl. oz./A as a broadcast postemergence to control emerged broadleaf weeds in season between alfalfa cuttings. Use in-season applications to alfalfa stubble immediately after cutting but before 2 inches of alfalfa regrowth and before weeds reach the maximum size in **Table 1.** An adjuvant system is necessary for optimum broadleaf burndown activity (refer to **ADDITIVES** section for details). **DO NOT** apply more than 1.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** in season when alfalfa is actively growing.

Sequential Applications in Alfalfa

Race Herbicide may be sprayed as a sequential or split program when the initial application(s) is made during the dormant-season and subsequent application(s) is postemergence in season between alfalfa cuttings. **DO NOT** use more than a maximum cumulative amount of 3.0 fl oz./A of **Race Herbicide** per cropping season.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 3.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** (0.066 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil) per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** to alfalfa grown for seed production.
- **DO NOT** apply to alfalfa with more than 4 inches of growth. Application will result in burning of treated leaves and stems. Users must understand and accept this risk before applying **Race Herbicide** on alfalfa.
- **Preharvest Interval** (PHI) for alfalfa forage or hay when **Race Herbicide** is applied in dormant-season: 28 days.
- **Preharvest Interval** (PHI) for alfalfa forage or hay when **Race Herbicide** is applied in season between cuttings: 21 days.
- **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** to mixed stands of alfalfa with other forage legumes. **Race Herbicide** is not registered for use on other forage legumes.

(continued)

ALFALFA *(continued)*
Mixed Stands of Alfalfa and Perennial Cool-season Forage Grasses Dormant-season application for burndown weed control. Use **Race Herbicide** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A as a broadcast burndown spray to emerged broadleaf weeds in the dormant-season (i.e. when mixed stand is not actively growing in fall (postharvest), or during winter dormancy). An adjuvant system is required for optimum broadleaf burndown activity (refer to **ADDITIVES** section for details). Sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** may be made within the dormant-season as long as the maximum cumulative amount does not exceed 2.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide**. Separate sequential dormant-season burndown applications by at least 14 days. Timing of **Race Herbicide** application in the dormant-season in **Region A** and **Region B** also applies to mixed stands of alfalfa and perennial cool-season forage grasses. **In-season postemergence application** Apply **Race Herbicide** at 1.0 fl. oz./A as a broadcast postemergence spray to control emerged broadleaf weeds in season (i.e. actively growing mixed stand between cuttings). Make in-season applications to alfalfa and grass stubble immediately after cutting but before 2 inches of alfalfa regrowth and before weeds reach the maximum size listed in **Table 1**. An adjuvant system is required for optimum broadleaf burndown activity (refer to **ADDITIVES** section for details). **DO NOT** apply more than 1.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** in season when alfalfa is actively growing. **Restrictions:** • **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 3.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** (0.066 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil) per cropping season. • **Preharvest Interval** (PHI) and **Pregrazing Interval** (PGI) for alfalfa forage or hay in mixed-stand alfalfa/perennial cool-season forage grasses when **Race Herbicide** is applied in dormant-season: 28 days. • **Preharvest Interval** (PHI) and **Pregrazing Interval** (PGI) for alfalfa forage or hay in mixed-stand alfalfa/perennial cool-season forage grasses when **Race Herbicide** is applied in season between cuttings: 21 days.

FIELD CORN (GRAIN, SILAGE), POPCORN, SEED CORN, AND SWEET CORN

Race Herbicide may be used preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence to corn for broadleaf weed control (refer to **Table 1** and **Table 2** for lists of weeds controlled). Corn in this label refers to field corn (grown for grain or silage), popcorn, seed corn, and sweet corn (processing varieties only, not including sweet corn grown for seed or fresh market varieties). To help avoid potential injury to sensitive inbreds or hybrids, verify the selectivity of **Race Herbicide** on your inbred line or hybrid with your local seed company (supplier) before applying **Race Herbicide** to seed corn, processing sweet corn, or popcorn.

Application Rate

Race Herbicide can be used as part of a one-pass or planned sequential (two-pass) weed control program. A one-pass weed control program should be applied where no cultivation or postemergence herbicide application is anticipated. One-pass application rates for **Race Herbicide** when applied alone, in tank mix, or sequentially are in **Table 6** for field corn and **Table 7** for popcorn and processing sweet corn.

Table 6. Residual Preemergence Rates in Field Corn

Rate by Soil Texture and Organic Matter Content (fl. oz./A)		
Soil Texture[1]	**Organic Matter**	
	≤ 1.5%	**> 1.5%**
Coarse[2]	2.0	2.5
Medium	3.5	4.0
Fine	4.0	5.0

[1]Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil texture groups.
[2]Use on coarse soils with less than 1.5% organic matter may result in crop injury.

Table 7. Residual Preemergence Rates in Popcorn and Processing Sweet Corn[1]

Rate by Soil Texture and Organic Matter Content (fl. oz./A)		
Soil Texture[2]	**Organic Matter**	
	≤ 1.5%	**> 1.5%**
Coarse	2.0	2.5
Medium	2.5	3.0
Fine	3.0	4.0

[1]Not for use in processing sweet corn in California.
[2]Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil texture groups.

Race Herbicide use rates applied as the residual component of a planned sequential (two-pass) program (see **Table 8** and **Table 9**) control or suppress listed weeds (**Table 1**) through early to mid-season.

(continued)

FIELD CORN (GRAIN, SILAGE), POPCORN, SEED CORN, AND SWEET CORN *(continued)*

Table 8. Residual Preemergence Rates in a Planned Sequential Program[1] in Field Corn and Popcorn

Soil Texture[2]	**Rate by Soil Texture** (fl. oz./A)
Coarse	2.0 to 2.5
Medium	2.5 to 3.0
Fine	3.0 to 3.5

[1]Application rates in **Table 8** will eliminate early season broadleaf weed interference until cultivation or a labeled postemergence herbicide is applied. However, application rates in **Table 6** and **Table 7** should be applied when being used to control weeds resistant to another herbicide in the tank mix or sequential weed control program.
[2]Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil texture groups.

Table 9. Residual Preemergence Rates in a Planned Sequential Program[1,2] in Processing Sweet Corn[3]

Soil Texture[4]	**Rate by Soil Texture** (fl. oz./A)
Coarse (more than 3% organic matter only)	2.0
Medium	2.0
Fine	2.0

[1]Apply in tank mix with a product containing dimethenamid-P at labeled rates for processing sweet corn.
[2]Application rates in **Table 9** will eliminate early season broadleaf weed interference until cultivation or a labeled postemergence herbicide is applied. However, application rates in **Table 7** should be applied when being used to control weeds resistant to another herbicide in the tank mix or sequential weed control program.
[3]Not for use in processing sweet corn in California
[4]Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil texture groups.

Application Timing - Early Preplant Surface Application (15 to 30 days before planting)

Use application rates in **Table 6** when making early preplant surface applications, using the highest application rate for a given soil texture. Early preplant surface applications are not recommended on coarse soils, in areas where average annual rainfall (or rainfall plus irrigation) typically exceeds 40 inches, or for popcorn or processing sweet corn. Cultivation or a labeled postemergence herbicide application may still be required under certain conditions for complete weed control.

Early preplant surface applications may be used as part of a split application program where applications are made as part of the application timings described in this label. However, the cumulative total of sequential application rates must not exceed the maximum labeled rate for a given soil texture.

Application Timing - Preplant Surface and Preplant Incorporated Applications (up to 14 days before planting)

Race Herbicide can be used at use rates specified in **Table 6**, **Table 7**, **Table 8**, or **Table 9** to the soil surface or incorporated up to 14 days before planting on all soil types. For preplant incorporated application, apply **Race Herbicide** and incorporate into the upper soil surface (1 to 2 inches). Use a harrow, rolling cultivator, field cultivator, or other implement capable of uniform shallow incorporation. Avoid deeper incorporation or reduced weed control may result.

(continued)

FIELD CORN (GRAIN, SILAGE), POPCORN, SEED CORN, AND SWEET CORN *(continued)*
Application Timing - Preemergence Surface Application Spray **Race Herbicide** at use rates specified in **Table 6**, **Table 7**, **Table 8**, or **Table 9** as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence. **Race Herbicide** must be sprayed before crop emergence or injury will occur. **Burndown plus Residual Weed Control** In addition to residual broadleaf weed control at any of the use timings previously described, **Race Herbicide** also provides burndown of emerged broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1**. An adjuvant system (refer to **ADDITIVES** section for details) is required for optimum burndown activity. Burndown control of emerged grasses and/or additional broadleaf weeds not listed on the label requires a tank mix with another herbicide (like glyphosate). **Burndown Weed Control Only** If limited or no residual broadleaf weed control is desired, **Race Herbicide** can be used at 1.0 fl. oz./A (all soil types) with an adjuvant system any time before corn emergence for burndown of broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1**. A burndown application of **Race Herbicide** can be followed by residual rates of **Race Herbicide** (**Table 6**, **Table 7**, **Table 8**, or **Table 9**) or saflufenacil + dimethenamid-P. Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days. However, **DO NOT** apply more than the cropping season maximum cumulative amount per acre of saflufenacil from all product sources per cropping season. **Burndown Weed Control Only; Crop-specific Use in Seed Corn** Use **Race Herbicide** preplant surface or preemergence at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A with an adjuvant system for burndown broadleaf weed control in seed corn before crop emergence. **DO NOT** apply more than 1.0 fl. oz./A on coarse soils. Sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications. **DO NOT** use more than a maximum cumulative amount of 4.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** per cropping season in seed corn. **Burndown Weed Control Only; State-specific Use in California** Spray **Race Herbicide** early preplant through preemergence at 2.0 fl. oz./A with an adjuvant system for burndown broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. Separate sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** by at least 14 days. **DO NOT** use more than 2.0 fl. oz./A in a single application.
Precautions: • Using **Race Herbicide** may result in delayed corn emergence and stunting under certain environmental conditions including cool temperatures, excessive rainfall/irrigation, and/or persistent wet soil conditions occurring after application. • Ensure the corn seed row is closed. Soil conditions that cause poor seed furrow closure and coverage may result in delayed corn emergence or stunting. • **Race Herbicide** applied to processing sweet corn planted at depth of 1/2 inch or less may result in crop injury.

