

FLUMETSULAM    GROUP    2    HERBICIDE

# Reptile WDG

**An herbicide for broadleaf weed control in field corn and soybeans**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Flumetsulam: N-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-5-methyl-1,2,4-triazolo-[1,5a]-pyrimidine-2-sulfonamide ..... 80.0%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** ..... 20.0%

**TOTAL:** ..... 100.0%

Contains 0.8 lb. of flumetsulam per lb. of product.

## 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

<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>

### 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**.

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

Manufactured For:

**Sharda USA LLC** 

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A  
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No.: 83529-96  
EPA Est. No.: 87179-CHN-001

**Net Contents: 55 lbs.**

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**  
**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**  
**CAUTION**

Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Causes eye Irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

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

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.

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Users should:**

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

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Flumetsulam has been identified in groundwater sampling from a field research site under vulnerable conditions. There is the possibility that flumetsulam may leach through soil to groundwater, especially, where soils are coarse and groundwater is near the surface.

**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**.

**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

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

**Reptile WDG** is a selective herbicide for broadleaf weed control in field corn and soybeans. Make application of **Reptile WDG** as a pre-plant surface, pre-plant, or pre-emergence treatment in corn and soybeans. Make application of **Reptile WDG** with water, liquid fertilizer, or impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer. Absorption of **Reptile WDG** occurs through both shoot and root uptake. Susceptible weeds exposed to **Reptile WDG** stop growing and either die or become non-competitive with the crop. **Reptile WDG** will provide residual control of weeds that may emerge after treatment. Adequate soil moisture is necessary for optimal herbicidal activity because uptake and translocation of **Reptile WDG** involves uptake by both roots and/or shoots.

When applications are made under adverse (dry or cold) conditions, or when less susceptible species are treated, reduced activity may be observed and weeds may be suppressed and not controlled. Weed suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population, size, and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Improve the level of control by making application of **Reptile WDG** under favorable growing conditions (i.e., adequate moisture and warmer temperature) and by using a higher labeled use rate in the rate range.

**Use Restrictions:**

- Do not mix or load this product within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.
- Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Design the pad and maintain it to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Do not allow surface water to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. Slope the pad to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad will have the capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Maintain containment capacities at all times. These minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.
- Do not make application of this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State.
- Do not apply by aerial application in New York State.
- **Chemigation:** Do not make application of this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not make application of more than a total of 1.4 oz. of **Reptile WDG** (0.07 lb. active ingredient flumetsulam) per acre per year.
- Do not make application of more than a cumulative total of 0.07 lb. active ingredient flumetsulam per year if using in sequential or tank mix applications with other products.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval:** Do not make application within 85 days before field corn and soybean harvest.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval:** Do not make application within 45 days of field corn forage harvest.
- Do not use flood irrigation to make application or incorporate this product.
- Use this product in a manner that prevents back siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.
- **Avoid all direct or indirect contact with non-target plants.** Do not apply near desirable vegetation. Allow adequate distance between target area and desirable plants to minimize exposure.
- Do not graze or feed treated soybean forage, hay or straw to livestock.
- Do not make application of **Reptile WDG** to sweet corn or popcorn.
- Do not make application when air temperature is near freezing or when freezing conditions are expected for several days following application.
- **Do not make application under conditions that favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing Reptile WDG to non-target areas. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:**
  - Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, settle the soil surface first by rainfall or irrigation.
  - Do not make application to impervious substrates, such as paved or highly compacted surfaces, or frozen or snow-covered ground.
  - Do not make application to soils when saturated with water.
  - Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops unless at least ½ inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.

**Use Precautions:**

- Uneven application or uneven incorporation of **Reptile WDG** can result in inconsistent weed control or crop injury.
- Extended cold, wet conditions (soil temperature below 50°F and excessive rainfall with wet soil conditions) following pre-emergence application of **Reptile WDG** to field corn which persist during germination and early crop development may result in crop injury. Injury symptoms, including yellowing of leaves and/or crop stunting, are usually temporary and affected corn plants usually recover without affecting yield.
- Dry weather following pre-plant surface or pre-emergence treatments of **Reptile WDG** may reduce the product's effectiveness. If sufficient activating rainfall or overhead irrigation does not occur within 7 to 10 days following treatment, incorporate the herbicide lightly into the soil using a rotary hoe, harrow, or shallow cultivation. Use a pre-plant incorporated application if furrow irrigation is used or when dry weather is expected following application.

**HERBICIDE RESISTANCE**

**Reptile WDG** contains flumetsulam and is classified in the triazolopyrimidine chemical class as a Group 2 herbicide, Acetolactate Synthase (ALS) or Acetohydroxy Acid Synthase (AHAS) inhibitor.

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. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **Reptile WDG** and other Group 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 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 **Reptile WDG** or other Group 2 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 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 registrant or their representative.

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 ROTATION INTERVALS

When tank mixing with other herbicides, follow the crop rotation restrictions on the label of each product used. The following rotational crops may be planted at the indicated interval following application of **Reptile WDG**:

Crop	Rotation Interval (Months)
Soybeans, Corn (Field, Silage, Seed)	0
Alfalfa, Dry Beans, Lima Beans, Peas, Peanuts, Barley, Oats, Rye, Snap Beans <sup>1</sup> , Sweet Potatoes, Wheat	4
Rice	6
Seeding Of Cover Crops <sup>2</sup> , Forage Grasses <sup>3</sup> , Popcorn, Tobacco	9
Grain Sorghum, Potatoes	12
Cotton, Sunflower, Sweet Corn <sup>4</sup>	18
Sugar Beets, Canola	26*

\*Rotation to sugar beets and canola requires a 26-month rotation interval and a successful field bioassay.

<sup>1</sup>Do not plant snap beans grown for commercial seed production.

<sup>2</sup>The following cover crops may be planted for establishment of Federal Conservation Reserve Programs and Agricultural Reserve Programs no sooner than 9 months following application of **Reptile WDG**: **legumes** including alfalfa, clovers, crownvetch, birdsfoot trefoil, and lespedeza; and **grasses** including big bluestem, little bluestem, switchgrass, Russian wildrye, green needle, smooth brome grass, Garrison creeping foxtail, canary grass, orchardgrass, intermediate wheatgrass, tall wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, western wheatgrass, and Indian grass. Some stand reduction or temporary stunting of legume seedlings is possible. However, Sharda USA LLC will not accept responsibility for any crop injury or stand failure of these seeded crops following use in corn or soybeans and the subsequent 9-month rotational crop restriction. Additionally, Sharda USA LLC will not accept responsibility for any crop injury or stand failure of native grasses as a result of inadequate seedbed preparation, erratic germination, lack of seedling vigor, or plant stress from unfavorable environmental conditions.

