



YANDAL[®]

FIRST

SULFENTRAZONE	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE
CLOANSULAM-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Sulfentrazone* % BY WT 62.1%
 Cloransulam-methyl* 7.9%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 30.0%

TOTAL: 100.0%

* This product contains 0.7 pounds of active ingredient per pound of product (0.62 pounds a.i. of sulfentrazone and 0.08 pounds a.i. of cloransulam-methyl)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

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

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.



EPA Reg. No.: 89168-84-89391
 EPA Est. No.: 39578-TX-001

NET CONTENTS: 10 LB

110719RD111219



HERBICIDE



Distributed By:
INNICTIS[®] CROP CARE, LLC
 1880 Fall River Drive, Suite 100
 Loveland, CO 80538

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by the poison control center or doctor.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at **1-800-858-7378** or your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**. For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire or Exposure, call CHEMTREC **800-424-9300**.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Protective eyewear,
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, or neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils,
- Shoes plus socks

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

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

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

Non-Target Organism Advisory Statement

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

Groundwater Advisory

This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Do not use on coarse soils classified as sand which have less than 1% organic matter.

Surface Water Advisory

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

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is: coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, or neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, and shoes plus socks.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

VANDAL FIRST is for preemergence control of broadleaf and grass weeds in soybeans only.

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

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

Observe all instructions, crop restrictions, mixing directions, application precautions, replanting directions, rotational crop guidelines and other label information of each product when tank mixing with **VANDAL FIRST**.

Precautions

- Back to back application of ALS or ALS containing herbicides can occasionally result in residual herbicide stacking and potential crop injury. Applicator and grower are responsible and should be aware of previous herbicide use and potential interaction it may have with an application of this product.
- Ensure the seed furrow is closed and the seed covered on acres treated with this product.
- Soybean stunting may occur if excessive rainfall occurs after application but before soybeans emerge. Injury is more prevalent under poor drainage or compacted conditions or when soil is saturated for long periods of time. Soybeans outgrow stunting once favorable growing conditions return.
- Seeding disease, nematodes, cold weather, deep plowing (more than 2 inches), excessive moisture, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken soybean seedlings and increase the possibility of crop injury.

Restrictions

- Do not apply this product if there are visible signs of cracking due to soybean emergence, or serious crop injury such as but not limited to stand loss may result.
- For tank mixing, 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.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product contains both a Group 2 and Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 2 and/or Group 14 herbicides. The resistant individual may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

Weed Management

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 2 and Group 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in the field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates, precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact INNVICTS CROP CARE, LLC at 855-466-8428.

Management of Resistant Biotypes

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds cannot be determined until after product use and scientific confirmation, manufacturer is not responsible for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weed biotypes.

The following good agronomic practices are recommended to reduce the spread of resistant biotypes:

- If a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in your application site, this product should be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control.
- Cultural and mechanical control practices (e.g. crop rotation or tillage) may also be used as appropriate.
- Scout treated application site after herbicide applications and control escaping weeds including resistant biotypes before they set seed.
- Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving fields known to contain resistant biotypes.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these Mode of Actions have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mechanisms of action. Co-formulated 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.

Integrated Pest (Weed) Management

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

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Use a standard low-pressure herbicide boom sprayer equipped with suitable nozzles and screens. Apply uniformly using properly calibrated nozzles (10 to 40 psi) and screens and strainers no finer than 50 mesh. Use 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Continuous agitation during application is required. Avoid swath overlaps. Shut off spray booms while turning, slowing or stopping, as over application may result.

To avoid injury to sensitive crops, spray equipment used for *VANDAL FIRST* applications must be drained and thoroughly cleaned with water plus ammonia before being used to apply other products. See Spray Clean-out Section.

Avoid all direct, and/or indirect spray contact with non-target plants. Allow adequate distance between target area and desirable plants to minimize exposure.

Restrictions

- Do not apply to crops other than soybeans.
- Apply with ground sprayers only.
- Do not apply near desirable vegetation.
- Do not exceed 40 psi spray pressure unless required by the spray nozzle manufacturer.
- Do not allow spray mixtures of this product to sit overnight as settling of product and difficulty of re-suspending may occur.

Runoff and Wind Erosion Precautions

Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product 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, allow the soil surface to be settled by rainfall or irrigation.
- Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces or frozen or snow-covered ground.
- Do not apply to soils when saturated with water.
- Do not use tail water from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops unless at least 1/2 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.