(continued)

FIELD CORN (GRAIN, SILAGE), POPCORN, SEED CORN, AND SWEET CORN *(continued)*

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** after corn emergence or severe crop injury will occur.
- **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** at more than 1.0 fl. oz./A where an at-planting application of an organophosphate (OP) or carbamate insecticide(s) is planned and/or has occurred because severe injury may result.
  EXCEPTION: Race Herbicide may be applied when tebupirimphos + cyfluthrin, chlorethoxyfos, or chlorethoxyfos + bifenthrin is applied at planting as a band, T-band, or in-furrow. **Race Herbicide** may be applied with all other classes of at-planting insecticides including neonicotinoid and pyrethroids.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** (0.132 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil) per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 0.134 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil per cropping season in corn from all product sources.
- There is no required preharvest interval between a preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence application of **Race Herbicide** and the harvest of field corn grain, popcorn, seed corn and sweet corn ears. Corn forage, stover, and sweet corn cannery waste may be fed to livestock after harvest.
- Corn forage and silage must not be harvested, fed, or grazed sooner than 80 days after application.

COTTON

Application Method, Rate, and Timing

Spray **Race Herbicide** as an early preplant burndown treatment before planting cotton. **DO NOT** use in cotton in California.

Use **Race Herbicide** as a broadcast spray at 1.0 fl. oz./A plus recommended adjuvants (refer to **ADDITIVES** section for details) for control of actively growing broadleaf weeds (refer to **Table 1** for list of weeds controlled). Wait to plant cotton until at least 21 to 42 days and an accumulation of 1 inch of rainfall and/or irrigation occurring after application to avoid crop injury. In areas with average annual rainfall less than 25 inches, the 42-day preplant interval is required after accumulation of 1 inch of rainfall and/or irrigation. **DO NOT** apply to coarse soils classified as sand with less than 1.5% organic matter or cotton injury may occur.

Precautions:

- Use the most restrictive preplant interval with tank mixes of other cotton burndown herbicides.
- Cotton gin byproducts may be fed to livestock.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 2.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** (0.044 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil) per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** with other Group 14 herbicides (including flumioxazin) as a tank mix or sequential application within 30 days of planting because crop injury may result.

FALLOW AND POSTHARVEST

Application, Method, Rate, and Timing

Race Herbicide may be applied as a burndown treatment to control broadleaf weeds at any time of the year during the fallow period following crop harvest and before the following crop is planted. **Race Herbicide** may also be used for specific postharvest uses to burn down the remaining foliage after crop harvest.

Use **Race Herbicide** as a broadcast burndown spray at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A plus recommended adjuvants (refer to **ADDITIVES** section for details). For best product performance, apply when broadleaf weeds are small and actively growing (refer to **Table 1** for list of weeds controlled). Thorough coverage of existing weeds is essential and higher spray volumes may be needed for best performance.

Sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** may be made with a minimum of 14 days between applications; but **DO NOT** use more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** (0.132 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil) per cropping season. For residual broadleaf weed control, **Race Herbicide** may be applied at 2.0 to 4.0 fl. oz./A. Specific rotational crop planting intervals must be observed between use of **Race Herbicide** and planting of the following crop (see **Table 5** for rotational crop planting intervals).

State-specific Use in California

Use **Race Herbicide** as a broadcast burndown spray at 2.0 fl. oz./A with the recommended adjuvants. **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 fl. oz./A in a single application.

Postharvest Use on Tomato Vines

Spray **Race Herbicide** as a broadcast burndown at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A plus recommended adjuvants (refer to **ADDITIVES** section for details). Thorough spray coverage of existing tomato vines is essential and higher spray volumes may be needed for best performance. **DO NOT** apply before or during tomato fruit harvest. Not for use on tomato vines in California.

FORAGE GRASSES GROWN FOR FORAGE, SILAGE, AND HAY PRODUCTION

Application Method, Rate, and Timing

Race Herbicide may be sprayed for broadleaf weed control (refer to **Table 1** and **Table 2** for list of weeds controlled) in perennial cool-season and warm-season forage grasses grown in fields for forage (green chop), silage, or hay production. Before use of **Race Herbicide** on forage grasses, verify the selectivity of **Race Herbicide** on your variety with your local seed company (supplier) to help avoid potential injury to sensitive varieties.

Apply **Race Herbicide** only to established (defined as planted in fall or spring which has gone through a first cutting/mowing) stands of perennial cool-season and warm-season forage grasses. **Race Herbicide** may cause transitory injury to forage grasses (leaf necrosis) under certain conditions, but new growth is normal and vigor is not reduced. Disease, extensive frost heaving, extremely cold weather, salinity, drought, low or high pH, and other environmental pressures may weaken grass stands and make the crop more susceptible to herbicidal injury.

(continued)

FORAGE GRASSES GROWN FOR FORAGE, SILAGE, AND HAY PRODUCTION *(continued)*

Dormant-season Application for Burndown and Residual Weed Control in Warm-season and Cool-season Grasses

Use **Race Herbicide** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A as a broadcast burndown spray to emerged broadleaf weeds in the dormant-season (i.e. when grasses are not actively growing in fall (postharvest), during winter dormancy, or in early spring before greenup). An adjuvant system is required for optimum broadleaf burndown activity.

For additional residual broadleaf weed control, **Race Herbicide** can be used anytime in the dormant-season (as previously described) at 3.0 to 4.0 fl. oz./A (except in California). Sequential use of **Race Herbicide** may be made within the dormant-season if the maximum cumulative amount does not exceed 4.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide**. Spray dormant-season burndown applications sequentially when the first burndown application is in fall (postharvest) or during winter dormancy, and the second application is in early spring before greenup. Separate sequential dormant-season burndown applications by at least 14 days.

Specific Adjuvant Requirements for Dormant-season Application in Warm-season and Cool-season Grasses

For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds, the following adjuvants are required for application with **Race Herbicide** - MSO at 1 % volume/volume (v/v) plus AMS at 8.5 to 17.0 lbs./100 gallons.

In-season Postemergence Application for Weed Control in Cool-season Grasses

Spray **Race Herbicide** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A as a broadcast postemergence to control emerged broadleaf weeds in season (i.e. actively growing cool-season forage grasses). Make in-season applications before weeds reach the maximum size listed in **Table 1**. Postemergence application requires the addition of an adjuvant system.

Specific Adjuvant Requirements for In-season Postemergence Application in Cool-season Grasses outside of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

The following adjuvant is required for use with **Race Herbicide** for optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds:

- MSO at 1% v/v
- **DO NOT** add nitrogen-containing fertilizers when applying **Race Herbicide** to cool-season grasses. Burndown weed control may be reduced when nitrogen-containing fertilizer is not included with **Race Herbicide**.
- Some cool-season grass species, including Timothy and orchardgrass, may exhibit crop response like leaf burn and leaf trapping when adding a nitrogen-containing fertilizer with postemergence application of **Race Herbicide**.

Specific Adjuvant Requirements for In-season Postemergence Application in Cool-season Grasses grown in Idaho, Oregon and Washington

The following adjuvant is required for use with **Race Herbicide** for optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds:

- MSO at 1% v/v
- **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** to Timothy and orchardgrass.
- **DO NOT** add nitrogen-containing fertilizers when applying **Race Herbicide** to cool-season grasses. Burndown weed control may be reduced when nitrogen-containing fertilizer is not included with **Race Herbicide**.

