



ZEUS[®] PRIME | XC

H E R B I C I D E

EPA Reg. No. 279-3337

EPA Est. No. 279-IL-1

Active Ingredients:	By Wt.
Carfentrazone-ethyl*	3.53%
Sulfentrazone**	31.77%
Other Ingredients:	64.70%
Total:	100.0%

*ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide contains 0.35 pounds per US gallon of the active ingredient Carfentrazone-ethyl.

** ZEUS PRIME XC Herbicide contains 3.15 pounds per US gallon of the active ingredient Sulfentrazone.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

FIRST AID

If in Eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If Inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

If on Skin or Clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If Swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.

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ZEUS PRIME XC HERBICIDE IS FORMULATED AND PACKAGED IN USA.



FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia PA 19104

NET CONTENTS: 1 Gallon

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Caution
Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear: protective eyewear (goggles or face shield), long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical resistant gloves made of waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride, and 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 before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Remove PPE immediately after handling the 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 algae, marine/estuarine invertebrates, and moderately toxic to fish. 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.

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

This product can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, this product 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 overlying tile drainage systems that drain to surface waters.

Physical/Chemical Hazards

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

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. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions beyond the control of FMC 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 FMC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the Directions for Use when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, FMC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES WITH RESPECT TO THE SELECTION, PURCHASE, OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT. Any warranties, express or implied, having been made are inapplicable if this product has been used contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to (or beyond the control of) seller or FMC, and, to the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, FMC or seller shall not 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 FMC 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 FMC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

This Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Some weeds are known to develop resistance to herbicides that have been used repeatedly. While the development of resistance is well understood, it is not easily predicted. Use herbicides in conjunction with resistance management strategies in the area. Consult the local or State agricultural advisors for details. If weed resistance should develop in the area, this product used alone may not continue to provide sufficient levels of weed control. If the reduced levels of control cannot be attributed to improper application timing, unfavorable weather conditions or abnormally high weed pressure, a resistant strain may have developed.

To reduce the potential for weed resistance, use this product in a rotation program with other classes of chemistry and modes of action. Always apply this product at the listed rates and in accordance with the use directions. Do not use less than listed label rates alone or in tank mixtures. Do not use reduced rates of the tank mix partner. For optimum performance, scout fields carefully and begin applications when weeds are smaller rather than larger. If resistance is suspected, contact the local or State agricultural advisors.

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. These requirements 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.

Personal Protective Equipment (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 any waterproof material, and shoes plus socks.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide storage

Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed. Store in a cool dry place and avoid excess heat. Do not store below 32F degrees.

In Case of Spill

Avoid contact. Isolate areas and keep out animals and unprotected persons.

To Confine Spills.

Dike surrounding area, sweep up spillage. Dispose of in accordance with information given under Pesticide Disposal. Wash spill area with water, absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay, sweep up and dispose of in an approved manner. Place damaged container in a large holding container. Identify contents per required hazardous waste labeling regulations.

Pesticide Disposal

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

Container Handling

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: (For containers greater than 5 gallons) 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. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. (For containers 5 gallons or less) Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling if available, or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Returnable/Refillable Containers - Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

ZEUS PRIME XC is a selective herbicide that provides postemergent contact and soil residual weed control. ZEUS PRIME XC may be applied as a burndown and or preemergent application before or after weed emergence for control of susceptible broadleaf weeds. ZEUS PRIME XC is a 3.5 pound per gallon suspoemulsion containing the active ingredients carfentrazone-ethyl and sulfentrazone.

Observe the most restrictive of all instructions, crop restrictions, mixing directions, application precautions, replanting directions, rotational crop guidelines and other label information of each product when tank mixing with ZEUS PRIME XC. In addition to application information, refer to the specific directions of use for a particular crop/use pattern as set forth below.

Proper Handling Instructions

This product must 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.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate this product.

This product must be used in a manner which will prevent back siphoning into wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.

PRODUCT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

ZEUS PRIME XC is to be mixed with water, liquid fertilizer, or mixtures of water and liquid fertilizer as a burndown and/or preemergence herbicide to labeled crops. ZEUS PRIME XC provides postemergent contact and soil residual control of susceptible weed species.

