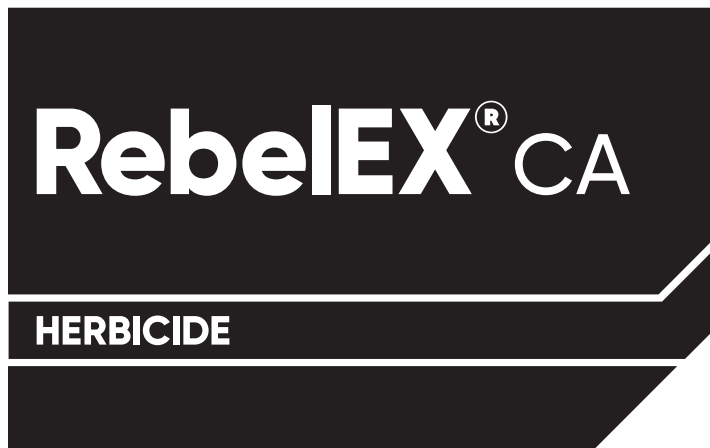


Specimen Label

PENOXSULAM	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
CYHALOFOP-BUTYL	GROUP	1	HERBICIDE



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For selective postemergence weed control in rice in the state of California

Active Ingredient:

penoxsulam: 2-(2,2-difluoroethoxy)-N-(5,8-dimethoxy[1,2,4] triazololo[1,5c]pyrimidin-2-yl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonamide.....	2.95%
cyhalofop: 2-[4-(4-cyano-2- fluorophenoxy) phenoxy] propanoic acid, butyl ester, (R).....	21.06%
Other Ingredients.....	75.99%
Total	100.00%

Contains petroleum distillate

Contains 0.25 lb of penoxsulam active ingredient and 1.78 lb of cyhalofop-butyl active ingredient per gallon

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-616

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION PRECAUCION

Wash Hands thoroughly with Soap before Eating, Drinking, Chewing Gum, using Tobacco, or using the Toilet. Harmful If Inhaled. Prolonged or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions in Some Individuals. Avoid Breathing Spray Mist.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

First Aid

If swallowed: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. **DO NOT** give any liquid to person. **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Note to physician: May pose aspirational pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Except when treating rice fields as specified in this product label, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Surface Water Advisory

Cyhalofop-butyl can contaminate surface water through spray drift from aerial and ground application equipment. Treated rice field water can contaminate surface water through accidental release or overflow, or by deliberate release due to normal growing practices, including interim or final release of flood water at harvest.

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of penoxsulam from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Groundwater Advisory

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

Non-Target Organism Advisory

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

Directions for Use

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in cool dry place in original container.

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

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

Triple rinse or pressure 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. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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.

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: 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 a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, 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 puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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.

Product Information

RebelEX® CA herbicide is a postflood, postemergence herbicide for selective control of susceptible grass, broadleaf, and sedge weeds in rice in California. Only susceptible weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled. A spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre (gpa) and uniform coverage are required for optimum performance. A crop oil concentrate at 2.5% v/v, or a methylated seed oil or vegetable oil concentrate, at specified label use rates is required with RebelEX CA. RebelEX CA is rainfast within 2 hours after application.

Rice crops grown under adverse environmental conditions, such as extreme cold or heat, may express temporary crop injury when RebelEX CA is applied, including slight height reduction or root stunting. Any crop stress or environmental factors which decrease plant metabolism and growth may reduce weed control efficacy and crop tolerance. Such effects are transient and **DO NOT** affect yield. RebelEX CA may be used on all rice varieties; however, it is important to recognize that the degree of crop tolerance may vary depending upon variety and environmental conditions. **DO NOT** apply RebelEX CA to wild rice.

Use Precautions

- RebelEX CA may not reliably control known ACCase or ALS resistant weed biotypes.
- One sequential application of Clincher® CA herbicide can be made greater than 10 days before or after an application of RebelEX CA depending upon the rate of RebelEX CA applied. **DO NOT** make

more than two applications of RebelEX CA and Clincher CA combined per year. The two applications of RebelEX CA and Clincher CA must not exceed 0.47 lb/acre of cyhalofop-butyl per year combined. Use the chart below to determine the combined amount of RebelEX CA and Clincher CA that can be used. Follow all label use directions for Clincher CA.