(continued)

FORAGE GRASSES GROWN FOR FORAGE, SILAGE, AND HAY PRODUCTION *(continued)*
In-season Postemergence Application for Weed Control in Warm-season Grasses Use **Race Herbicide** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A as a broadcast postemergence spray to control emerged broadleaf weeds in season (i.e. actively growing warm-season forage grasses). In-season postemergence applications can be made in the spring after greenup. Make in-season applications before weeds reach the maximum size listed in **Table 1**. Postemergence application requires the addition of an adjuvant system. **DO NOT** spray **Race Herbicide** in-season postemergence on Bahiagrass, buffalograss, and switchgrass. **DO NOT** use more than 1.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** in forage Bermudagrass applied in-season postemergence (i.e. after greenup) because higher rates may cause unacceptable grass injury. **Specific Adjuvant Requirements for Postemergence Application in Warm-season Grasses** For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds, the following adjuvant is required for use with **Race Herbicide**: • MSO at 1% v/v • **DO NOT** add nitrogen-containing fertilizers when using **Race Herbicide** to warm-season grasses. **Sequential Applications in Warm-season and Cool-season Grasses** **Race Herbicide** may be used as a sequential or split program when application(s) is in the dormant-season and subsequent application(s) is postemergence in season after greenup. **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** per cropping season. In-season postemergence application of **Race Herbicide** may also be applied sequentially; separate sequential applications by at least 14 days. The maximum cumulative amount for in-season postemergence application must not exceed 2.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide**.
Precautions: • For a mixed stand of cool-season and warm-season grasses, follow use directions for warm-season grasses when applying **Race Herbicide** in-season postemergence. • There is no preharvest or pre-grazing interval for **Race Herbicide** herbicide-treated grass forage, hay, or pasture. **Restrictions:** • **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** (0.132 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil) per cropping season. • **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** to mixed stands of grass and forage legumes (except dormant-season alfalfa, see **Alfalfa** use section) or to grass stands containing other desirable broadleaf species. **Race Herbicide** application will kill or cause severe injury to forage legumes and most broadleaf species. • **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** to stands of annual forage (e.g. forage sorghum, Sudangrass).

GRASS ESTABLISHMENT

Application Method, Rate, and Timing

Race Herbicide may be used for preemergence broadleaf weed control (refer to **Table 1** and **Table 2** for list of weeds controlled) in fields when establishing stands of cool-season grasses grown for forage (in pastures or rangeland for livestock grazing); silage, for forage (green chop), or hay production; or grown for seed production.

Before appying **Race Herbicide** preemergence to cool-season grasses, consult with your local seed company (supplier) on the selectivity of **Race Herbicide** on your species and/or variety to help avoid potential injury to sensitive varieties.

DO NOT use in grass establishment in California.

Race Herbicide may be used preplant, preplant incorporated, or preemergence in the fall or spring while establishing stands of cool-season grasses. **Race Herbicide** may cause transitory injury to cool-season grasses under certain conditions. Disease, extremely cold weather, low or high pH, salinity, drought, extensive frost heaving, and other environmental pressures may weaken grass stands and make the crop more susceptible to herbicidal injury.

Burndown and Residual Weed Control

Use **Race Herbicide** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A as a broadcast spray to the soil surface before grasses emerge. If burndown of emerged broadleaf weeds is desired, an adjuvant system (refer to **ADDITIVES** section for details) is required for optimum broadleaf burndown activity. For additional residual broadleaf weed control, **Race Herbicide** can be applied at 3.0 to 4.0 fl. oz./A.

Sequential Applications

Race Herbicide may be used as a sequential or split program when the initial application is made preplant or preemergence while establishing the stand, and the subsequent application(s) is postemergence in season after establishment. However, **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** per cropping season.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** (0.132 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil) per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** when establishing solid stands of warm-season grasses or mixed stands of cool-season and warm-season grasses.
- **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** when establishing mixed stands of cool-season grasses and forage legumes or other desirable broadleaf species. **Race Herbicide** application will kill or cause severe injury to emerging alfalfa, clover, other legumes, and most broadleaf species.
- There is no preharvest or pre-grazing interval for **Race Herbicide**-treated grass harvested as forage or hay.

GRASS GROWN FOR SEED PRODUCTION

Application Method, Rate, and Timing

Race Herbicide may be used for broadleaf weed control (refer to **Table 1** and **Table 2** for list of weeds controlled) in perennial cool-season and warm-season grasses grown in fields for seed production. Before applying **Race Herbicide** to grasses grown for seed production, verify the selectivity of **Race Herbicide** on your variety with your local seed company (supplier) to help avoid potential injury to sensitive varieties.

Race Herbicide may be applied to new establishment seedling fields and to established fields (stands defined as planted in fall, spring, or summer that have gone through a first cutting/mowing) of perennial cool-season and warm-season grasses grown for seed production.

Under certain conditions, **Race Herbicide** may cause transitory injury to seed grasses (leaf necrosis), but new growth is normal and vigor is not reduced. Disease, extensive frost heaving, low or high pH, extremely cold weather, drought, salinity, and other environmental pressures may weaken grass stands and make the crop more susceptible to herbicidal injury.

Cool-season Grasses - New Establishment Seedling Grass Seed Fields

Use **Race Herbicide** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A as a broadcast burndown spray to emerged broadleaf weeds in new establishment seedling grass fields after the first tiller of the grass is fully established in fall or spring. If the seedling grass field was established in fall, **Race Herbicide** may also be applied sequentially in spring before greenup as a burndown spray. A maximum of two applications may be applied. Applications must be separated by at least 14 days; **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** during this period.

Burndown application requires the addition of an adjuvant system (see **Specific Adjuvant Requirements for Burndown and Postemergence Applications** section below).

Cool-season Grasses - Established Grass Seed Fields

Spray **Race Herbicide** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A as a broadcast postemergence spray to control emerged broadleaf weeds anytime in season (i.e. actively growing grass in spring after greenup until 1 week before boot stage).

Race Herbicide may be used as a single application or sequentially in season. Make a maximum of two applications. Sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** must be separated by at least 14 days; **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** in season.

Postemergence application requires the addition of an adjuvant system (see **Specific Adjuvant Requirements for Burndown and Postemergence Applications** section below).

Sequential Applications in Grass Seed Fields

Race Herbicide may be used as a sequential or split program when the initial application(s) is during the period after a fully established first tiller in fall until spring greenup, and the subsequent application(s) is postemergence in season.

(continued)

GRASS GROWN FOR SEED PRODUCTION *(continued)*

Specific Adjuvant Requirements for Burndown and Postemergence Applications

For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds, the following adjuvant is required for use with **Race Herbicide**:

- MSO at 1 % volume/volume (v/v)
- **DO NOT** add nitrogen-containing fertilizers when applying **Race Herbicide** to seedling or established stands of cool-season grasses other than Kentucky Bluegrass. AMS may be added at 8.5 to 17 lbs./100 gallons to applications on Kentucky Bluegrass.

Warm-season Grasses - New Establishment Seedling Grass Seed Fields

Spray **Race Herbicide** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A as a broadcast burndown spray to emerged broadleaf weeds in new establishment seedling grass fields after the first rhizome or stolon of the grass is fully established. Sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** may be made until 1 week before boot stage. A maximum of two applications may be applied. Applications must be separated by at least 14 days; **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** during this period.

Burndown application requires the addition of an adjuvant system (see **Specific Adjuvant Requirements for Burndown and Postemergence Application** section below).

Warm-season Grasses - Established Grass Seed Fields

Use **Race Herbicide** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A as a broadcast postemergence spray to control emerged broadleaf weeds anytime in season (i.e. actively growing grass in spring after greenup until 1 week before boot stage). **Race Herbicide** may be applied as a single application or sequentially in season. A maximum of two applications may be applied. Sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** must be separated by at least 14 days; **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** in season.

Postemergence application requires the addition of an adjuvant system (see **Specific Adjuvant Requirements for Burndown and Postemergence Application** section below).

Specific Adjuvant Requirements for Burndown and Postemergence Application

For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds, the following adjuvant is required for use with **Race Herbicide**:

- MSO at 1% v/v
- **DO NOT** add nitrogen-containing fertilizers when applying **Race Herbicide** to seedling or established stands of warm-season grasses.

Cool-season and Warm-season Grasses: Dormant-season Application in Established Grass Seed Stands for Burndown and Residual Weed Control

Use **Race Herbicide** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A as a broadcast burndown spray to emerged broadleaf weeds in the dormant-season (i.e. when grasses are not actively growing in fall (postharvest), during winter dormancy, or in early spring before greenup).

An adjuvant system is required for optimum broadleaf burndown activity (see **Specific Adjuvant Requirements for Dormant-season Applications in Cool-season and Warm-season Grasses** section below).

For additional residual broadleaf weed control in established stands, apply **Race Herbicide** anytime in the dormant-season (as previously described) at 3.0 to 4.0 fl. oz./A (except in California).

Specific Adjuvant Requirements for Dormant-season Applications in Cool-season and Warm-season Grasses

For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds, the following adjuvants are required for use with **Race Herbicide** - MSO at 1% v/v plus AMS at 8.5 to 17.0 lbs./100 gallons.

(continued)

GRASS GROWN FOR SEED PRODUCTION *(continued)*

Precautions:

- **Race Herbicide**-treated grass forage or hay may be grazed by or fed to livestock; there is no preharvest or pregrazing interval.
- Grass straw remaining after seed harvest may be used as livestock bedding and/or grazed by or fed to livestock.
- Grass seed screenings remaining after seed harvest and processing may be fed to livestock.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** (0.132 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil) per cropping season on established grass seed stands and 4.0 fl. oz./A (0.088 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil) on seedling grass seed stands.
- **Preharvest Interval** (PHI) for grass seed: **50 days**.
- **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** to bahiagrass, buffalograss, or switchgrass.

LEGUME VEGETABLES

chickpea, edible bean, edible pea, field pea (dry), lentil, southern pea, and vegetable soybean (edamame)

Application Method, Rate, and Timing

Race Herbicide may be used preplant surface, preplant incorporated, and/or preemergence in legume crops specified in this section for broadleaf weed control (refer to **Table 1** and **Table 2** for lists of weeds controlled).