Emerged, susceptible broadleaf weeds are easiest to control when they are small (less than 3 inches tall) and actively growing. Thorough coverage is essential for control of small susceptible broadleaf weeds. If thorough coverage is not achieved postemergent weed control will be poor. Always use the higher application rate of this product, for the appropriate soil texture and organic matter, when weed growth is dense or heavy, or when weeds are growing in an undisturbed or non-cultivated area. Reduced weed control may occur if weeds are experiencing drought stress, disease or insect damage, or when weeds are thickly covered with dust. For control of weeds not listed on this label ZEUS PRIME XC may be tank-mixed with other herbicides such as glyphosate, paraquat and glufosinate. Read and follow all manufacturers' label directions for the companion herbicide(s) and follow the most restrictive instructions for use. The use of a quality spray adjuvant is required for optimum control of emerged weeds. Refer to the individual crop sections of this label for specific adjuvant type and use rates.

The residual activity of ZEUS PRIME XC applications requires adequate moisture for herbicidal activation. The amount of residual activity is dependent on several factors. These factors include, but are not limited to, existing soil moisture at application, soil type, organic matter, and till. Where irrigation is not available and rainfall has not provided activation, particularly for surface applications of ZEUS PRIME XC, a shallow incorporation (less than 2") is recommended for destruction of any existing weeds and to incorporate ZEUS PRIME XC. Herbicide incorporation will initiate the process of activation with existing soil moisture. In circumstances where rainfall has not occurred and/or irrigation is not possible, alternative or additional weed management practices may be required.

Under normal growing conditions, ZEUS PRIME XC exhibits excellent crop safety. Soil applications of ZEUS PRIME XC must be made before crop seed germination to prevent injury to the emerging crop seedlings. ZEUS PRIME XC applied after crop emergence will cause severe injury to the crop. Poor growing conditions, such as excessive moisture, cool temperatures, and soil compaction or the presence of various pathogens may impact plant vigor. Under these conditions, the active ingredients in ZEUS PRIME XC can contribute to crop response.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOIL FACTORS INFLUENCING ZEUS PRIME XC APPLICATIONS

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

The user is required to read and follow the specific ZEUS PRIME XC use directions and restrictions for each crop as defined in subsequent sections of this label. The user is cautioned that some crops and weeds respond differently to ZEUS PRIME XC. This response is governed by the ZEUS PRIME XC application rate, various soil factors and inherent crop sensitivity. See individual crop use sections for specific directions on the use of ZEUS PRIME XC for optimum weed control and crop safety results in each crop.

INFLUENCE OF CLAY, SOIL TYPE, AND PH ON ZEUS PRIME XC USE RATES AND CROP RESPONSE

Following an application of ZEUS PRIME XC to soil, germinating seeds and seedlings take up ZEUS PRIME XC from the soil solution. The amount of ZEUS PRIME XC in the soil solution, and available for weed uptake, is determined primarily by soil type, organic matter, and soil pH. ZEUS PRIME XC adsorbs to the clay and organic matter fractions of soils; effectively limiting the amount of active ingredient immediately available to control weeds. Soils typically increase in clay content through the series from coarse to fine as noted in the following Soil Classification Chart (Table 1).

Table 1. SOIL CLASSIFICATION CHART

COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE
Sand	Sandy clay loam	Silty clay loam
Loamy sand	Sandy clay	Silty clay
Sandy loam	Loam	Clay loam
	Silt loam	Clay
	Silt	

Soil organic matter content can vary widely and independently of soil type and requires an accurate analysis of representative soil samples to determine its content.

Do not use this product on coarse soils classified as sand which have less than 1% organic matter.

Soil pH also exerts a dramatic affect on ZEUS PRIME XC availability in the soil solution. As soil pH increases, ZEUS PRIME XC availability increases. Accurate soil pH information will require an accurate analysis of representative soil samples.

The total amount of ZEUS PRIME XC available, in any given soil, is determined by the interaction of soil type (clay content), % organic matter, and pH. The application timing (relative to the emergence of the crop and weeds) and amount of rainfall and/or irrigation received will ultimately determine, in conjunction with the soil parameters and pH, the amount of ZEUS PRIME XC in soil solution.

Irrigation with highly alkaline water (high pH) following a ZEUS PRIME XC soil application can also significantly increase the amount of ZEUS PRIME XC available in the soil solution. Irrigation with water having a pH greater than 7.5 could result in adverse crop response. This response will ultimately depend on initial ZEUS PRIME XC application rate, timing, amount and pH of irrigation water and sensitivity of the crop and its growth stage when irrigated. The risk of adverse crop response will lessen with the advance in growth stage among most crops.