SPRAY DRIFT

Spray Nozzles and Droplet Size:

- Select nozzles and application pressure that deliver medium to coarse or larger spray droplets as indicated in the nozzle manufacturer's recommendations and in accordance with ASABE¹ Standard S-572.
- Select coarse to very coarse droplet size when sulfentrazone is used as a preemergent/preplant application.
- Select medium to very coarse droplet size when sulfentrazone is used post-emergence with a contact burndown herbicide.
- Applicators may spray only when wind speed is between 3 and 10 mph.
- Do not apply as spray droplets smaller than medium to coarse (defined by the ASABE¹ standard).

Spray Volume:

- Ground applicators must use a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre.
- When sulfentrazone is tank mixed with a contact burndown herbicide, ground applicators must use a minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORY

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET 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.

Boom Height

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Shielded Sprayers

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

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

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

Sensitive Areas

Applications should be made when the wind is blowing away from adjacent sensitive areas, (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species and non-target crops).

Wind

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

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

Mixing Instructions and Loading Instructions

Proper Handling Instructions

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

Operations that involve mixing, loading rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash water, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment. Product must be used in a manner which will prevent back siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.

Restrictions

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate this product.

VANDAL FIRST Applied Alone

Select the proper **VANDAL FIRST** application rate from the following **TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION** section of this label. Fill the spray tank with approximately one-half of the volume of water needed for the acreage being treated. With agitator operating, add the required amount of **VANDAL FIRST** for acreage being treated by opening the bottle(s) and measuring directly into the spray tank. Allow the product to fully disperse. Complete the addition of spray water. Maintain agitation during filling, mixing and application. Apply the **VANDAL FIRST** spray mixture immediately after mixing. Do not store mixture.

VANDAL FIRST Applied in Tank Mix Combination

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

Fill the spray tank with approximately one-half of the volume of water needed for the acreage being treated. With agitator operating, add the required amount of **VANDAL FIRST** for the acreage being treated by opening the bottle(s) and measuring directly into the spray tank. Allow the product to fully disperse. Next add the specified amount(s) of the additional tank mix product(s) in the following order: first dry formulations (e.g., wettable powders, dry flowables), next liquid suspensions (e.g., flowables) and finally liquids (e.g., EC's). Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after each addition, adding water as necessary. Complete the addition of spray water. Maintain agitation during filling, mixing and application. Use **VANDAL FIRST** tank mixtures immediately after mixing. Do not store tank mixtures.

Fertilizer Spray Mixtures

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

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

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

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

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

VANDAL FIRST Applied Alone with Liquid Fertilizer

In order to add **VANDAL FIRST** to a liquid fertilizer carrier, **VANDAL FIRST** must be premixed in a slurry of product and clear water. Fill the spray tank one-half full with fertilizer solution. With agitator operating, add the **VANDAL FIRST** slurry to the spray tank. Use a minimum of one gallon of water for each container of **VANDAL FIRST**. Stir until completely dissolved. Then add slurry to the spray tank through a 20-35 mesh screen. Rinse container used for pre-mixing and add rinsate to the spray tank. Complete filling the sprayer tank with fertilizer. Maintain agitation during filling, mixing and application. Use **VANDAL FIRST** spray mixture immediately after mixing. Do not store tank mixture.

VANDAL FIRST Applied in Tank Mix Combinations with Fertilizer

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

SPRAY EQUIPMENT CLEAN-OUT

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

- Drain sprayer tank, hoses, and spray boom and thoroughly rinse the inside of the sprayer tank with clean water to remove sediment and residues. Thoroughly flush sprayer hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.
- Fill the tank 1/2 full with clean water, and add appropriate detergent or ammonia (follow manufacturer's directions for use). Fill the tank to capacity and operate the sprayer for 15 minutes to flush hoses, boom, and nozzles.

- Convenient and thorough cleaning of the sprayer can be achieved if the cleaning solution is left in the spray tank, hoses, spray booms and spray nozzles overnight or during storage.
- Before using the sprayer, drain the sprayer system. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Remove and clean spray tips and screens separately with the detergent or ammonia solution.
- Properly dispose of all cleaning solution and rinsate in accordance with Federal, State and local regulations and guidelines.