See the specific application rate and timing recommendations as they vary by legume crop. With burndown application, an adjuvant system (refer to **ADDITIVES** section for details) is required for optimum burndown activity. Before applying **Race Herbicide** to any of the specified legume crops, verify the selectivity of **Race Herbicide** on your variety with your seed company (supplier) to help avoid potential injury to sensitive varieties. Using **Race Herbicide** may result in delayed crop emergence and stunting under certain environmental conditions including excessive rainfall/irrigation, cool temperatures, and/or persistent wet soil conditions occurring after application.

CHICKPEA (GARBANZO BEAN)

Race Herbicide is for use in all types of chickpeas.

Burndown

Use **Race Herbicide** early preplant through preemergence at 1.0 fl. oz./A for burndown broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. Sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** may be made with a minimum of 14 days between applications.

Burndown plus Residual

Use **Race Herbicide** early preplant through preemergence at 2.0 fl. oz./A for burndown plus residual broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. Ensure the seed row is closed. Soil conditions that cause poor seed furrow closure and coverage may result in delayed crop emergence or stunting. Sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

State-specific Use in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

The most effective weed control is achieved with a sequential program of **Race Herbicide**. Initially spray **Race Herbicide** early preplant at 1.0 fl. oz./A for burndown broadleaf weed control. Make a sequential **Race Herbicide** application at least 14 days later preplant through preemergence at 1.0 to 3.0 fl. oz./A for burndown plus residual broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. Ensure the seed row is closed. Soil conditions that cause poor seed furrow closure and coverage may result in delayed crop emergence and or stunting. **DO NOT** use more than a maximum cumulative amount of 4.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** (0.088 lb. a.i./A saflufenacil) per cropping season in chickpeas.

(continued)

LEGUME VEGETABLES *(continued)*

chickpea, edible bean, edible pea, field pea (dry), lentil, southern pea, and vegetable soybean (edamame)

EDIBLE BEANS

Race Herbicide is for use ONLY on the following edible bean types: Edible-podded Vigna beans (asparagus bean, Chinese long-bean, moth bean, yardlong bean), Dry and succulent Vicia beans (broad bean, faba bean, fava bean, field bean), Succulent Vigna beans (blackeyed pea, cowpea, southern pea), Dry Vigna beans (adzuki bean, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean), and Dry Lupinus beans (grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, white sweet lupin).

Use **Race Herbicide** early preplant at 0.75 fl. oz./A for burndown broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. For only limited residual activity on broadleaf weeds, **Race Herbicide** may also be applied preplant incorporated or preemergence at 0.75 to 2.0 fl. oz./A. Sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** may be made with a minimum of 14 days between applications. **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 2.0 fl. ozs./A of Sharpen (0.044 lb. a.i./A saflufenacil) per cropping season in edible beans.

EDIBLE PEAS

Race Herbicide is for use ONLY on the following edible peas: Edible-podded peas (dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea), and Succulent peas (English pea, garden pea, green pea, marrowfat pea).

Use **Race Herbicide** early preplant at 0.75 fl. oz./A for burndown broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. For only limited residual activity on broadleaf weeds, **Race Herbicide** may also be applied preplant incorporated or preemergence at 0.75 to 2.0 fl. oz./A. Sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** may be made with a minimum of 14 days between applications. Not for use in edible peas in California.

State-specific Use in Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin

Spray **Race Herbicide** preplant incorporated or preemergence at 0.75 fl. oz./A in English or sugar snap peas for residual suppression of the following broadleaf weeds: Black nightshade, Common lambsquarters, Redroot pigweed, and Velvetleaf.

Preplant incorporated

Spray **Race Herbicide** up to one week before planting. **DO NOT** incorporate deeper than 3 inches.

Preemergence

Spray **Race Herbicide** up to 3 days after planting but before cracking stage or emergence, or severe crop injury will occur. Ensure the seed row is closed. Soil conditions that cause poor seed furrow closure and coverage may result in delayed crop emergence or stunting. Sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications. **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 2.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** (0.044 lb. a.i./A saflufenacil) per cropping season in edible peas.

(continued)

LEGUME VEGETABLES *(continued)*

chickpea, edible bean, edible pea, field pea (dry), lentil, southern pea, and vegetable soybean (edamame)

FIELD PEAS

Race Herbicide is for use ONLY on dry field peas including Austrian winter peas.

Burndown

Spray **Race Herbicide** early preplant through preemergence at 1.0 fl. oz./A for burndown broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. Sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

Burndown plus Residual

Spray **Race Herbicide** early preplant through preemergence at 2.0 fl. oz./A for burndown plus residual broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. Ensure the seed row is closed. Soil conditions that cause poor seed furrow closure and coverage may result in delayed crop emergence or stunting. Sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

DO NOT apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 4.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** (0.088 lb. a.i./A saflufenacil) per cropping season in dry field peas.

LENTILS

Race Herbicide may be applied to green-type and red-type lentils. **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** to Spanish brown lentils.

State-specific Use in Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming

Use **Race Herbicide** early preplant to preemergence at 0.75 fl. oz./A for burndown broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. For only limited residual activity on broadleaf weeds, **Race Herbicide** may also be used preplant incorporated at 0.75 to 2.0 fl. oz./A. Sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** may be made with a minimum of 14 days between applications. **DO NOT** use more than a maximum cumulative amount of 2.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** (0.044 lb. a.i./A saflufenacil) per cropping season in lentils. **DO NOT** use **Race Herbicide** for lentils grown in any other state including California.

Use Advisory for Lentils

Lentil injury may be observed depending on factors including soil type, rainfall, seeding depth, and variety. Rainfall shortly after **Race Herbicide** application can result in slight injury to the crop. Lentils will be more susceptible to injury from **Race Herbicide** on coarse-texture and low-organic matter soils. Injury usually appears as leaf tissue necrosis on the outer edges of the leaves. Lentils will grow out of injury symptoms, and yield will not be impacted at labeled rates. Soil residual herbicides may increase the sensitivity of lentils to **Race Herbicide** and should not be combined as a tank mix or sequential treatment within 30 days of planting in a lentil weed control program.

DO NOT use **Race Herbicide** with any other soil-applied residual herbicide as a tank mix partner or sequential application within 30 days of planting. The addition of other soil-applied herbicides can increase the sensitivity of lentils to **Race Herbicide** and crop injury could result.

(continued)

LEGUME VEGETABLES *(continued)*

chickpea, edible bean, edible pea, field pea (dry), lentil, southern pea, and vegetable soybean (edamame)

SOUTHERN PEA (BLACKEYED PEA, COWPEA, CROWDER PEA)

Race Herbicide is for use only in the dry shelled types of southern pea (blackeyed pea, cowpea, Crowder pea). **DO NOT** use in southern pea in California.

Burndown

Spray **Race Herbicide** early preplant through preemergence at 1.0 fl. oz./A for burndown broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. Sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

Burndown plus Residual

Spray **Race Herbicide** early preplant through preemergence at 2.0 fl. oz./A for burndown plus residual broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. Ensure the seed row is closed. Soil conditions that cause poor seed furrow closure and coverage may result in delayed crop emergence and/or stunting. Sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

DO NOT use more than a maximum cumulative amount of 4.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** (0.088 lb. a.i./A saflufenacil) per cropping season in southern pea.

VEGETABLE SOYBEAN (EDAMAME)

Burndown

Use **Race Herbicide** early preplant through preemergence at 1.0 fl. oz./A for burndown broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. Sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** may be made with a minimum of 14 days between applications.

Burndown plus Residual

Use **Race Herbicide** early preplant through preemergence at 2.0 fl. oz./A for burndown plus residual broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. Ensure the seed row is closed. Soil conditions that cause poor seed furrow closure and coverage may result in delayed crop emergence or stunting. Sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications.

DO NOT use more than a maximum cumulative amount of 4.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** (0.088 lb. a.i./A saflufenacil) per cropping season in vegetable soybean.

Precautions:

- Plant legumes at least 1/2-inch deep to reduce risk of crop injury from **Race Herbicide** application.

(continued)

LEGUME VEGETABLES *(continued)*

chickpea, edible bean, edible pea, field pea (dry), lentil, southern pea, and vegetable soybean (edamame)

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** if cold and/or wet conditions are present or predicted to occur within 1 week of application.
- **DO NOT** apply when legumes have reached the cracking stage or after emergence or severe crop injury will occur.
- **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** with other products containing Group 14 herbicides (including sulfentrazone or flumioxazin) as a tank mix partner or sequential application within 30 days of planting because crop injury may result.
  EXCEPTION: Race Herbicide at 1.0 fl. oz./A in field pea and at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A in chickpea may be tank mixed or sequentially applied with other Group 14 herbicides when grown in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington. Tank mix **Race Herbicide** only with one other Group 14 herbicide but not more than one in field pea and chickpeas.
- **DO NOT** use **Race Herbicide** on any *Phaseolus* bean species.
- There is no required preharvest interval between a preplant or preemergence application of **Race Herbicide** and the harvest of mature legume pods or seeds.
- Legume forage must not be fed or grazed sooner than 65 days after application.