The following Crop Specific Use Directions have been designed with specific ZEUS PRIME XC instructions for each crop based on the soil type, soil organic matter, and soil pH interactions described above. The user is cautioned that crop tolerance and weed control performance are based on strict adherence to these use directions.

MIXING AND LOADING INSTRUCTIONS

Water or liquid fertilizer solutions may be used as the carrier for ZEUS PRIME XC when applied alone or in tank mixtures with other registered herbicides. Conduct a jar test to determine the compatibility of ZEUS PRIME XC and the fertilizer solution. When mixing with fertilizer solutions it is important to premix ZEUS PRIME XC in clear water. See directions for applying ZEUS PRIME XC alone with liquid fertilizer in Application Information.

A crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil, nonionic surfactant (NIS) wetting agent labeled, or other equivalent adjuvant labeled for use with herbicides is required for optimum control of emerged weeds. Read and follow all applicable use directions, precautions and restrictions on the surfactant label.

ZEUS PRIME XC Applied Alone

Select the proper ZEUS PRIME XC application rate from the following tables in the crop 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 ZEUS PRIME XC 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 ZEUS PRIME XC spray mixture immediately after mixing.

Do not store spray mixture.

Do not prepare spray mixtures in nurse tanks.

ZEUS PRIME XC Applied in Tank Mix Combination

Select the proper ZEUS PRIME XC application rate from TIMING AND METHOD OF APPLICATION section of label. Read and follow the most restrictive of all applicable use directions, precautions and restrictions on the respective tank mix product labels. To ensure product compatibility, a jar test should be conducted before large volume mixing (see MIXTURE COMPATIBILITY TESTING chart below). 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 ZEUS PRIME XC for the acreage being treated by opening the bottle(s) and measuring directly into the spray tank. Allow the product to fully disperse. 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, ZEUS PRIME XC and other liquid suspensions (e.g., flowables) next 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 ZEUS PRIME XC tank mixtures immediately after mixing.

Do not store tank mixtures.

Do not prepare spray mixtures in nurse tanks.

ZEUS PRIME XC Applied Alone with Liquid Fertilizer

When adding ZEUS PRIME XC to a liquid fertilizer carrier, premix ZEUS PRIME XC in clear water before adding to fertilizer solution. Adding ZEUS PRIME XC to fertilizer mixtures without first mixing with water can result in incompatibility.

Fill the spray tank one-half full with fertilizer solution. With agitator operating, add the ZEUS PRIME XC slurry to the spray tank. Use a minimum of one gallon of water for each container of ZEUS PRIME XC. 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 ZEUS PRIME XC spray mixture immediately after mixing.

Do not store mixture.

Do not prepare spray mixtures in nurse tanks.

Jar Testing Fertilizer Spray Mixtures

Applications of ZEUS PRIME XC alone, or with recommended tank mixtures, in conjunction with clear liquid fertilizer solutions (28-32% nitrogen only) may be used unless use directions specifically state otherwise. Test small quantities for compatibility by the following procedure before mixing in full spray tank quantities.

- 1) Add 1 pint of fertilizer solution in a quart jar.*
- 2) Add the appropriate amount of herbicide based on the MIXTURE COMPATIBILITY 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).
- 3) Close jar and shake well.
- 4) 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 compatible, prepare spray by adding fertilizer solution to the tank first, and then follow directions noted below.

MIXTURE COMPATIBILITY TESTING

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 Concentrates Liquid Flowables	1.0 pint	0.5 teaspoon
	1.0 quart	1.0 teaspoon
	2.0 quarts	2.0 teaspoons
	3.0 quarts	3.0 teaspoons

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

Adjuvant Requirements

The use of methylated seed oil (MSO) or a crop oil concentrate (COC) adjuvant, labeled for use with herbicides, is required for optimum control of emerged weeds. A nonionic surfactant adjuvant and water conditioning agent is recommended when ZEUS PRIME XC is tank-mixed with glyphosate. Read and follow all applicable use directions, precautions and restrictions on the surfactant label.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Ground Application

Use a shielded boom and/or nozzle sprayer equipped with the appropriate nozzles and screens and adjusted to provide optimum spray distribution and coverage at the appropriate operating pressures. Use nozzles that produce minimal amounts of fine spray droplets. Do not exceed 30 psi spray pressure unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift reducing nozzles. Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre. Use higher spray volumes when there is a dense weed population. Thorough coverage is essential for control of susceptible broadleaf weeds. Be aware that overlaps and slower ground speeds while starting, stopping, or turning while spraying may result in excessive application and subsequent crop response.