Show small quantities of **VANDAL FIRST** remain in inadequately cleaned mixing, loading and/or spray equipment, they may be released during subsequent applications potentially causing effects to certain crops and other vegetation. INNVICTUS CROP CARE, LLC accepts no liability for any effects due to inadequately cleaned equipment.

Restrictions

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

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES

Shown below are the minimum intervals in months from the time of **VANDAL FIRST** application until soil treated with this product may be replanted with the crops listed. Cover crops for soil health and erosion control can be planted at any time after an application of this product, but do not use for food or feed. Residual activity of **VANDAL FIRST** may result in injury to some cover crop species if planted to soon following application. Consult your local University extension service for cover crop sensitivity to this product. When **VANDAL FIRST** is tank mixed with other herbicide(s), refer to all the labels for re-cropping instructions, following the intervals that are the most restrictive. For crops not listed the interval is 30 months and a successful field biomass.

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

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- * Corn (including field corn, popcorn and seed corn): Observe an 18-month rotational interval if 6.45 to 8.0 ounces of this product is applied to soils of 1.5% organic matter or less, and pH is above 7.

Hybrid Seed Production: Corn inbred lines grown for hybrid seed production may be injured the growing season following an application of this product. Inbred lines should be thoroughly tested for crop tolerance before rotating to production scale acreages. INNVICTIS CROP CARE, LLC will not accept responsibility for any crop injury on field corn grown for seed following an application of this product.

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

*** Transplanted tobacco may be planted 10 months after application of a maximum application rate of ounces per acre of this product. Tobacco in seeded nurseries may be replanted 18 months after applications of 3.0 ounces per acre of this product and following a successful field bioassay. A rotational interval of 30 months and a successful field bioassay is required for all applications of this product greater than 3.0 ounces per acre.

† Cotton may be planted after 12 months where this product was applied at rates 5 ounces per acre or less and meets the following conditions:

- Medium and fine soils.
- Ph <7.2
- Rainfall or irrigation must exceed 15 inches after application of this product.

REPLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

If the initial planting of soybeans fails to produce a uniform stand, soybeans may be replanted in fields treated with **VANDAL FIRST** alone. When tank mixing with a labeled product, refer to the replant instructions for that product. Where a tank mix is used, refer to the product's labels for any additional replant instructions.

Restrictions

- Do not retreat fields with a second application of this product.
- Do not replant treated fields with any crop at intervals that are inconsistent with the ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES on the label for this product.

SOYBEANS

Timing and Method Application

VANDAL FIRST may be used alone or in tank mixture combinations for the control of the weeds listed in soybeans..

Table 1: Standard Rate

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

* Do not apply this product to soils classified as sand with less than 1% organic matter.
 ** Maximum application rates: See Preplant Surface and Preemergence Application below for specific rates.

Preplant Incorporated Application

Apply **VANDAL FIRST** alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for preplant incorporated application to soybeans. Incorporate the herbicide(s) into the top 1 to 3 inches of the final seedbed using equipment that provides thorough soil mixing. When **VANDAL FIRST** is applied in tank mix combination with other herbicide(s), follow the incorporation directions for the tank mix partner(s). Follow applicable use instructions, including application rates, precautions and restrictions of each product used in the tank mixture.

Preplant Surface Application

Apply **VANDAL FIRST** alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for preplant soil surface application to soybeans. If applied in tank mix combination, follow use instructions, including application rates, precautions and restrictions of each product used in the tank mixture.

Preemergence Application

Apply at planting time or within 3 days after planting. **VANDAL FIRST** may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for preemergence

application to soybeans. When applied in tank mix combination, follow applicable use instructions, including application rates. Observe the precautions and restrictions of each product used in the tank mixture. Apply before planting, at planting time or prior to seed germination. Properly closed seed furrows are necessary when applying at planting time of before seed germination.

Restriction

- Do not apply later than 3 days after planting (or after seed germination), as crop injury may result.