Rate of RebelEX CA (fl oz/acre)	Maximum Sequential Rate of Clincher CA (fl oz/acre)	Cyhalofop-butyl (from RebelEX CA) lbs ai/acre	Cyhalofop-butyl (from Clincher CA) lbs ai/acre	Maximum Cyhalofop-butyl lbs ai/acre
16	13	0.223	0.242	0.465
18	11.5	0.25	0.214	0.464
20	10	0.278	0.186	0.464

- After an application of RebelEX CA, begin re-flooding three hours after application. For best results, fields should be completely re-flooded 24 to 48 hours after application.
- Poor weed control may result from application of RebelEX CA made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, or high pH soils; or prior herbicide applications.
- Application of RebelEX CA to fields which have been leveled within 12 months prior to application may result in serious rice injury in areas that have been cut or filled. This does not apply to normal annual land planning activities.
- Application of RebelEX CA to rice grown in soils with pH >7.8 or high salt content may result in serious rice injury.

Use Restrictions

- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 60 days of rice harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply RebelEX CA directly to, or otherwise permit RebelEX CA to come into contact with, commercially produced broadleaf crops such as cotton, green or dry beans, melons, tomatoes, grapes, pome/stone/fruit trees, peaches, nectarines, all vegetable crops, all perennial tree or vine crops as well as commercially grown flowers, ornamental shrubs or trees, or other desirable commercially produced broadleaf plants, as serious injury may occur. **DO NOT** permit spray mists containing RebelEX CA to drift onto desirable broadleaf plants.
- **DO NOT** apply RebelEX CA directly to, or otherwise permit RebelEX CA to come into contact with, commercially produced non-target cereal and grass crops such as corn, sorghum, wheat, sugar cane, turfgrass, sod farms, grass grown for seed, etc. **DO NOT** permit spray mists containing RebelEX CA to drift onto desirable grass plants.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application per year of RebelEX CA. **DO NOT** apply more than 20 fl oz of RebelEX CA per acre (0.039 lbs penoxsulam and 0.278 lbs cyhalofop-butyl per acre) per year.
- **DO NOT** overlap or double spray ends of fields.
- **DO NOT** allow tank mixes of RebelEX CA to sit overnight.
- **DO NOT** tank mix RebelEX CA with malathion or methyl parathion. **DO NOT** make an application of malathion or methyl parathion within 7 days of an application of RebelEX CA.
- **DO NOT** apply RebelEX CA where runoff or irrigation water may flow directly onto agricultural land other than rice fields.
- **DO NOT** rotate treated land to crops other than rice for three months following application.
- **DO NOT** use RebelEX CA for weed control in wild rice.
- **DO NOT** fish or commercially grow fish, shellfish or crustaceans on treated acres during the year of treatment.
- **DO NOT** make aerial applications of RebelEX CA when wind speeds are less than 3 mph or greater than 10 mph.
- **DO NOT** make ground applications of RebelEX CA when wind speeds are greater than 10 mph.
- **Chemigation: DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Weed Resistance Management

RebelEX CA, which contains the active ingredients Penoxsulam (Group 2) and Cyhalofop (Group 1) herbicides based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance. Make only one application per year of RebelEX CA.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before and after application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- If using post-emergence herbicides or tank mixes, control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full rates of RebelEX CA for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your local company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your local company representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. **DO NOT** assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mode of action. Products with multiple active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a mode of action other than Group 2 or Group 1 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

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

- Use a broad spectrum herbicide with other mode of action as a foundation in a weed control program, if appropriate.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative modes of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 2 or Group 1 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two sequential applications of RebelEX CA and any other Group 2 or Group 1 herbicides per year unless mixed with an herbicide with a different mode of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields to reduce weed seed production.

Mandatory Spray Drift

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 mph at the application site. The boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).

Ground Boom Applications: (Cont.)

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

Boomless Ground Applications:

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

Spray Drift Advisories

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

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

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING

GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

- Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Buffer Zones

Buffer zones are defined as the minimum distance between the application site and the sensitive crop. The buffer zones listed below must be followed for ground applications of RebelEX CA:

Sensitive Crops	Ground Restrictions (ft)	Aerial Restrictions
non-target cereal and grass crops such as corn, sugar cane sudangrass, sorghum, grass grown for seed, millet, and sod farms.	50	450 feet
all other non-target broadleaf tree and vine crops not listed	200	2 miles
cotton		1/4 mile
peaches, nectarines, all melon and all bean crops	660	2 miles if wind blowing from treatment area away from sensitive crop. 4 miles if wind blowing from treatment area toward sensitive crop.

Avoid direct or indirect contact with non-target plants. Do not apply near desirable vegetation such as non target cereal and grass crops such as corn, sugar cane, sudangrass, sorghum, grass grown for seed, millet and sod farms, trees such as peaches, nectarines, vines, cotton, all melon and all bean crops and other non-target trees and broadleaf crops not listed here and other desirable crops. Allow adequate distance between target area and desirable plants to minimize exposure (See Buffer Zone above for restriction). The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications.