Continuous agitation is required until all spray mixture has been applied. Avoid swath overlaps. Shut off spray booms while turning, slowing or stopping, as over application may result. Do not allow ZEUS PRIME XC spray mixtures to sit overnight as settling of product and difficulty of re-suspending may occur.

To avoid injury to sensitive crops, spray equipment used for ZEUS PRIME XC 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. Do not apply near desirable vegetation. Allow adequate distance between target area and desirable plants to minimize exposure.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area of treatment.

Runoff and Wind Erosion Precautions

Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion

of soil containing ZEUS PRIME XC 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 REDUCTION ADVISORY

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND THE GROWER.

The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from applications to agricultural field crops.

Where States and local governments have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Droplet Size Information

Reduce drift potential by applying large droplets. The optimum drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that will provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift when applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (See Wind, Temperature and Humidity and Temperature Inversions).

VMD – VMD is the expression of the droplet size of the spray cloud. The VMD value means that 50% of the droplets are larger than the expressed value and 50% of the droplets are smaller than the expressed value. Optimum spray clouds should be 450 microns with fewer than 10% of the droplets being 200 microns or smaller.

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

Pressure – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low drift nozzles.

Application Height – Making applications at the lowest height practical reduces exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind movement.

Swath Adjustment – Swath adjustment distance must increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.)

Wind – Drift potentials are lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 miles per hour. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Applications in wind conditions outside of this range could increase the risk of off-target effects and should be avoided. Note that local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity - When making applications in conditions of 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 apply ZEUS PRIME XC during temperature inversions because the 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 following morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog. However, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or a smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicate an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas – Only apply 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).

Off-Target Movement of ZEUS PRIME XC – Drift of dilute spray mixtures containing ZEUS PRIME XC must be prevented. Observation of the preceding environmental conditions, correct application equipment design, calibration and application practices will significantly diminish the risk of off-target spray drift. ZEUS PRIME XC can cause significant symptomology by drift on to sensitive crops and other plants. This symptomology may manifest initially as discreet, localized spots where contact by ZEUS PRIME XC drift mixtures. Depending on concentration

of the spray solution and droplet size (effectively determining the concentration of ZEUS PRIME XC) and also depending on the inherent sensitivity of the plants involved, these spots or lesions may not coalesce. These effects will usually not have lasting effects on plant growth, but will likely reduce the value of affected fruit of foliage where grade or quality is associated with appearance. In severe drift instances with particularly sensitive crops, defoliation of affected foliage could result. Failure to follow these guidelines and environmental prohibitions that then result in off-target movement or drift of ZEUS PRIME XC on to unintended crops or plants, irrespective of severity, constitutes misapplication of this product. FMC accepts no responsibility or liability for potential crop effects that may result from such misapplication of ZEUS PRIME XC.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT CLEAN-OUT

After spraying ZEUS PRIME XC and before using sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned using the following procedure.

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. Before using the sprayer, drain the spray 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.
5. Properly dispose of all cleaning solution and rinsate in accordance with Federal, State and local regulations and guidelines.

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.

Should small quantities of ZEUS PRIME XC 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. FMC accepts no liability for any effects due to inadequately cleaned equipment.

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE ZEUS PRIME XC USE PER ACRE PER 12 MONTH PERIOD*

Refer to the crop section of this label for specific product use directions.

Crop	Fluid Ounces ZEUS PRIME XC Per Acre	Pounds Active ZEUS PRIME XC** Per Acre
Apples	15.2	0.41
Bushberries		
Blueberries		
Caneberries		
Grapes		
Lemons		
Oranges		
Pistachios		
Walnuts (black and English)		

*The total allowed usage per twelve-month period includes all applications made to the field per twelve-month interval. This includes fallow treatments, burndown treatments, planting time and all in-season treatments. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial ZEUS PRIME XC application.