<sup>3</sup>Do not plant forage grasses grown for commercial seed production.

<sup>4</sup>Certain sweet corn varieties may be planted 10 ½ months after application of up to 1 oz. (0.05 lb. a.i. flumetsulam) of **Reptile WDG** per acre. This interval applies only to varieties of sweet corn which have been identified as Clearfield® or Optimum GAT®. Contact your local Sharda USA LLC representative for current approved varieties.

#### FIELD BIOASSAY INSTRUCTIONS

Using typical tillage, seeding practices, and timings for the particular crop, plant several strips of the desired crop variety across the field previously treated with **Reptile WDG**. Plant the strips perpendicular to the direction in which **Reptile WDG** was applied. Locate the strips so that different field conditions are encountered, including differences in soil texture, pH, and drainage. If the crop does not show visible symptoms of injury, stand reduction, or yield reduction, the field can be planted with the test crop. If visible injury or stand reduction occurs, do not plant with the test crop, and repeat the bioassay the next growing season.

#### SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift to non-target sites.

**Droplet Size:** The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see sections on **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions**).

#### **Controlling Droplet Size**

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

#### **Boom Length**

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

#### **Application Height**

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

#### **Swath Adjustment**

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

#### **Wind**

Make application when the wind velocity favors on-target product deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph). Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Do not apply when wind is gusting or wind speed exceeds 15 mph as uneven spray coverage and drift may result. Avoid applications below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

#### **Temperature and Humidity**

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

#### **Temperature Inversions**

Do not make applications during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

#### **Sensitive Areas**

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

#### **Safe Pesticide Handling Procedures**

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid over filling the spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on soil at a single spot in the field or at the mixing/loading station.
- Triple rinse the container in which product was purchased. Add the rinsate to the spray mix.

#### **MIXING DIRECTIONS**

This product can be mixed in accordance with the most restrictive label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed the label dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. It is the responsibility of the pesticide user to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

#### **Reptile WDG – Alone**

1. Fill the tank with ½ of the total amount of water or liquid fertilizer needed for the load.
2. Begin agitation.
3. Add the required amount of **Reptile WDG** for acreage being treated by opening the bottle(s) and measuring directly into the spray tank. Allow the product to fully disperse. If liquid fertilizer is being used as the spray carrier rather than water, pre-mix the **Reptile WDG** as described below before adding to the spray tank.
4. After product has completely dispersed, add non-ionic surfactants or other adjuvant materials.
5. Continue agitation while filling the spray tank to the required volume.
6. To ensure a uniform spray mixture, continuous agitation is required during application. If product is allowed to settle, thoroughly agitate to resuspend the mixture before spraying. Apply within 24 hours of mixing. Weed control with **Reptile WDG**, which has been mixed and allowed to stand for more than 24 hours, may be reduced.

**Pre-Mixing (Other Products):** If pre-mixing is required for other dry or flowable products applied in tank mix combination with **Reptile WDG**, follow directions for pre-mixing of such products provided in their respective product labels.

#### **Reptile WDG - Tank Mix**

If a broader spectrum of weed control is needed, **Reptile WDG** may be tank mixed with labeled rates of other products provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; (2) tank mixing with **Reptile WDG** is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product; and (3) the tank mix combination is compatible as determined by a “jar test” described in the **Tank Mix Compatibility Testing** section.

#### **Tank Mixing Directions:**

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed specified application rates for respective products or maximum allowable application rates for any active ingredient in the tank mix.
- Do not tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray equipment have been adequately cleaned (see **Clean-Out Procedures for Spray Equipment**).
- It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

**Tank Mix Compatibility Testing:** A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of **Reptile WDG** and other pesticides. 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 ½ hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Vigorous, continuous agitation during mixing, filling and throughout application is required for all tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the most effective agitation in spray tanks. To prevent foaming in the spray tank, avoid stirring or splashing air into the spray mixture.

#### **Mixing Order for Tank Mixes:**

1. Fill the spray tank to ¼ to ½ of the total spray volume required with water or liquid fertilizer.
2. Start agitation.
3. Add the required amount of **Reptile WDG** for acreage being treated by opening the bottle(s) and measuring directly into the spray tank.
4. After adding **Reptile WDG**, add different formulation types in the following order: (1) water soluble packets; (2) any compatibility agent, if required; (3) dry flowables; (4) wettable powders; (5) aqueous suspensions, flowables and liquids. Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to ¾ of total spray volume and add: (6) emulsifiable concentrates; (7) solutions; and (8) adjuvants. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after each addition.
5. Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application.

If application or agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

#### **Clean-Out Procedures for Spray Equipment**

1. Drain any remaining spray mixture from the application equipment.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank while filling the tank ½ full of water.
3. Add household ammonia at a rate of 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water. Recirculate for 5 minutes and spray out part of this mixture for 5 minutes through the boom. Drain tank.
4. Remove all spray nozzles and screens and clean separately.
5. If the spray equipment will be used for pesticide application to crops known to be sensitive to **Reptile WDG**, repeat steps 1 through 3. Thoroughly clean exterior surfaces of spray equipment.

**Note:** Rinsate must be disposed of on-site according to label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility.

#### **Liquid Mixture (Slurry) in a Nurse Tank**

Mix **Reptile WDG** with water in a nurse tank to prepare a liquid slurry concentrate that can be measured and dispensed on a liquid volume basis. This liquid slurry will contain 1 lb. of **Reptile WDG** (0.80 lb. flumetsulam) per gallon of total solution. Use a nurse tank with an agitation system designed for mixing and dispensing a product as a liquid slurry. The slurry will settle in the tank after standing for a few minutes. To ensure uniformity of the liquid slurry, maintain continuous agitation in the tank or agitate the slurry thoroughly and continuously for at least 10 minutes prior to each dispensing.