PASTURE AND RANGELAND

Application Method, Rate, and Timing

Race Herbicide may be sprayed for broadleaf weed control (refer to **Table 1** and **Table 2** for list of weeds controlled) in perennial cool-season and warm-season forage grasses grown in pastures or rangeland or Federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land for livestock grazing.

Before use of **Race Herbicide** on forage grasses, verify the selectivity of **Race Herbicide** on your variety with your local seed company (supplier) to help avoid potential injury to sensitive varieties.

Apply **Race Herbicide** only to established (defined as planted in fall or spring which has gone through a first cutting/mowing) stands of perennial cool-season and warm-season forage grasses. **Race Herbicide** may cause transitory injury to forage grasses (leaf necrosis) under certain conditions, but new growth is normal and vigor is not reduced. Disease, drought, extensive frost heaving, extremely cold weather, low or high pH, salinity, and other environmental pressures may weaken grass stands and make the crop more susceptible to herbicidal injury.

Dormant-season Application for Burndown and Residual Weed Control in Warm-season and Cool-season Grasses

Use **Race Herbicide** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A as a broadcast burndown spray to emerged broadleaf weeds in the dormant-season (i.e. when grasses are not actively growing in fall (postharvest), during winter dormancy, or in early spring before greenup). An adjuvant system is required for optimum broadleaf burndown activity. For additional residual broadleaf weed control, **Race Herbicide** can be applied anytime in the dormant-season (as previously described) at 3.0 to 4.0 fl. oz./A (except in California).

Sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** may be made within the dormant-season if the maximum cumulative amount does not exceed 4.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide**. Apply dormant-season burndown applications sequentially when the first burndown application is made fall (postharvest) or during winter dormancy, and the second application is in early spring before greenup. Separate sequential dormant-season burndown applications by at least 14 days.

(continued)

PASTURE AND RANGELAND *(continued)*

Specific Adjuvant Requirements for Dormant-season Application in Warm-season and Cool-season Grasses: For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds, the following adjuvants are required for use with **Race Herbicide**: MSO at 1% volume/volume (v/v) plus AMS at 8.5 to 17.0 lbs./100 gallons.

In-season Postemergence Application for Weed Control in Cool-season Grasses

Use **Race Herbicide** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A as a broadcast postemergence spray to control emerged broadleaf weeds in season (i.e. actively growing cool-season forage grasses). Make in-season applications before weeds reach the maximum size listed in **Table 1**. Postemergence application requires the addition of an adjuvant system.

Specific Adjuvant Requirements for In-season Postemergence Application in Cool-season Grasses outside of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

The following adjuvant is required for use with **Race Herbicide** for optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds:

- MSO at 1% v/v
- **DO NOT** add nitrogen-containing fertilizers when applying **Race Herbicide** to cool-season grasses. Burndown weed control may be reduced when nitrogen-containing fertilizer is not included with **Race Herbicide**.
- Some cool-season grass species, including Timothy and orchardgrass, may exhibit crop response like leaf burn and leaf trapping when adding a nitrogen-containing fertilizer with postemergence application of **Race Herbicide**.

Specific Adjuvant Requirements for In-season Postemergence Application in Cool-season Grasses grown in Idaho, Oregon and Washington

The following adjuvant is required for use with **Race Herbicide** for optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds:

- MSO at 1% v/v
- **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** to Timothy and orchardgrass.
- **DO NOT** add nitrogen-containing fertilizers when applying **Race Herbicide** to cool-season grasses. Burndown weed control may be reduced when nitrogen-containing fertilizer is not included with **Race Herbicide**.

In-season Postemergence Application for Weed Control in Warm-season Grasses

Apply **Race Herbicide** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A as a broadcast postemergence spray to control emerged broadleaf weeds in season (i.e. actively growing warm-season forage grasses). In-season postemergence application can be made in spring after greenup. Make in-season applications before weeds reach the maximum size listed in **Table 1**. Postemergence application requires the addition of an adjuvant system.

DO NOT use **Race Herbicide** in-season postemergence on Bahiagrass, buffalograss, and switchgrass. **DO NOT** apply more than 1.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** in forage Bermudagrass applied in-season postemergence (i.e. after greenup) because higher rates may cause unacceptable grass injury.

(continued)

PASTURE AND RANGELAND *(continued)*

Specific Adjuvant Requirements for Postemergence Application in Warm-season Grasses

For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds, the following adjuvant is required for use with **Race Herbicide**:

- MSO at 1% v/v
- **DO NOT** add nitrogen-containing fertilizers when applying **Race Herbicide** to warm-season grasses.

Sequential Applications in Warm-season and Cool-season Grasses

Race Herbicide may be used as a sequential or split program when application(s) is made in the dormant-season and subsequent application(s) is made postemergence in season after greenup. **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** per cropping season.

In-season postemergence applications of **Race Herbicide** may also be applied sequentially; separate sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** by at least 14 days. The maximum cumulative amount for in-season postemergence applications must not exceed 2.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide.**

Precautions:

- Follow use directions for warm-season grasses when applying **Race Herbicide** in-season postemergence for a mixed stand of cool-season and warm-season grasses.
- There is no preharvest or pre-grazing interval for **Race Herbicide**-treated grass forage, hay, or pasture.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** (0.132 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil) per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** to mixed stands of grass and forage legumes (except dormant-season alfalfa, see **ALFALFA** use section) or to grass stands containing other desirable broadleaf species. **Race Herbicide** application will kill or cause severe injury to forage legumes and most broadleaf species.
- **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** to stands of annual forage (e.g. forage sorghum, Sudangrass).

RICE

Application Method, Rate, and Timing

Race Herbicide may be used preplant, preemergence, or postemergence in rice for broadleaf weed control (refer to **Table 1** and **Table 2** for list of weeds controlled; refer to **Table 10** for additional rice-specific weeds controlled).

Rice in this label refers to drilled or dry-seeded, and water-seeded rice. Before applying **Race Herbicide** to rice, verify the selectivity of **Race Herbicide** on your variety or hybrid with your local seed company (supplier) help avoid potential injury to sensitive varieties or hybrids.

(continued)

RICE *(continued)*

Preplant and Preemergence Burndown plus Residual Weed Control

Use **Race Herbicide** as a broadcast burndown spray preplant through preemergence (0 to 3 days after rice planting) at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A. An adjuvant system including MSO and AMS (refer to **ADDITIVES** section for details) is required for optimum broadleaf burndown activity. For best product performance, apply when broadleaf weeds are small and actively growing. Thorough spray coverage of emerged weeds is required; higher spray volumes may be needed for best performance.

For additional residual broadleaf weed control, **Race Herbicide** can be applied preplant through preemergence at 3.0 to 4.0 fl. oz./A.

Postemergence Weed Control

Use **Race Herbicide** for postemergence control of small and actively growing emerged broadleaf weeds at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A. Postemergence application can be made before or after flooding when rice has reached the 3-leaf stage up to internode elongation. **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** to rice in the spike to 2-leaf stage. On rice grown in Texas, **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** postemergence. Tank mixes with products formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC) may enhance the crop injury potential of **Race Herbicide** in postemergence application.

Table 10. Additional Weeds controlled in Rice by Postemergence Application

Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Maximum Height** (inches)
Dayflower	*Commelina* spp.	3
Ducksalad	*Heteranthera limesa*	3
Eclipta	*Eclipta alba*	4
Flat sedge	*Cyperus iria*	3
Jointvetch, Indian	*Aeschynomene indica*	3
Jointvetch, Northern	*Aeschynomene virginica*	3
Redstem	*Ammannia* spp.	4
Sesbania	*Sesbania exaltata*	8
Texasweed	*Caperonia palustris*	3
Water hyssop	*Bacopa eisenii*	3
Woolly croton	*Croton capitatus*	3

Adjuvant Requirements for Postemergence-specific Application in Rice

For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds in rice, the following adjuvants are required with **Race Herbicide**:

- Use a crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1 pint/A to 1 quart/A.
- **DO NOT** use MSO or severe crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** use NIS as a substitute for COC or poor performance on broadleaf weeds will occur.

(continued)

RICE *(continued)*
Rice Crop Response Temporary leaf burn and/or speckling may occur after postemergence application; new growth and development is unaffected with rapid recovery in good growing conditions. Severe leaf burn and/or stand loss may occur in stressful growing conditions (e.g. low soil fertility, seedling/foliar disease, extreme hot or cold weather, high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought). **Sequential Applications** Sequential use of **Race Herbicide** may be made in rice, but **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** per cropping season. Separate sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** by at least 14 days. Preplant or preemergence burndown applications may be applied as part of a sequential application program when the first application is preplant or preemergence, and the sequential application(s) is postemergence. Postemergence applications may be sequentially made before or after flooding. For postemergence application, **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 2.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** per cropping season. **State-specific Use in California** Spray **Race Herbicide** as a broadcast burndown spray at 2.0 fl. oz./A at least 15 days before rice planting and 45 days before a permanent flood is established. An adjuvant system (refer to **ADDITIVES** section for details) is required for optimum broadleaf burndown activity. **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** after paddy flooding or postemergence to the crop. **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 fl. oz./A in a single application. **DO NOT** apply within 45 days of permanent flooding in water-seeded rice paddies. **DO NOT** use released tailwater for irrigation of adjacent crops.
Restrictions: • **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** (0.132 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil) per cropping season. • **DO NOT** use micronutrients or macronutrients as a tank mix partner for postemergence applications or crop injury will occur. • **Race Herbicide** may be applied to rice fields used for crustacean (including crayfish) production and commercial fish production. • **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** to rice fields that will also be used for mollusk production during the treatment year. • **DO NOT** release flood water from treated fields for 7 days after **Race Herbicide** application.