- Apply in highest possible spray volume per acre when applying by air.
- Apply with a minimum wind speed of 3 mph but no greater than 10 mph.
- Aircraft should check spray pattern per Operation Safe/PAASS program, or equivalent, for calibration and uniformity to provide adequate coverage.

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

Endangered Species

If endangered plant species occur in the proximity of the application site, the following mitigation measure is required to avoid adverse effects:

- Leave untreated buffer zones of 85 feet for ground applications or 470 feet for aerial applications.

To determine whether your county has an endangered terrestrial plant species, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/usa-map.htm>. Endangered Species Bulletins may also be obtained from extension offices or state pesticide agencies. If the bulletin is not available for your specific area, check with the appropriate local state agency to determine if known populations of terrestrial endangered plants occur in the area to be treated.

Mixing Directions

Use of Adjuvants

Use of an agriculturally approved crop oil concentrate at a rate of 2.5% (v/v) or methylated seed oil or vegetable oil concentrate at specified label use rates is required with RebelEX CA. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Corteva Agriscience recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant. Read and follow all use directions and precautions on adjuvant labels. **DO NOT** use organosilicone surfactants in spray mixtures with RebelEX CA.

RebelEX CA – Alone

Fill spray tank to one-half full with water. Start agitation. Add correct quantity of RebelEX CA and recommended adjuvant. Continue agitation while filling spray tank to required volume and during application.

RebelEX CA - Tank Mixes

Continuous agitation is required for tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the best agitation in spray tanks. **DO NOT** allow tank mixes of RebelEX CA to sit overnight.

DO NOT tank mix with Regiment, Shark, Londax or other bensulfuron-containing products. Reduced weed control or increased crop injury may result if RebelEX CA is applied in tank mix combinations with or immediately following any other herbicides not listed, especially if applied under conditions of plant stress and/or advanced weed growth stages.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: When tank mixing RebelEX CA with other materials, a compatibility test (jar test) using relative proportions of the tank mix ingredients should be conducted prior to mixing ingredients

in the spray tank. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately one-half (1/2) hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Mixing Order: Fill the tank one-third (1/3) full with water. Start the agitation. Different formulation types should be added in the following order: dry flowables (DF), wettable powders (WP), aqueous suspensions (AS), flowables (F), or liquids (L). Allow each product type to completely disperse before adding another. Continue agitation and fill tank to three-fourths (3/4) full, add the correct quantity of RebelEX CA and mix thoroughly. Finally, add any solution (S) formulations or surfactant, agitate and finish filling. Maintain agitation during filling and during application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the tank is empty, suspended materials may settle to the bottom. It is important to resuspend all of the settled material before continuing application. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. **DO NOT** allow tank mixes to set overnight.

Carefully follow all mixing instructions for each material added to the tank. Initial dispersion of dry or flowable formulations can be improved by mixing with a small amount of water (slurrying) and pouring the slurry through a 20 to 35 mesh wetting screen in the top of the spray tank. Line screens in the tank should be no finer than 50 mesh (100 mesh is finer than 50 mesh).

Application Directions

Environmental Conditions and Herbicidal Activity of RebelEX CA

Best weed control results are obtained when RebelEX CA is applied to small, actively growing weeds, when daytime and nighttime temperatures are warm (60°F or more), and soil moisture is adequate to support active weed growth prior to and following application. If weeds are under drought stress, delay application until more favorable conditions resume. Application when weeds are moisture stressed or larger than the recommended size for control may result in only partial control.

Ground Application

Apply in a spray volume of 10 gpa or more when applying by ground. **DO NOT** ground apply RebelEX CA when wind speeds are greater than 10 mph.

Application Timing

For water seeded and drill seeded rice, apply RebelEX CA from the 1 leaf stage up to 60 days before harvest. Within this application window, application timing is dependent upon cultural practices and optimum timing for weed species present. (See Application Rates and Weeds Controlled table.) **DO NOT** apply if crop or weeds are under drought stress. A single postflood application is recommended.

One sequential application of Clincher CA herbicide can be made greater than 10 days before or after an application of RebelEX CA depending upon the rate of RebelEX CA applied. **DO NOT** make more than two applications of RebelEX CA and Clincher CA combined per year. The two applications of RebelEX CA and Clincher CA must not exceed 0.47 lb/acre of cyhalofop-butyle per year combined. Use the chart below to determine the combined amount of RebelEX CA and Clincher CA that can be used. Follow all label use directions for Clincher CA.