To prepare the liquid slurry, initially mix **Reptile WDG** in a ratio of 1 lb. (0.80 lb. a.i. flumetsulam) of herbicide product per 2 quarts of water. Add sufficient water to bring the mixture to a final liquid volume of 1 gallon per 1 lb. (0.80 lb. a.i. flumetsulam) of **Reptile WDG** after the **Reptile WDG** is completely dispersed and uniformly mixed. Before mixing, calibrate the slurry mix tank for various mixing volumes. Refer to the table below when mixing various volumes of liquid slurry.

Amount of Reptile WDG to Add (Lbs.)	Add Reptile WDG to the Following Amount of Water (Qts.)	Add Water to Slurry to Obtain Final Mixed Liquid Volume (Gals.)
1	2 (0.5 gal.)	1
5	10 (2.5 gals.)	5
10	20 (5 gals.)	10
20	40 (10 gals.)	20
30	60 (15 gals.)	30

#### Application in Liquid Fertilizer

Always pre-mix or slurry **Reptile WDG** with water before adding to liquid fertilizer in spray tanks. Make sure **Reptile WDG** is completely and uniformly dispersed in water and then add to the spray tank or induction system through a 20 to 35 mesh screen. Add any rinsate to the spray mixture.

When necessary, use a compatibility agent to ensure that **Reptile WDG** mixes properly. The use of an appropriate compatibility agent is especially important when tank mixing **Reptile WDG** and other dry flowables, wettable powders, flowables, liquids, aqueous suspensions, or solutions with emulsifiable concentrates in liquid fertilizer. If the emulsifiable concentrate formulation rises to the surface of the fertilizer as an oil ("oils out"), the oil may combine with the wettable powder, flowable, or suspension to form oily curds (viscous phase) which are difficult to disperse. A jar test, utilizing relative proportions of the tank mix ingredients, is recommended prior to mixing with a large quantity of liquid fertilizer.

**Note:** See the **Clean-Out Procedures for Spray Equipment** section for directions on cleaning equipment prior to use in crops other than soybeans.

#### Application with Dry Bulk Fertilizer

Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated or coated with **Reptile WDG**. Application of dry bulk fertilizer impregnated with **Reptile WDG** provides weed control equal to the same rates of **Reptile WDG** applied in liquid carriers. Follow label directions for **Reptile WDG** regarding rates per acre, crops, special instructions, cautions and special precautions. Apply 200 to 700 lbs. of the fertilizer/herbicide mixture per acre. Apply the mixture uniformly to the soil with properly calibrated equipment immediately after blending. Uniform application of the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is essential to prevent possible crop injury. Non-uniform application may also result in unsatisfactory weed control. In areas where conventional tillage is practiced, a shallow incorporation of the mixture into the soil may improve weed control.

Most dry fertilizers can be used for impregnation with **Reptile WDG**. When coated ammonium nitrate and/or limestone are used alone, do not impregnate with **Reptile WDG**. These materials will not absorb the herbicide. Blends containing a mixture of ammonium nitrate and/or limestone as part of the fertilizer mixture can be impregnated.

Compliance with all Federal and State regulations relating to blending pesticide mixtures with dry bulk fertilizer, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company offering the fertilizer and chemical mixture for sale.

**Impregnation:** **Reptile WDG** must be pre-mixed with water to form a slurry prior to impregnation of dry bulk fertilizer. For best results, use 1 pint of water to properly slurry the material. Make sure **Reptile WDG** is completely and uniformly dispersed in water. Then add sufficient water to adjust the total volume of the mixture to deliver a spray volume of at least 6 pints per ton of fertilizer. Place nozzles used to spray the **Reptile WDG** onto the fertilizer to provide uniform spray coverage. Use any closed drum, belt, ribbon or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender.

Calculate amounts of **Reptile WDG** by the following formula:

$$\frac{2,000}{\text{Lb./Acre}} \times 1 \text{ oz. of Reptile WDG} = \text{Quantity of Product per Ton of Fertilizer}$$

**Note:** Thoroughly clean dry fertilizer blending equipment prior to use with other herbicides. It is important to clean the blender, herbicide spray tank, and spraying apparatus thoroughly. Rinse the sides of the blender and the herbicide tank with water. Clean spraying apparatus prior to preparing fertilizer/herbicide mixtures for crops other than corn or soybeans (see **Clean-Out Procedures for Spray Equipment**). Then, impregnate the rinsate onto a load of dry fertilizer intended for an approved crop. Use a maximum rate of 1 gallon of rinsate per ton of fertilizer. Follow with one to two loads of unimpregnated fertilizer in the blender before switching herbicides. The fertilizer application equipment must be empty, clean, and dry before applying any material to crops other than corn or soybeans.

## APPLICATION METHODS

### Ground Application

Make application of **Reptile WDG** in sufficient spray volume to provide uniform coverage using only properly calibrated ground equipment. Apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 40 gals. per acre using low pressure (20 to 40 PSI). Maintain sufficient agitation during mixing and spraying to ensure a uniform spray mixture. To ensure thorough coverage when making application to minimum or no-till soybeans or field corn, make application in a total spray volume of 20 gals. or more per acre.

### Precaution:

Emerged soybeans are sensitive to rates of **Reptile WDG** specified for soil applied treatments. Treatments at soil applied rates made after soybeans have emerged (at-cracking or later) will result in severe crop injury.

**Band Application:** Calculate the amount of herbicide needed for band treatment by the formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate per Acre} = \text{Amount needed per Acre of Field}$$

**Pre-Plant Soil Incorporated Application:** For best results, make application and incorporate **Reptile WDG** from 0 to 30 days prior to planting field corn or soybeans. Pre-plant incorporated treatments may be made in water, liquid fertilizer, or dry fertilizer. Uniformly incorporate the herbicide treatment into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed.

**Pre-Plant Surface Application:** For best results, make application of **Reptile WDG** alone or in certain tank mixes up to 30 days prior to planting. If weeds are present at the time of treatment, make application of **Reptile WDG** in a tank mix combination with a non-selective or contact herbicide such as glyphosate. **Reptile WDG** may provide suppression of annual grasses if there is sufficient rainfall to move the herbicide into the soil before weed germination. Rainfall or overhead sprinkler irrigation is necessary to move **Reptile WDG** into the weed germination zone. The amount of moisture required following application depends upon existing soil moisture, soil texture and organic matter content. Sufficient water to moisten the soil to a depth of 2" is adequate. If adequate soil moisture is not received within 7 to 10 days after a pre-plant surface application, shallow cultivate to control established weeds and move the herbicide into the weed germination zone. When adequate soil moisture is received following dry conditions, performance may vary by weed species and the depth of the weed root system in the soil.