Weeds Controlled

When used as directed above, **VANDAL FIRST** will provide control or suppression of the following broadleaf weeds and grasses:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Broadleaves	
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus, palmeri</i>
Amaranth, spiny	<i>Amaranthus, spinosus</i>
Anoda, spurred	<i>Anoda cristata</i>
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>
Carpweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium Pensylvanicum</i>
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryaeifolia</i>
Croton, tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>
Daisy, American	<i>Eclipta alba</i>
Dayflower, common	<i>Commelina communis</i>
Galinsoga, hairy	<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>
Groundcherry, clammy	<i>Physalis heterophylla</i>
Groundcherry, cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>
Horseweed (Marestail) **	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Mexicanweed	<i>Caperonia castaneaefolia</i>
Morningglory, entireleaf	<i>Ipomea hederacea integrisc</i>
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomea hederacea hederacea</i>
Morningglory, palmleaf	<i>Ipomea Wrightii</i>
Morningglory, pitted *	<i>Ipomea, lacunosa</i>
Morningglory, purple	<i>Ipomea turbinata</i>
Morningglory, red	<i>Ipomea coccinea</i>
Morningglory, smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>
Morningglory, tall	<i>Ipomea, purpurea</i>
Mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum americanum</i>
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
Nightshade, silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Pigweed, tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>

(continued next page)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Broadleaves (cont'd)	
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Ragweed, common **	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Ragweed, giant **	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Senna, coffee	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>
Sida, prickly (Teaweed)	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
Spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Starbur, bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>
Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola kali</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Waterhemp, common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>
Grasses	
Barnyardgrass*	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Broadleaf signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Crabgrass, southern *	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>
Crowfootgrass *	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
Foxtail, giant *	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Foxtail, green *	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Foxtail, yellow *	<i>Setaria lutescens</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>

* Provides suppression or partial control only

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

Limited Residual Rates for Planned Sequential Application Program in Soybeans

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

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

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

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

*Do not apply this product to soils classified as sand with less than 1% organic matter.

Preplant Burndown Application

VANDAL FIRST, used at 6.45 to 8.0 ounces per acre as in Full Rate Table 1 above, aids in the burndown of weeds listed below, when applied as follows. **VANDAL FIRST** can provide for increased burndown activity on emerged weeds in no-till applications, but is not intended to replace part or all of an appropriate preplant burndown program. For control of the weeds in the Weeds Controlled table in no-till / minimum till fields, **VANDAL FIRST** must be tank-mixed or used in combination with a full burndown program. This may include 2,4-D alone or in combination with carfentrazone-ethyl, dicamba, glyphosate, glufosinate, paraquat, or other appropriate burndown herbicides in tank-mixes at their appropriate rate for the size and species of weeds present. Reduced rates of this product and/or the corresponding burndown partner herbicides can result in weed escapes and unsatisfactory performance.

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

Weeds Controlled

When used as directed for burndown, **VANDAL FIRST** will aid in the control or suppression of the following broadleaf weeds up to 3 inches tall.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Broadleaves	
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium Pensylvanicum</i>
Horseweed (Marestail) **	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Morningglory, entireleaf	<i>Ipomea hederacea tnegris</i>
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomea hederacea hederacea</i>
Morningglory, palmleaf	<i>Ipomea Wrightii</i>
Morningglory, pitted *	<i>Ipomea lacunosa</i>
Morningglory, purple	<i>Ipomea turbinata</i>
Morningglory, red	<i>Ipomea coccinea</i>
Morningglory, smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia taminifolia</i>
Morningglory, tall	<i>Ipomea purpurea</i>
Ragweed, common **	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Ragweed, giant **	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Sicklepod	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>
Smartweed, PA	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Velvetleaf *	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>

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

** This product will not control ALS resistant biotypes of these weed species

Precautions

- Properly closed seed furrows are necessary when applying at planting time of before seed germination.
- Maintain spray tank agitation until the spray mixture is applied.

Restrictions

- Do not apply this product by air or through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not make more than one soil application per crop year.
- Do not apply more than 8.0 ounces (0.31 lb ai sulfentrazone and 0.04 lb ai cloransulam-methyl) per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 0.055 lb ai cloransulam-methyl in a single growing season.

- Do not feed treated soybean forage or soybean hay to livestock.
- Do not harvest soybeans for 65 days after application of this product.
- Do not apply this product to soils classified as sand containing less than 1% organic matter.
- Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or plants.
- Do not contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other crops.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, or foodstuffs. Do not use containers for the storage of food, feed or drinking water. Keep away from heat and flame. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth, or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinseate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional office for guidance.

Container Handling:

NONREFILLABLE CONTAINER (Rigid less than 50 pounds): 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 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 rinseate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinseate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. 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.

NONREFILLABLE CONTAINER (Rigid greater than 50 pounds): 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 rinseate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinseate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. 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. **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 rinseate 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.

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 INNVICTIS CROP CARE, 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 INNVICTIS CROP CARE, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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