Rate of RebelEX CA (fl oz/acre)	Maximum Sequential Rate of Clincher CA (fl oz/acre)	Cyhalofop-butyl (from RebelEX CA) lbs ai/acre	Cyhalofop-butyl (from Clincher CA) lbs ai/acre	Maximum Cyhalofop-butyl lbs ai/acre
16	13	0.223	0.242	0.465
18	11.5	0.25	0.214	0.464
20	10	0.278	0.186	0.464

Water Management

Fields must be partially drained to expose weeds prior to application. Residual water remaining in the field does not adversely affect weed control so long as weeds are at least 70% exposed. For delayed pin point application, **DO NOT** allow excessive drying of the soil which may

cause the weeds to become drought stressed, resulting in unacceptable weed control. For best results, soils should be moist at application and maintain good soil moisture after application by flushing or rainfall until establishment of permanent flood.

Re-Flood Timing

After an application of RebelEX CA, begin re-flooding 3 hours after

application. For best results, fields should be completely re-flooded 24 to 48 hours after application.

Application Rates and Weeds Controlled

Weeds Controlled ¹		Application Rates and Stage of Weed Development	
Common Name	Scientific Name	16 to 18 fl oz/acre	18 to 20 fl oz/acre ²
barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	up to 5 leaf	up to 2 tiller
watergrass (early and late)	<i>Echinochloa oryzoides</i> <i>Echinochloa phyllopogon</i>		
California arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>	up to 4 leaf prior to tillering	up to flower initiation ³
common waterplantain	<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>		
ducksalad	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>		
monochoria	<i>Monochoria</i> spp		
ricefield bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i>		
redstem	<i>Ammannia</i> spp	<10" or prior to flowering ³	
bearded sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa fusca</i> ssp. <i>fascicularis</i>		
junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>		
red sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa panicea</i>	up to 3 leaf	up to 5 leaf
Weeds Suppressed			
Gregg's arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria longiloba</i>		
rice mimic	<i>Echinochloa</i> spp		
smallflower umbrellaplant	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>		

¹RebelEX CA may not reliably control known ALS and ACC^{ase} resistant weed biotypes.

²If RebelEX CA is applied as a rescue treatment (e.g., heavy weed infestations, headed weeds and/or previously untreated areas), it should be considered an emergency salvage treatment and good control of labeled weeds should not be expected. Poor control and regrowth of treated weeds may occur.

³Best control is achieved with applications of RebelEX CA prior to weed flowering. Make postflood applications when weeds are well emerged above the water surface. Weeds submerged at the time of application will not be controlled.

Note: DO NOT make more than one application per year of RebelEX CA. **DO NOT** apply more than 20 fl oz of RebelEX CA per acre (0.039 lbs penoxsulam and 0.278 lbs cyhalofop-butyl per acre) per year.

For tank mixing options and instructions, refer to the Mixing Directions section.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Corteva Agriscience warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

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2. Replacement of product used.

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Produced for
Corteva Agriscience LLC
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Indianapolis, IN 46268

Label Code: CD02-453-020
Replaced Label: D02-453-001
EPA accepted 05/27/21

Revisions:

- 1) Added MOA chart
- 2) Environmental Hazards:
 - a. Revised Surface Water Advisory and Groundwater Advisory
 - b. Added Non-Target Organism Advisory
- 3) Product Information – Use Precautions:
 - a. Revised “One sequential application of Clincher CA Herbicide...” statement
 - b. Revised Rate Chart
- 4) Product Information - Use Restrictions:
 - a. Removed “Do not apply RebelEX CA to a field treated in the same year with an application of Granite® GR herbicide or Granite SC”.
 - b. Revised “Do not make more than...growing season” to “DO NOT make more than...per year.”
- 5) Weed Resistance Management: Revised to conform to PR Notice 2017-1
- 6) Mandatory Spray Drift and Spray Drift Advisories: Revised to conform to Cyhalofop-butyl IRRD
- 7) Sensitive Areas: Removed entire Section
- 8) Added “Avoid direct or indirect contact with non-target plants” Section
- 9) Mixing Directions – RebelEX CA – Tank Mixes: Removed “RebelEX CA with Granite SC, Clincher CA, propanil” from sentence that begins with “Do not tank mix...”
- 10) Application Directions: Revised Ground Application Section
- 11) Application Timing:
 - a. Revised “One sequential application of Clincher CA...” statement
 - b. Revised Rate Chart
- 12) Application Rates and Weeds Controlled: Revised “Note: Do not make more than one application...the growing season.” To “Note: DO NOT make more than one application...per year.”
- 13) Changed all references from Dow AgroSciences to Corteva Agriscience