### Restriction:

Do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting or weed control will be diminished.

**Pre-Emergence Application:** Make application at 0.8 - 1 oz. (0.04 – 0.05 lb. a.i. flumetsulam) of **Reptile WDG** at the time of planting or after planting field corn or soybeans, but before weed emergence. Rainfall or overhead sprinkler irrigation is necessary to move **Reptile WDG** into the weed germination zone. The amount of moisture required following application depends upon existing soil moisture, soil texture and organic matter content. Sufficient water to moisten the soil to a depth of 2" is adequate. If adequate soil moisture is not received within 7 to 10 days after a pre-plant surface application, shallow cultivate to control established weeds and move the herbicide into the weed germination zone. When adequate soil moisture is received following dry conditions, performance may vary by weed species and the depth of the weed root system in the soil.

### Early Pre-Plant Burndown

Make application at 0.8 - 1 oz. (0.04 – 0.05 lb. a.i. flumetsulam) of **Reptile WDG** per acre in a tank mix with 2,4-D, glyphosate, glufosinate, or other herbicide product labeled for burndown and/or residual weed control in the fall or early spring prior to planting corn or soybeans. The application can be made with ground or aerial application equipment. Make application to crop stubble or tilled soil including fallow beds. This treatment provides early burndown of existing weeds plus residual weed control. For optimal burndown control, make application when weeds are 4" or less in height. For optimal residual control, apply after soil temperature has dropped below 50°F for fall applications. Under most conditions, fields should remain suitably clean before planting, thus avoiding the need for additional burndown weed control. Tank mix **Reptile WDG** with other products labeled for burndown and/or residue weed control if weeds are present at time of application. Reduced residual (in-crop) weed control may be expected when conditions prevent planting by average (historical) planting date for the area.

### Restriction:

Do not make application to frozen soils or snow-covered ground.

Select the most appropriate 2,4-D formulation for tank mixtures. Many 2,4-D products are labeled for use in the fall and in the spring prior to no-till soybean planting. These products can be applied pre-plant or pre-emergence to corn, but labels vary with regard to application timing and planting intervals. Soybeans may be planted following applications of 2,4-D but, depending upon use rates and formulation used, have planting interval restrictions ranging from 7 to 30 days. Always read and follow the 2,4-D product label directions and restrictions before use.

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

### Soil Textures

Refer to the table below when rates are based upon coarse, medium, or fine textured soils:

Coarse	Medium	Fine
sand loamy sand sandy loam	loam silt silt loam	silty clay loam sandy clay sandy clay loam clay loam silty clay clay



**Use Restrictions:**

- Do not use as a pre-emergence application on peat or muck soils as reduced weed control will result.
- Use a lower listed use rate in the rate range where soils have a sand or loamy sand texture throughout the soil profile.
- Do not make application to areas where the soil pH is greater than 7.8 as this may result in unacceptable crop injury.
- Do not make application to soils containing greater than 5% organic matter if the soil pH is below 5.9 as reduced weed control will result.
- **Corn Only:** Use of **Reptile WDG** on soils with less than 1.5% organic matter may result in crop injury. Make application to fields that contain soils with less than 1.5% organic matter only if the risk of crop injury is acceptable.
- **Corn Only:** If any herbicide with ALS (acetolactate synthase) inhibitor mode of action was applied the previous year, make application of **Reptile WDG** to corn only if the rotational restrictions to corn for the preceding product have been met.
- **Corn or Soybeans:** Corn or soybeans growing in calcareous soils or on soils with historically high salt content (soil test results for salinity indicating electrical conductivity greater than 1 mmho/cm) may exhibit chlorosis and/or stunting resulting from reduced availability of iron or other micronutrients essential for normal crop vigor and growth. The presence of soil active herbicides, such as **Reptile WDG**, may cause additional stress under these conditions, resulting in enhanced leaf chlorosis and/or crop stunting. This added stress may retard crop recovery, especially under conditions of limited rainfall. In fields which contain calcareous or high salt content soils and/or have a history of causing iron chlorosis in soybeans, growers should plant soybean varieties with no sensitivity to iron deficient soils or plant corn hybrids containing the Clearfield® trait. On these type soils, the likelihood of crop injury can also be reduced by using a lower rate in the rate range for the soil type and/or by applying **Reptile WDG** 10 to 14 days prior to planting.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

**Reptile WDG** will not control ALS-resistant biotypes of weeds listed below.

Soil Texture	Reptile WDG (Oz./Acre)
Coarse	0.8 - 0.89 (0.04 – 0.045 lb. a.i./A)
Medium or Fine	0.89 - 1.00 (0.045 – 0.05 lb. a.i./A)
Weeds Controlled	
Carpetweed	Pigweed spp.
Chickweed	Purslane, Common
Goosefoot	Shepherd's Purse
Henbit	Sida, Prickly
Lambsquarters, Common	Spurge, Nodding
Mallow, Venice	Spurge, Spotted
Mustard, Wild	Thistle, Russian
Pigweed, Redroot	Velvetleaf
Pigweed, Smooth	Waterhemp spp. <sup>2</sup>
<b>Use Restrictions:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within soil texture class, use the higher listed use rate in the rate range on soils with &gt;3% organic matter.</li> <li>• Do not make application more than 14 days prior to planting.</li> </ul>	
Soil Texture	Reptile WDG (Oz./Acre)
Coarse	0.89 - 1.00 (0.045 – 0.05 lb. a.i./A)
Medium or Fine	1.14 - 1.33 (0.057 – 0.067 lb. a.i./A)
Weeds Controlled	
Beggarweed, Florida <sup>3</sup>	Poinsettia, Wild
Carpetweed	Puncturevine
Chickweed	Purslane, Common
Cocklebur, Common <sup>3,4</sup>	Pusley, Florida
Goosefoot	Ragweed, Common <sup>3</sup>
Henbit	Ragweed, Giant <sup>1</sup>
Horseweed (Marestail)	Shepherd's Purse
Jimsonweed <sup>3</sup>	Sicklepod <sup>3,4</sup>
Kochia <sup>1</sup>	Sida, Prickly
Ladysthumb	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Lambsquarters, Common	Spurge, Nodding
Mallow, Venice	Spurge, Spotted
Morningglory sp. <sup>1,4</sup>	Sunflower, Common <sup>3</sup>