SMALL GRAINS
barley, canaryseed, oats, pearl millet, proso millet, rye, triticale, and wheat

Application Method, Rate, and Timing

Race Herbicide may be applied to preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergent small grains for broadleaf weed control (refer to **Table 1** and **Table 2** for list of weeds controlled). Small grains in this label refers to wheat (including durum, spring, and winter), barley, canaryseed, oats, millet (pearl and proso), rye, and triticale. Before applying **Race Herbicide** to small grains, verify the selectivity of **Race Herbicide** on your variety with your seed company (supplier) to help avoid potential injury to sensitive varieties.

Burndown

Spray **Race Herbicide** for burndown and/or residual control of broadleaf weeds early preplant through preemergence at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A. **Race Herbicide** at 2.0 fl. oz./A provides limited residual control of broadleaf weeds. Performance depends on amount of rainfall for activation, soil texture, and broadleaf species/population. An adjuvant system (refer to the **ADDITIVES** section for details) is required for optimum broadleaf burndown activity.

Burndown plus Residual Control in Wheat

Use **Race Herbicide** in winter wheat and spring wheat early preplant through preemergence at 3.0 to 4.0 fl. oz./A for burndown plus residual control of broadleaf weeds. Performance depends on amount of rainfall for activation, soil texture, and broadleaf species/populations. An adjuvant system (refer to the **ADDITIVES** section for details) is required for optimum broadleaf burndown activity. Not for use at these use rates in California.

Sequential Applications

Race Herbicide may be used sequentially as needed before small grain emergence. Early preplant application may be used as part of a split application program when the first application is early preplant and the second application is preemergence. Separate sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** by at least 30 days in millet and by at least 14 days in all other small grains.

Winter Wheat Dormancy Application

For residual broadleaf weed control, use **Race Herbicide** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A to dormant winter wheat only. **DO NOT** apply until dormant period or during and/or after spring greenup (dormancy break). Water or liquid fertilizer may be used as the spray carrier.

Precautions:

- Ensure the seed row is sufficiently covered with soil to avoid washing and concentration of the herbicide in the seed zone.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl. oz./A **Race Herbicide** (0.132 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil) per cropping season.
- **DO NOT** apply after small grain emergence or crop injury will occur.
- Small grain forage and hay must not be fed or grazed sooner than 30 days after application.
- **DO NOT** apply to other types of millet (e.g. foxtail millet) or severe crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply to millet grown in soils with a pH of 7.8 or above or crop injury may occur.

SORGHUM (ALL TYPES)

Race Herbicide may be applied to preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergent sorghum (all types specified in the following list) for broadleaf weed control (refer to **Table 1** and **Table 2** for list of weeds controlled). Before applying **Race Herbicide** to sweet sorghum, verify with your local seed company (supplier) the selectivity of **Race Herbicide** on your hybrid or variety to help avoid potential injury to sensitive hybrids or varieties.

Race Herbicide is for application ONLY on the following sorghum types: Grain sorghum (milo, durra, kaffir corn, Indian millet, great millet, grand millet, kaoliang, Chinese sorghum, shattercane, guineacorn, sorgo comun), and Sweet sorghum (sorgo, sorgo duice, Zuckerhirse, sorgo doux).

Application Rate

Application rates for **Race Herbicide** applied alone, in tank mix, or sequentially are in **Table 11** for grain sorghum and **Table 12** for sweet sorghum.

Table 11. Residual Preemergence Rates in Grain Sorghum

Rate by Soil Texture and Organic Matter Content (fl. oz./A)		
Soil Texture[1]	**Organic Matter**	
	≤ 1.5 %	**> 1.5%**
Coarse	**DO NOT USE**	2.0
Medium	2.5	3.0
Fine	3.0	4.0

[1]Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil texture groups.

Table 12. Residual Preemergence Rates in Sweet Sorghum

Rate by Soil Texture and Organic Matter Content (fl. oz./A)		
Soil Texture[1]	**Organic Matter**	
	≤ 1.5 %	**> 1.5%**
Coarse	**DO NOT USE**	2.0
Medium	2.5	3.0
Fine	3.0	4.0

[1]Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil texture groups.

Application Timing

Early Preplant Surface Application (15 to 30 days before planting)

Application rates in **Table 11** and **Table 12** should be used when making early preplant surface application, using the highest application rate for a given soil texture. Early preplant surface application is not recommended on coarse soils or in areas where average annual rainfall (or rainfall plus irrigation) typically exceeds 40 inches. Cultivation or a labeled postemergence herbicide application may still be required under certain conditions for complete weed control. Early preplant surface application may be part of a split application program when made at the application timings described in this label. However, the cumulative total of sequential application rates must not exceed the maximum labeled rate for a given soil texture.

Preplant Surface and Preplant Incorporated Applications (up to 14 days before planting)

Race Herbicide can be applied at rates specified in **Table 11** and **Table 12** to the soil surface or incorporated up to 14 days before planting on all soil types. For preplant incorporated application, apply **Race Herbicide** and incorporate into the upper soil surface (1 to 2 inches). Use a harrow, rolling cultivator, field cultivator, or other implement capable of uniform shallow incorporation. Avoid deeper incorporation or reduced weed control may result.

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SORGHUM (ALL TYPES) *(continued)*
Preemergence Surface Application Apply **Race Herbicide** at use rates specified in **Table 11** and **Table 12** as a broadcast spray to the soil surface after planting and before crop emergence. **Race Herbicide** must be applied before crop emergence or injury will occur. **Burndown plus Residual Weed Control** In addition to residual broadleaf weed control at any of the application timings previously described, **Race Herbicide** also provides burndown of emerged broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1**. An adjuvant system (refer to **ADDITIVES** section for details) is required for optimum burndown activity. Burndown control of emerged grasses and/or additional broadleaf weeds not listed on the label requires a tank mix with another herbicide (like glyphosate). **Burndown Weed Control Only** **Race Herbicide** can be applied at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A (all soil types) with an adjuvant system (refer to the **ADDITIVES** section for details) anytime before sorghum emergence for burndown of weeds listed in **Table 1**. A burndown application of **Race Herbicide** can be followed by residual rates of **Race Herbicide** (**Table 11** and **Table 12**) or saflufenacil + dimethenamid-P herbicide. Sequential applications must be separated by at least 14 days. However, **DO NOT** apply more than the cropping seasonal maximum cumulative amount per acre of saflufenacil from all product sources. **State-specific Use in California** Apply **Race Herbicide** early preplant through preemergence at 2.0 fl. oz./A with an adjuvant system for burndown broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days. **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** in a single application.
Restrictions: • **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** after sorghum emergence or severe crop injury will occur. • **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** at more than 1.0 fl. oz./A within 30 days of planting where an at-planting application of an organophosphate or carbamate insecticide(s) is planned and/or has occurred or severe injury may result. **EXCEPTION: Race Herbicide** may be applied when tebupirimphos + cyfluthrin, chlorethoxyfos, or chlorethoxyfos + bifenthrin is applied at planting as a band, T-band, or infurrow. **Race Herbicide** may be applied with all other classes of at-planting insecticides including neonicotinoids and pyrethroids. • **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** (0.132 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil) per cropping season. • **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 0.134 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil per cropping season in sorghum from all product sources. • Grain sorghum and sweet sorghum forage must not be harvested, fed, or grazed sooner than 70 days after application.

SOYBEAN

Application Method, Rate, and Timing

Race Herbicide may be used in fall and/or in spring as a preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence burndown application in conventional-till, reduced-till, or no-till soybeans for broadleaf weed control (refer to **Table 1** and **Table 2** for list of weeds controlled). An adjuvant system (refer to **ADDITIVES** section for details) is required for optimum burndown activity.

Application of **Race Herbicide** may result in delayed soybean emergence and stunting under certain environmental conditions including cool temperatures, excessive rainfall/irrigation, and/or persistent wet soil conditions occurring after application. Not for use in soybean in California.

Fall Application

Use **Race Herbicide** at 1.0 to 2.0 fl. oz./A for burndown broadleaf weed control after the prior crop is harvested. Application must be made before first killing frost. Fall application can be made to all soil types.

Spring Application

Use **Race Herbicide** early preplant through preemergence at 1.0 fl. oz./A for burndown broadleaf weed control before crop emergence. Apply **Race Herbicide** early preplant at 1.5 or 2.0 fl. oz./A for burndown plus residual broadleaf weed control.

Soybean Planting Interval

Depending on **Race Herbicide** soil texture, use rate, and organic matter, an interval between **Race Herbicide** application and planting may be required (see **Table 13** and **Table 14**) or crop injury may occur.

Table 13. Minimum Soybean Planting Intervals

Minimum Preplant Interval (days) **Required Between Race Herbicide Application and Soybean Planting**		
Use Rate (fl. oz./A)	**Soil Texture**[1]	
	Coarse Soils with ≤ 2% Organic Matter	**All Other Soils**
1.0	30	0
1.5	30	14
2.0	44	30

[1]Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil texture groups.