**WEEDS CONTROLLED** (continued)

Soil Texture	Reptile WDG (Oz./Acre)
Coarse	0.89 - 1.00 (0.045 – 0.05 lb. a.i./A)
Medium or Fine	1.14 - 1.33 (0.057 – 0.067 lb. a.i./A)
Weeds Controlled	
Mustard, Wild	Thistle, Russian
Nightshade spp. <sup>3</sup>	Velvetleaf
Pigweed, Redroot	Waterhemp spp. <sup>2</sup>
Pigweed, Smooth	Wormwood, Biennial <sup>1</sup>
Pigweed spp.	
<b>Use Restrictions:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within soil texture class, use the higher listed use rate in the rate range on soils with &gt;3% organic matter.</li> <li>• On medium and fine textured soils, for best results, make early pre-plant applications up to 30 days prior to planting.</li> <li>• On coarse textured soils, do not make application more than 14 days prior to planting.</li> </ul>	
<sup>1</sup> <b>Partial control:</b> Consistent control of these weeds may also require a tank mixture with another soil-applied herbicide or the sequential application of a post-emergence herbicide.	
<sup>2</sup> <b>Waterhemp:</b> For improved control of waterhemp, apply <b>Reptile WDG</b> in tank mix combination with a surface applied acetanilide or dinitroaniline herbicide registered for use in field corn and/or soybeans.	
<sup>3</sup> <b>Control of light to moderate infestations:</b> The level of control provided by <b>Reptile WDG</b> on cocklebur, jimsonweed, common ragweed, Florida beggarweed, common sunflower, nightshade, and sicklepod can vary depending upon weed density and soil or environmental conditions. Control of moderate to heavy infestations of these weeds may be variable with satisfactory control of higher populations dependent upon consistent soil moisture. Consistent control of these weeds may also require a tank mixture with another pre-emergence herbicide or the sequential application of a post-emergence herbicide (e.g., control of moderate to heavy infestations of nightshade will be improved by applying <b>Reptile WDG</b> in tank mix combination with a surface-applied acetanilide product.	
<b>Sicklepod (soybeans only):</b> Where sicklepod infestations are present, up to 1.33 oz. (0.067 lb. a.i. flumetsulam) of <b>Reptile WDG</b> per acre may be used on all soil textures. Control of cocklebur, morningglory, jimsonweed, common ragweed, Florida beggarweed, common sunflower, nightshade, and sicklepod may be improved by adhering to the following procedures:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thoroughly till moist soil to destroy germinating and emerged weeds.</li> <li>• Apply a higher rate in the rate range allowed for the soil texture and organic matter content to be treated.</li> <li>• Plant crop immediately after the last tillage operation. If <b>Reptile WDG</b> is to be applied pre-emergence, apply at planting or immediately afterwards.</li> <li>• If available, sprinkle irrigate within 2 days after application. Apply ½ - 1" of water depending upon soil texture.</li> <li>• Weed control may be decreased if irrigation or rainfall does not occur within 7 to 10 days after planting and application. Under these conditions, emerged weeds may be controlled by a uniform shallow cultivation or rotary hoeing.</li> </ul>	
<sup>4</sup> <b>Soybeans only:</b> In mid-Atlantic, mid-south, and southeastern regions of the U.S. where cocklebur, morningglory species and sicklepod infestations are present, apply <b>Reptile WDG</b> at 1.25 - 1.33 oz. per acre (0.063 – 0.067 lb. a.i./A) on all soil textures.	

**USES**  
**FIELD CORN**

**Use Restrictions:**

- Make a soil applied treatment of organophosphate insecticides in a T-band or a band to avoid potential crop injury.
- Soil insecticides from other classes of chemistry may be applied in-furrow, T-banded, or banded.
- Do not use soil insecticide products that contain terbufos or phorate.
- Do not make application of more than a total of 1.4 oz. of **Reptile WDG** (0.07 lb. active ingredient flumetsulam) per acre per year.
- Do not exceed 1.33 oz. of product (0.067 lb. a.i. flumetsulam) per single application.
- Do not apply more than two applications (one pre-emergence and one post-emergence application) per year.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** Do not make application within 85 days before corn harvest.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** Do not make application within 45 days of field corn forage harvest.

Post-emergence treatments of any other herbicide containing flumetsulam may be made to corn following a soil application of **Reptile WDG** provided that the total amount of flumetsulam does not exceed 0.07 lb. active ingredient per acre per year. Corn previously treated with **Reptile WDG** that is stressed or damaged by conditions such as cold weather, hail, drought, water saturated soil, disease, or insects must not be treated with other herbicides with ALS inhibitor mode of action as further crop injury may result.

**Restriction:**

Do not make application of **Reptile WDG** to sweet corn or popcorn.

#### Post-Emergence Applications for Control of Velvetleaf

Make application of **Reptile WDG** as a broadcast post-emergence spray at the rate of 0.46 - 0.93 oz. per acre (0.023 – 0.046 lb. a.i./A) to velvetleaf when it is 1 - 8" tall. Make application to field corn from emergence (spike stage) until it is 20" tall or through the V6 stage, whichever occurs first. For optimal control, make application when velvetleaf is less than 8" tall and actively growing. Velvetleaf more than 8" tall may only be suppressed and recover 2 - 3 weeks following application. Do not make application if rainfall is expected within 6 hours after application.

Velvetleaf Height (Inches)	Reptile WDG (Oz./Acre)	Reptile WDG (Lb. a.i./Acre)
1 – 3	0.46	0.023
1 – 6	0.7	0.035
1 – 8	0.93	0.047

All post-emergence treatments of **Reptile WDG** must include a nonionic surfactant at 1 qt. per 100 gals. (0.25% v/v) or a crop oil concentrate at 1 gal. per 100 gals. (1% v/v). Under dry growing conditions, the use of an agriculturally approved sprayable liquid fertilizer or ammonium sulfate, in combination with the nonionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or methylated seed oil may enhance control. Use 28%, 30% or 32% urea ammonium nitrate at 2.5% volume/volume (2.5 gals. per 100 gals.), or 2 - 4 lbs. of sprayable ammonium sulfate per acre. Use only surfactants approved for use on food crops.

#### Restrictions:

- Do not use liquid fertilizer solutions or suspensions as the total carrier because excessive crop injury may occur.
- For best results, do not cultivate within 10 days prior to or after application.

#### Post-Emergence Applications for Extended Pre-Emergence Control

Make application of **Reptile WDG** alone or in a tank mix combination of triazine-containing premix products registered for use in corn to provide extended pre-emergence broadleaf weed control of the following from post-emergence applications: lambsquarters, pigweed, waterhemp, velvetleaf, and triazine-resistant varieties of these weed species. Make a broadcast application from emergence (spike stage) until corn is 20" tall or through the V6 stage, whichever occurs first.

Soil Organic Matter	Reptile WDG (Oz./Acre)	Reptile WDG (Lb. a.i./Acre)
Coarse	0.8 - 0.89	0.04 - 0.045
Medium or Fine	0.89 - 1.14	0.045 - 0.057

Make application of **Reptile WDG** alone as a broadcast soil surface application in a spray volume of 10 - 40 gals. per acre. Use drop nozzles when corn foliage development is sufficient to prevent uniform soil coverage. Use a higher listed use rate in the rate range for soils greater than 3% organic matter.

**Restriction:** Do not use liquid fertilizer solutions or suspensions as the total carrier because excessive crop injury may occur.

When making application of **Reptile WDG** in a tank mix with triazine-containing premix products under normal growing conditions, the above-listed weeds that have not emerged at the time of application will have consistent pre-emergence control.

**Restriction:** Do not exceed the cumulative rate of 0.07 lb. a.i. flumetsulam per acre per crop year.

#### Spike Stage Application

Make application with water as the carrier from corn emergence (ground cracking stage) up to 2" in height (prior to the first leaf is unfurled). Adequate soil moisture is required for optimum herbicidal activity.

**Restriction:** During corn emergence, do not make application with liquid fertilizer as severe crop injury may result.

#### Reduced Rates of Reptile WDG with Triazine-Containing Pre-Mix Products

Use this only in the states of Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Tank mix reduced rates of **Reptile WDG** with labeled rates of triazine-containing pre-mix herbicides registered for soil-applied weed control in corn. When tank mixing, do not exceed specified application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. These combinations can provide improved control of certain broadleaf weeds not consistently controlled by these triazine pre-mix products. When applied under normal growing conditions, these tank mixes should provide consistent control of velvetleaf, lambsquarters, pigweed species, waterhemp, and triazine-resistant varieties of these species. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

On soils with less than 3% organic matter, tank mix 0.8 oz. (0.04 lb. a.i. flumetsulam) of **Reptile WDG** per acre with a labeled rate of the triazine pre-mix product. On soils with greater than 3% organic matter, tank mix 0.89 - 1 oz. (0.045 - 0.05 lb. a.i. flumetsulam) of **Reptile WDG** per acre with a labeled rate of the triazine pre-mix product. Refer to the **Mixing Directions** and **Application Methods** sections to determine the amount of **Reptile WDG** and total spray volume required for the acreage to be treated.

#### Reptile WDG with Clearfield® Corn Varieties

If a hybrid containing the Clearfield® trait is planted, any organophosphate insecticide, including Counter or Thimet, can be applied according to label directions without increasing the likelihood of injury to corn from **Reptile WDG**. The adverse interaction between Counter or Thimet and **Reptile WDG** does not occur in corn hybrids containing the Clearfield® trait. Hybrids containing the Clearfield® trait may also be planted to reduce injury to corn from **Reptile WDG** on soils with less than 1.5% organic matter or pH greater than 7.8.

**Corn Planting Depth:** When using **Reptile WDG**, corn must be planted at least 1 ½" deep.

Corn inbred lines grown for hybrid seed production may be injured by **Reptile WDG**. Thoroughly test inbred lines for crop sensitivity before treating large acreage. While growers are not prohibited from using **Reptile WDG** on seed corn, to the extent consistent with applicable law, **Sharda USA LLC will not accept responsibility for crop injury arising from the use of Reptile WDG on field corn grown for seed.**

#### **Burndown Applications in Minimum Tillage or No-Tillage Application**

When used either alone or in combination in a burndown application, **Reptile WDG** with crop oil concentrate will control or suppress the following weeds: marehail, common chickweed, field pennycress, and mustard species.

**Reptile WDG Plus Glyphosate:** In minimum-tillage or no-tillage situations where corn is planted directly into a cover crop, stale seedbed, or previous crop residues, **Reptile WDG** may be tank mixed with contact or non-selective herbicides such as glyphosate. Apply in 10 - 60 gals. of water or liquid fertilizer per acre with ground equipment. Add a nonionic surfactant at 1 - 2 qts. per 100 gals. diluted spray. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

**Reptile WDG Plus 2,4-D:** For burndown control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds prior to planting corn in reduced tillage systems, apply **Reptile WDG** in tank mix combination with a 2,4-D herbicide labeled for this use. Apply **Reptile WDG** in a tank mix with 2,4-D amine or ester and apply in a minimum of 10 gals. of carrier per acre. When tank mixing with 2,4-D, read and follow the manufacturer's label for applicable use directions, application timing, precautions, and limitations before use. **This tank mixture will not control emerged grasses.** **Reptile WDG** may provide suppression of annual grasses if there is sufficient rainfall to move the herbicide into the soil prior to weed germination. Timely subsequent rainfall is required for optimal herbicidal activity. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

#### **Reptile WDG Followed by Post-Emergence Applications**

Broadleaf weeds not controlled by soil applications of **Reptile WDG** may be controlled with sequential post-emergence herbicide products such as clopyralid + flumetsulam. Other post-emergence herbicide alternatives for use following soil application of **Reptile WDG** include dicamba, prosulfuron + primisulfuron-methyl, 2,4-D, atrazine + dicamba, bromoxynil, bromoxynil + atrazine, primisulfuron-methyl, or other post-emergence herbicides registered for use on corn (unless prohibited by the label). It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Follow each manufacturer's label for weeds controlled, applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations before use.