Table 14. Minimum Soybean Planting Intervals with Other Group 14 Herbicides

Minimum Preplant Interval (days) **Required Between Race Herbicide Application and Soybean Planting when Tank Mixed or Sequentially Applied with a Group 14 Herbicide**[1]		
Use Rate (fl. oz./A)	**Soil Texture**[2]	
	Coarse Soils with ≤ 2% Organic Matter	**All Other Soils**
1.0	30	14*
1.5	30	30
2.0	44	30

[1]Group 14 herbicides including sulfentrazone or flumioxazin.
[2]Refer to **Table 3** for definition of soil texture groups.
*Interval for reduced-till and no-till soybean only. Interval for conventional-till soybean is 30 days.

(continued)

SOYBEAN *(continued)*

Precautions:

- Contact your local retailer or company representative before applying **Race Herbicide** to natto soybeans to verify tolerance and help avoid potential injury.
- Ensure the seed row is sufficiently covered with soil to avoid washing and concentration of the herbicide in the seed zone.
- Group 14 herbicides labeled for postemergence application in soybean may be used 14 days or more after soybean emergence. Refer to other products' labels for use directions.
- Always use the most restrictive preplant interval of all-inclusive herbicides when applying **Race Herbicide** as part of a tank mix.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 4.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** (0.088 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil) per cropping season. Sequential applications of **Race Herbicide** MUST be separated by at least 30 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 0.089 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil per cropping season in soybean from all product sources.
- **DO NOT** apply when soybean has reached the cracking stage or after emergence or severe crop injury will occur.
- **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** within 30 days of planting where an at-planting application of an organophosphate or carbamate insecticide(s) is planned and/or has occurred because severe injury may result.
- Soybean forage must not be fed or grazed sooner than 65 days after application.

NONCROPLAND AREAS

Application Method, Rate, and Timing

DO NOT use **Race Herbicide** in any residential setting. **Race Herbicide** may be used in noncropland areas including: fence rows, nonirrigation ditchbanks, dry irrigation ditchbanks, and on farmstead areas (barnyards, lanes, driveways, machinery or implement yards, windbreaks).

Race Herbicide may be used in a single application or sequentially with an interval of 14 days or more.

Application rates for **Race Herbicide** when used alone, in tank mix, or sequentially are in **Table 15**.

Table 15. Application Rates in Noncropland Areas

Application	Application Target	Application Rate (fl. oz./A)
Postemergence	Weed Size < 6 inches	2 to 4
	Weed size ≥ 6 inches and/or heavier weed infestations	4 to 6[1]
Postemergence + Residual	Burndown + Residual preemergence weed control	6[2]

(continued)

(continued)

NONCROPLAND AREAS *(continued)*

Table 15. Application Rates in Noncropland Areas *(continued)*

Application	Application Target	Application Rate (fl. oz./A)
Tank Mixes with Glyphosate		
Accelerated Burndown	Accelerated burndown of broadleaf weeds and/or control of glyphosate-tolerant species e.g. horseweed (marestail)	1 to 2
Accelerated Burndown + Residual	Accelerated burndown of broadleaf weeds plus control of glyphosate-tolerant species with residual preemergence weed control	6[2]

[1]Partial control or suppression may result with application to weeds more than 6 inches.
[2]For effective residual control of labeled weed species, **Race Herbicide** MUST be used at the maximum use rate of 6 fl. oz./A.

Spot Treatment

Race Herbicide may be applied as a spot treatment to emerged broadleaf weeds. Consult the following chart for the amount of **Race Herbicide** to make various gallons of spray mix for spot treatments applied to actively growing broadleaf weeds and sizes referenced in **Table 1**. Spray thoroughly to wet weed foliage but not to the point of runoff. To maximize performance, refer to the **ADDITIVES** section for recommended adjuvant and rate to add to the spray mix.

Each spray mix is equivalent to using **Race Herbicide** at 2.0 fl. oz./A in a spray volume of 100 gallons per acre. Applications of a spot spray mix should not be made to an equivalent area less than what is shown in the chart or exceed the equivalent broadcast rate of 2.0 fl. oz./A. Spot treatments may be applied via an ATV-mounted (all-terrain vehicle-mounted) or tractor-mounted sprayer equipped for low-pressure hand wand application. **DO NOT** apply spot treatments using high-pressure hand wands.

Spray Mix (gallons)	Spray Mix Treatment Area (sq. ft.)	Use Rate (fl. oz.)
1	436	0.02
5	2,178	0.1
10	4,356	0.2
25	10,890	0.5
50	21,780	1.0

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NONCROPLAND AREAS *(continued)*
Selective Weeding Use **Race Herbicide** up to 2.0 fl. oz./A as a postemergence spray plus the recommended adjuvant (refer to **ADDITIVES** section for details) as a uniform broadcast application or spot treatment for selective broadleaf weed control. **Tank Mixes for Selective Weeding** Broad-spectrum postemergence and/or residual control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds requires a tank mix with another herbicide. **Race Herbicide** may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with herbicide products containing glyphosate.
Restrictions: • **DO NOT** use more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6.0 fl. oz. of **Race Herbicide** (0.132 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** in a single application in California. • **DO NOT** apply **Race Herbicide** to irrigation ditchbanks that contain irrigation water or will contain irrigation water within 2 weeks.

CROPS FOR HARVEST AID/DESSICATION

Race Herbicide may be used for harvest aid/desiccation in the crops listed in **Table 16**. Uniformly apply **Race Herbicide** as a broadcast spray by air or ground. Ground application is recommended at a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons/A. Aerial application is recommended at a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons/A. Thorough spray coverage and an MSO plus ammonium-based adjuvant system (refer to the **ADDITIVES** section) are required for optimum desiccation activity. **Race Herbicide** may be applied in a single application or sequential applications.

Harvest aid/desiccation uses are considered separate and **DO NOT** contribute to the maximum cumulative seasonal use rates of **Race Herbicide** when applied during the cropping season.

Refer to **Table 5** for rotational crop planting intervals.

TANK MIXING INFORMATION – HARVEST AID AND DESSICATION

Cotton

Race Herbicide may be tank mixed with other cotton defoliant products including, but not limited to: ethephon, ethephon plus AMADS, ethephon plus cyclanilide, sodium chlorate, thidiazuron, thidiazuron plus diuron, tribufos, glyphosate, or paraquat. Refer to the other product's label for restrictions on tank mixing, precautions, and rotational restrictions. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

All Other Crops

Race Herbicide also may be tank mixed with other registered harvest aid/desiccation products. Apply **Race Herbicide** with a labeled rate of glyphosate for additional preharvest weed control. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on the glyphosate and other tank mix product labels, and to confirm they are labeled for the specific crop to be desiccated. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

DO NOT apply tank mix of **Race Herbicide** and glyphosate for harvest aid/desiccation on crops grown for seed production.

Table 16. Crops for Harvest Aid/Desiccation

BARLEY (SPRING AND WINTER), WHEAT (DURUM, SPRING AND WINTER), AND TRITICALE			
Application Timing	**Single Application Use Rate** (fl. oz./A)	**Maximum Cumulative Amount per Cropping Season for Desiccation Uses** (fl. oz./A)	**PHI** (days)
Spray over the top of barley, wheat, and triticale that have reached physiological maturity (hard-dough stage; grain contains less than 30% moisture) or according to Extension Service recommendations in the use area. **Allow up to 10 days for optimum desiccation effect. Actual time to harvest depends on environmental and atmospheric conditions which may increase or decrease time period stated here.**	1.0 - 2.0 (0.022 - 0.044 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil)	2.0 (0.044 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil)	3 (grain)
Precaution: • Desiccation-treated barley, wheat, and triticale straw may be grazed or fed to livestock. **Restrictions:** • **DO NOT** apply to barley grown for malting purposes. • Not for use for barley, wheat, and triticale desiccation in California.			