### **SOYBEAN**

#### **Use Restrictions:**

- Do not graze or feed treated soybean forage, hay or straw to livestock.
- Do not exceed 1.33 oz. of product (0.067 lb. a.i. flumetsulam) per single application.
- Do not exceed cumulative rate of 0.07 lb. of flumetsulam per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than two applications (one pre-emergence and one post-emergence application) per year.
- If a post-emergence application of **Reptile WDG** is made following a previous pre-emergence application of **Reptile WDG**, check to make sure that the cumulative rate of 0.07 lb. of flumetsulam per acre per year is not exceeded. One ounce of **Reptile WDG** contains 0.050 lb. of flumetsulam. A post-emergence application of **Reptile WDG** at 0.125 oz. per acre contains 0.00625 lb. of flumetsulam.

#### **Burndown Applications in Minimum Tillage or No-Tillage Application**

When used either alone or in combination in a burndown application, **Reptile WDG** with crop oil concentrate, will control or suppress the following weeds: marehail, common chickweed, field pennycress, and mustard species.

**Reptile WDG Plus Glyphosate:** In minimum-tillage or no-tillage situations where soybeans is planted directly into a cover crop, stale seedbed, or previous crop residues, tank mix **Reptile WDG** with contact or non-selective herbicides such as glyphosate. Make application in 10 - 60 gals. of water or liquid fertilizer per acre with ground equipment. Add a nonionic surfactant at 1 - 2 qts. per 100 gals. diluted spray. Make application prior to, during (behind the planter), or after planting, but before the crop emerges. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

**Reptile WDG Plus 2,4-D:** For burndown control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds before planting soybeans in reduced tillage systems, make application of **Reptile WDG** in tank mix combination with a 2,4-D herbicide labeled for this use. Make application of **Reptile WDG** in a tank mix with 2,4-D amine or ester and apply in a minimum of 10 gals. of carrier per acre. When tank mixing with 2,4-D, read and follow the manufacturer's label for applicable use directions, application timing, precautions, and limitations before use. **This tank mixture will not control emerged grasses.** **Reptile WDG** may provide suppression of annual grasses if there is sufficient rainfall to move the herbicide into the soil prior to weed germination. Timely subsequent rainfall is required for optimal herbicidal activity. For soybeans, delay planting of the crop a minimum of 15 - 30 days following application to avoid potential crop injury from 2,4-D residues in the soil. Follow the specified rates, specific planting delays, and other use precautions and limitations on the label of the 2,4-D product used. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

**Reptile WDG Plus Metribuzin + Chlorimuron-ethyl:** Tank mix **Reptile WDG** with metribuzin + chlorimuron-ethyl for broad spectrum weed control. Make application of the tank mix as a pre-plant surface application in minimum or no tillage systems, pre-plant incorporated, or pre-emergence treatment. Make application of **Reptile WDG** at the rate of 0.8 - 1.25 oz. per acre (0.04 - 0.063 lb. a.i./A) with metribuzin + chlorimuron-ethyl (refer to the product label for use rates and application information). It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

**Restriction:** Do not make application to soil with a pH greater than 6.8.

**Reptile WDG Plus Cloransulam-methyl:** Tank mix **Reptile WDG** with cloransulam-methyl for broad spectrum weed control. Make application of the tank mix as a pre-plant surface application in minimum or no tillage systems, pre-plant incorporated, or pre-emergence treatment. Make application of **Reptile WDG** at the rate of 0.8 - 1.33 oz. per acre (0.04 - 0.067 lb. a.i./A) with cloransulam-methyl (refer to the product label for use rates and application information). It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

#### **Post-Emergence Applications for Control of Teaweed (prickly sida) in Soybeans**

Make application at 0.125 oz. (0.006 lb. a.i. flumetsulam) of **Reptile WDG** per acre as a post-emergence application for control of teaweed (prickly sida) in soybeans. The treatment can be made with ground or aerial application equipment. Make application to soybeans from the 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> trifoliate leaf stage of growth. Make applications to actively growing teaweed when it has no more than 2 true leaves (2" maximum height). Weeds too large for optimum control will be suppressed, but may recover after 2 - 3 weeks. Do not spray at the cotyledon stage. Post-emergence applications of **Reptile WDG** may result in temporary chlorosis, transient leaf yellowing and/or growth retardation (stunt) of the soybean leaves. These effects will be evident for 5 - 7 days after application to soybeans under stress. Under favorable growing conditions, the crop will quickly recover.

#### **Restrictions:**

- Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 6 hours after application.
- For best results, do not cultivate within 10 days before or after application.
- If a post-emergence application of **Reptile WDG** is made following a previous pre-emergence application of **Reptile WDG**, check to make sure that the cumulative rate of 0.07 lb. of flumetsulam per acre per year is not exceeded. One ounce of **Reptile WDG** contains 0.050 lb. of flumetsulam. A post-emergence application of **Reptile WDG** at 0.125 oz. per acre contains 0.00625 lb. of flumetsulam.
- Do not use liquid fertilizer as total carrier for post-emergence application.

**Post-Emergence Weed Control:** Make application to actively growing weeds. Unfavorable conditions such as drought, or near freezing temperatures before, at, or following application, may result in reduced weed control. The degree of control will depend upon weed susceptibility and growing conditions at the time of treatment.

**Use of Surfactants:** A nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 qt. per 100 gals.) must be included in all post-emergence applications of **Reptile WDG**. Use a surfactant with at least 80% active ingredient of which at least 50% is actual nonionic surfactant. Under extremely dry growing conditions, an agriculturally approved sprayable liquid fertilizer together with the nonionic surfactant may enhance control. Use 28%, 30%, or 32% urea ammonium nitrate at 2.5% v/v (2.5 gals. per 100 gals.).

#### **Restrictions:**

- Do not use liquid fertilizer solutions or suspensions as the total carrier because excessive crop injury may occur.
- Use only agriculturally approved surfactants.

**Tank Mix:** Make application of **Reptile WDG** alone or in tank mix combination with other post-emergence broadleaf and/or grass soybean herbicides registered for post-emergence application in soybean unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. Apply **Reptile WDG** only with glyphosate products labeled for post-emergence application on soybean varieties designated as containing the Roundup Ready® gene. Depending upon the product chosen, the performance of the grass control product may be adversely affected through herbicide antagonism. For best results, delay application of the post-emergence grass control product for three days after applying **Reptile WDG**.