(continued)

Table 16. Crops for Harvest Aid/Desiccation *(continued)*

CHIA			
Application Timing	**Single Application Use Rate** (fl. oz./A)	**Maximum Cumulative Amount per Cropping Season for Desiccation Uses** (fl. oz./A)	**PHI** (days)
Uniformly apply Sharpen as a broadcast spray over the top of chia that have reached physiological maturity or according to Extension Service recommendations in the use area. **Allow up to 10 days for optimum desiccation effect. Actual time to harvest depends on environmental and atmospheric conditions which may increase or decrease time period stated here.**	1.0 - 2.0 (0.022 - 0.044 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil)	2.0 (0.044 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil)	3 (grain)
Precaution: • Desiccation-treated chia straw may be grazed or fed to livestock. **Restrictions:** • **DO NOT** apply on chia grown for seed production. • Not for use for chia desiccation in California. • **DO NOT** apply more than 2.0 fl. oz./A of **Race Herbicide** (0.044 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil) in a single application or as a maximum cumulative amount from sequential applications in chia per cropping season. • **Preharvest Interval** – 3 days			

(continued)

Table 16. Crops for Harvest Aid/Desiccation *(continued)*

DRY EDIBLE BEANS *Phaseolus* spp. (all types), *Lupinus* spp. (all types), *Vigna* spp., (including: adzuki bean, catjang, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, Southern pea (blackeyed pea, cowpea, crowder pea), urd bean), Broad bean (Fava bean), Garbanzo bean (Chickpea), Guar, Lablab bean (Hyacinth bean), Lentils			
Application Timing	**Single Application Use Rate** (fl. oz./A)	**Maximum Cumulative Amount per Cropping Season for Desiccation Uses** (fl. oz./A)	**PHI** (days)
Apply over the top of dry edible beans that have reached physiological maturity (beans have at least 80% yellow/brown pods and no more than 30% of leaves still green for vine-type beans and lentils, and no more than 40% of leaves still green for bush-type beans; or according to Extension Service recommendations in the use area for other crops). **Allow up to 10 days for optimum desiccation effect. Actual time to harvest depends on environmental and atmospheric conditions which may increase or decrease time period stated here.**	1.0 - 2.0 (0.022 - 0.044 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil)	2.0 (0.044 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil)	2 (dry edible beans)
Restrictions: • **DO NOT** apply on dry edible beans grown for seed production. • **DO NOT** graze or feed desiccation-treated hay or straw to livestock. • **DO NOT** apply harvest aid/desiccation to green lentil varieties. • Not for use for garbanzo bean (chickpea) and lentils desiccation in California.			

(continued)

Table 16. Crops for Harvest Aid/Desiccation *(continued)*

DRY PEAS Dry field peas, *Pisum* spp. (all other types), Pigeon Pea			
Application Timing	**Single Application Use Rate** (fl. oz./A)	**Maximum Cumulative Amount per Cropping Season for Desiccation Uses** (fl. oz./A)	**PHI** (days)
Apply over the top of dry peas that have reached physiological maturity (peas with at least 80% yellow/brown pods and no more than 30% of leaves still green for vine-type peas, and no more than 40% of leaves still green for bush-type peas; or according to Extension Service recommendations in the use area for other crops). **Allow up to 10 days for optimum desiccation effect. Actual time to harvest depends on environmental and atmospheric conditions which may increase or decrease time period stated here.**	1.0 - 2.0 (0.022 - 0.044 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil)	2.0 (0.044 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil)	3 (dry peas)
Precaution: • Desiccation-treated pea vines may be grazed or fed to livestock. **Restriction:** • Not for use for dry peas desiccation in California.			

(continued)

Table 16. Crops for Harvest Aid/Desiccation *(continued)*

OILSEEDS CANOLA (RAPESEED) – SUBGROUP 20A Borage, *Brassica juncea*, Crambe, Cuphea, Echium, Flax, Gold-of-pleasure (Camelina), Hare's ear mustard, Lesquerella, Lunaria, Meadowfoam, Milkweed, Mustard seed, Oil radish, Poppy seed, Rapeseed (Canola), Sesame, Sweet rocket			
Application Timing	**Single Application Use Rate** (fl. oz./A)	**Maximum Cumulative Amount per Cropping Season for Desiccation Uses** (fl. oz./A)	**PHI** (days)
Apply over the top of crop(s) that has reached physiological maturity (70% to 80% bolls turn to brown for flax; seeds in the middle pods have started to turn in color for Brassica juncea, canola (rapeseed), and mustard; or according to Extension Service recommendations in the use area for other crops). **Allow up to 10 days for optimum desiccation effect. Actual time to harvest depends on environmental and atmospheric conditions which may increase or decrease time period stated here.**	1.0 - 2.0 (0.022 - 0.044 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil)	2.0 (0.044 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil)	3 (seed)
Restrictions: • **DO NOT** apply on oilseed crops grown for seed production. • Not for use for oilseeds canola (rapeseed) desiccation in California.			

(continued)

Table 16. Crops for Harvest Aid/Desiccation *(continued)*

OILSEEDS COTTONSEED – SUBGROUP 20C Cotton (Cottonseed) including: Spindle pick harvested cotton, Stripper harvested cotton			
Application Timing	**Single Application Use Rate** (fl. oz./A)	**Maximum Cumulative Amount per Cropping Season for Desiccation Uses** (fl. oz./A)	**PHI** (days)
Apply over the top of cotton that has reached physiological maturity (according to local State Agricultural Extension Service guidelines, including nodes above cracked boll, accumulated heat units after cutout, or at least 60% to 70% boll opening). **Allow up to 10 days for optimum desiccation effect. Actual time to harvest depends on environmental and atmospheric conditions which may increase or decrease time period stated here.** Large plant size, dense canopy, and environmental conditions not conducive for defoliation may require a second defoliation application 5 to 7 days later.	0.5 - 2.0 (0.011 - 0.044 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil)	2.0 (0.044 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil)	5 (cotton)
Precaution: • **Race Herbicide**-treated gin trash may be fed to livestock.			

(continued)

Table 16. Crops for Harvest Aid/Desiccation *(continued)*

OILSEEDS SUNFLOWER – SUBGROUP 20B Calendula, Castor oil plant, Chinese tallowtree, Euphorbia, Evening primrose, Jojoba, Niger seed, Rose hip, Safflower, Stokes' aster, Sunflower, Tallowwood, Tea oil plant, Veronica			
Application Timing	**Single Application Use Rate** (fl. oz./A)	**Maximum Cumulative Amount per Cropping Season for Desiccation Uses** (fl. oz./A)	**PHI** (days)
Apply over the top of crop(s) that has reached physiological maturity (seed moisture less than 36% for sunflower; when heads are fully mature for safflower; or according to Extension Service recommendations in the use area for other crops). For many sunflower varieties, the back of the sunflower heads are yellow and the bracts are turning brown at this timing. **Allow up to 10 days for optimum desiccation effect. Actual time to harvest depends on environmental and atmospheric conditions which may increase or decrease time period stated here.** Minor frost events up to 3 days after application may reduce harvest aid effects and cause sunflower to dry down less efficiently.	1.0 - 2.0 (0.022 - 0.044 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil)	4.0 (0.088 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil)	7 (seed)
Restrictions: • **DO NOT** apply on oilseed crops grown for seed production. • **DO NOT** use after multiple minor frosts or single significant frost event.			

(continued)

Table 16. Crops for Harvest Aid/Desiccation *(continued)*

SOYBEAN			
Application Timing	**Single Application Use Rate** (fl. oz./A)	**Maximum Cumulative Amount per Cropping Season for Desiccation Uses** (fl. oz./A)	**PHI** (days)
Apply over the top of soybeans that have reached physiological maturity (all pods and seeds have no more green color). **Indeterminate Varieties** Greater than 65% brown pods and greater than 70% leaf drop or when seed moisture is 30% or less. **Determinate Varieties** Beans are fully developed, more than 50% leaf drop, and remaining leaves are yellowing. **Allow up to 10 days for optimum desiccation effect. Actual time to harvest depends on environmental and atmospheric conditions which may increase or decrease time period stated here.**	1.0 - 2.0 (0.022 - 0.044 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil)	2.0 (0.044 lb. a.i./A of saflufenacil)	3 (soybean seed)
Restrictions: • **DO NOT** apply on soybean grown for seed production. • **DO NOT** graze or feed desiccation-treated hay or straw to livestock.			

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store this product in a cool, dry place in its original container only. **DO NOT** store this product near fertilizers, seeds, or other pesticides. Keep pesticide in original container. **DO NOT** put concentrate or dilute into food or drink containers.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 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 if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Greater Than 5 Gallons: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. 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 two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

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

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES

NOTES

SAFLUFENACIL | GROUP 14 | HERBICIDE

Race Herbicide

For Use in Selected Agricultural Crops

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**WT. BY %**
Saflufenacil: N'-[2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-(3-methyl-2, 6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3,6-dihydro-(2H)pyrimidinyl)benzoyl]-N-isopropyl-N-methylsulfamide.....	29.74%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	70.26%
TOTAL:.....	**100.00%**

Contains 2.82 pounds of saflufenacil per U.S. gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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 SWALLOWED: • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **IF IN EYES:** • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **IF INHALED:** • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. **HOTLINE NUMBER** - Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS - HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS - CAUTION - Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS -** For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. **Groundwater Advisory:** Saflufenacil has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory: This product may impact surface water due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks after application. A level, well-maintained buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of this chemical from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding application when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours. **Endangered Species Protection Requirements:** This product may have effects on federally listed threatened or endangered plant species or their critical habitat. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county or parish in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county or parish has a Bulletin, and to obtain that Bulletin, consult http://www.epa.gov/espp/ or call 1-844-447-3813 no more than 6 months before using this product. Applicators must use Bulletins that are in effect in the month in which the pesticide will be applied. New Bulletins will be available from the above sources 6 months prior to their effective dates.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL - **DO NOT** contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. **PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store this product in a cool, dry place in its original container only. **DO NOT** store this product near fertilizers, seeds, or other pesticides. Keep pesticide in original container. **DO NOT** put concentrate or dilute into food or drink containers. **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. **CONTAINER HANDLING: Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons:** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 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 if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

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

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

EPA Reg. No. 83529-265

EPA Est. No. AG 72159-GA-001; CS 70815-GA-001; MA 83411-MN-001; MC 89332-GA-001; SC 39578-TX-001; TX 07401-TX-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: 1 Gallon

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