**Reptile WDG Plus Cloransulam-methyl:** Tank mix **Reptile WDG** with cloransulam-methyl and make application using ground or aerial application equipment as a post-emergence application to soybeans any time from full emergence of the first trifoliate leaf up to the 50% flowering stage of growth. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

#### **Precautions:**

- Making this tank mix application before full emergence of the first trifoliate leaf may cause temporary yellowing or chlorosis of soybeans.
- Additional tank mix partners may cause other effects regardless of the application timing.

Making a post-emergence treatment of **Reptile WDG** plus cloransulam-methyl may provide residual soil activity on broadleaf weeds excluding sicklepod. Length and effectiveness of residual activity will vary and is dependent upon timeliness of rainfall following application (0.5" or more is needed within 1 week), degree of crop/weed canopy interception of the spray, and remaining reserve of viable ungerminated weed seeds on the soil surface.

Make application at 0.12 oz. (0.006 lb. a.i. flumetsulam) of **Reptile WDG** per acre plus cloransulam-methyl (refer to the product label for use rates and application information). A second application at 0.12 oz. (0.006 lb. a.i. flumetsulam) of **Reptile WDG** plus cloransulam-methyl, may be made 14 days after the first. **Reptile WDG** plus cloransulam-methyl may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other post-emergence herbicides. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

**Restrictions:**

- Do not apply more than a total of 0.24 oz. of **Reptile WDG** (0.012 lb. a.i. flumetsulam) per acre.
- Make application when weeds are actively growing and before weeds exceed specified growth stages (number of true leaves per plant); see table below.
- Applications to larger weeds or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control.
- A crop oil concentrate at 1.2 gals. per 100 gals. of spray mixture (1.2% v/v), a nonionic surfactant at 1 - 2 pts. per 100 gals. of spray mixture (0.125 - 0.25% v/v), or nonionic surfactant plus urea ammonium nitrate at 2.5 gals. per 100 gals. (2.5% v/v), or ammonium sulfate at 2 lbs. per acre (8.5 - 17 lbs. per 100 gals. of spray mixture) is required to be included in the tank mix of **Reptile WDG** plus cloransulam-methyl.

**Precaution:**

- Crop oil concentrate may increase the potential for crop injury in soybeans.

The following weeds are controlled by a tank mix of **Reptile WDG** plus cloransulam-methyl. These two products do not control known ALS-resistant biotypes of listed weeds.

Weeds	Leaf Number at Application (Optimum to Maximum)	Maximum Height (Inches)
<b>CONTROLLED</b>		
Cocklebur	2 – 8	6
Dayflower, Asiatic	2 – 6	–
Dayflower, Marsh		
Dayflower, Spreading		
Horseweed (Marestail)	2 – 4	6
Jimsonweed		4
Mallow, Venice		<3
Marshelder	4 – 6	10
Morningglory (Annual) <sup>1</sup> Entireleaf Ivyleaf Palmleaf Pitted Red Smallflower Tall	2 – 4	6
Mustard, Wild <sup>2</sup>		
Ragweed Common Giant	4 – 8 4 – 6	10
Sicklepod <sup>3</sup>	cotyledon – 1	<2
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	2 – 4	6
Sunflower, Common	4 – 8	12
Teaweed (Prickly Sida)	1 – 2	2
Velvetleaf	2 – 4	6
<b>SUPPRESSED</b>		
Burcucumber	2 – 4	6
Canada Thistle	–	10
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	1 – 2	4
Hemp Sesbania	cotyledon – 1	<1
Nutsedge, Yellow	–	8
Pigweed spp. Redroot Smooth Spiny	1 – 2	<1

<sup>1</sup>Make application before morningglory begins to send out runners.

<sup>2</sup>For optimum control, make application before wild mustard plants exceed 4" in diameter.

<sup>3</sup>Reduced control will result if applications are made to sicklepod plants that are beyond the 1-leaf stage of growth. Additional herbicide treatment may be required to control sicklepod that germinates after application.

#### **Reptile WDG Followed by Post-Emergence Applications**

Broadleaf weeds not controlled by soil applications of **Reptile WDG** in soybeans may be controlled with a sequential post-emergence herbicide products such as cloransulam-methyl, bentazon, acifluorfen, lactofen, fomesafen, chlorimuron-ethyl, bentazon + acifluorfen, or other post-emergence herbicides registered for use on soybeans (unless prohibited by the label). For enhanced control of sicklepod, make application of cloransulam-methyl post-emergence following application of **Reptile WDG**. Follow the manufacturer's labels for application rates, weeds controlled, additional use directions, precautions, and limitations before use.

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

#### **Reptile WDG as a Foundation Herbicide in Roundup Ready<sup>®</sup> Soybeans**

**Reptile WDG** at 0.8 - 1.33 oz. per acre (0.04 – 0.067 lb. a.i./A) can be used as a foundation soil herbicide in a planned sequential program with any glyphosate formulation labeled for use in Roundup Ready soybeans. Use of **Reptile WDG** as a soil foundation to control or suppress key broadleaf weeds listed in the soil applied section of this label will allow more optimal timing of a glyphosate post-emergence treatment. In addition, because of the residual weed control provided by **Reptile WDG**, subsequent post-emergence herbicide applications may be unnecessary.

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

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, or feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area. Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully sweep material into a pile. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Dispose of pesticide as directed below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away.

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

### **CONTAINER HANDLING:**

**Non-Refillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds):** Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple 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 ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

**Non-Refillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds):** Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple 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 ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

**Non-Refillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down):** Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

**Non-Refillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners:** Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

**Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners:** Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with this herbicide only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

**All Other Refillable Containers:** Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with this herbicide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

**Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP):** Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

**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.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

# Reptile WDG

An herbicide for broadleaf weed control in field corn and soybeans

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENT:</b>	<b>WT. BY %</b>
Flumetsulam: N-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-5-methyl-1,2,4-triazolo-[1,5a]-pyrimidine-2-sulfonamide	80.0%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b>	20.0%
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Contains 0.8 lb. of flumetsulam per lb. of product.

## 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 and Directions For Use.

FIRST AID	
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
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 absorbed through the skin. Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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(continued)

FLUMETSULAM    GROUP    2    HERBICIDE

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (continued)

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OPEN HERE

Manufactured For: Sharda USA LLC, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707  
EPA Reg. No. 83529-96    EPA Est. No. 87179-CHN-001    Net Contents: 55 lbs.