** Based on total active carfentrazone-ethyl and sulfentrazone

RATE CONVERSION CHART

ZEUS PRIME XC		CARFENTRAZONE-ETHYL		SULFENTRAZONE	
Product fl oz/A	lb ai*	Product fl oz/A**	lb ai	Product fl oz/A***	lb ai
3.75	0.10	0.65	0.01	2.9	0.09
5.75	0.15	1.0	0.015	4.5	0.14
8.50	0.23	1.5	0.02	6.7	0.21
10.20	0.28	1.8	0.03	8.0	0.25
15.25	0.41	2.7	0.04	12.0	0.37

* Total pounds active of sulfentrazone + carfentrazone-ethyl

** Based on Aim EC formulation

*** Based on ZEUS XC formulation

CROP ROTATIONAL INTERVALS

Shown below are the minimum intervals in months from the time of ZEUS PRIME XC application until ZEUS PRIME XC treated soil may be replanted with the crops listed. When ZEUS PRIME XC is tank mixed with other herbicide(s), refer to all those labels for re-cropping instructions, following the intervals that are the most restrictive. For crops not listed, the interval is 12 months in addition to a successful field bioassay.

The field bioassay is a test strip of the intended crop planted across the previously treated field and grown to maturity. The test strip should include low spots, knolls, and variable pH and soil types. If crop responses are not observed, the crop may be planted the following year.

CROP ROTATION INTERVALS*

CROP	INTERVAL (Months)
Alfalfa	12
Almonds	24
Apples	1
Barley	4
Bushberries	1
Blueberries	1
Cabbage (transplant only)	Anytime
Caneberry	1
Canola, Crambe	24
Corn, field	4
Corn, pop	12
Corn, seed	12
Corn, sweet	12
Cotton	18 or 12***
Dry Shell Beans	4
Dry Shell Peas	Anytime
Flax	Anytime
Grapes	1
Horseradish	Anytime
Lemon	1
Lima Beans (Tennessee only)	Anytime
Orange	1
Peanuts	4
Peppermint	Anytime
Pistachio	1
Potatoes	4
Rice	10
Rye	4
Sorghum	10**
Soybeans	Anytime
Spearmint	Anytime
Sugar Beets	36 or 24†
Sugarcane	Anytime
Sunflowers	Anytime
Sweet Potatoes	12
Tobacco	Anytime
Tomato (Transplanted)	Anytime
Triticale	4
Turf	Anytime
Walnut (black and English)	1
Wheat	4

* For all other crops not listed, the rotation interval is a minimum of 12 months with a successful bioassay.

** 18 month rotation for rates above 10.2 fluid ounces per acre. Crops that have rotational intervals greater than 12 months after a ZEUS PRIME XC application are the result of crop injury concerns. Only plant after a successful bioassay.

*** Cotton may be planted after 12 months where ZEUS PRIME XC was applied at rates 8 oz/acre or less and meets the following conditions:

- Medium and fine soils
- pH <7.2
- Rainfall or irrigation must exceed 15" after application of ZEUS PRIME XC to rotate to cotton

†Sugar beets can be planted after 24 months with a successful bioassay.

POSTEMERGENT WEEDS CONTROLLED Burndown (Refer to individual crop sections for pre-emergent weeds controlled).

When used as directed, ZEUS PRIME XC will provide postemergent control of the following weeds (less than 3 inches tall) as specified:

Weeds Controlled	ZEUS PRIME XC use rate fluid ounce (lb ai) per acre
Amaranth, spiny	7.7 (0.21) - 8.4 (0.22)
Anoda, spurred	
Bedstraw, catchweed	
Buffalobur	
Carpweed	
Cheeseweed	
Cocklebur	
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	
Dayflower	
Fiddleneck, coast	
Filaree, redstem	
Flixweed	
Groundcherry, smooth (seedling)	
Groundcherry, Wright's	
Jimsonweed	
Kochia	
Lambsquarters, common	
Mallow, common	
Morningglory, entireleaf	
Morningglory, ivyleaf	
Morningglory, pitted	
Morningglory, scarlet	
Morningglory, tall	
Nightshade, American black	
Nightshade, black	
Nightshade, Eastern black	
Nightshade, hairy	
Pennycress, field	
Pigweed, redroot	
Pigweed, smooth	
Rocket, London	
Sesbania, hemp	
Shepherdspurse	
Smartweed (PA), seedling	
Spiderwort, tropical	
Tansymustard	
Thistle, Russian	
Velvetleaf	
Wallflower, bushy	
Waterhemp	
All the weeds controlled above plus the weeds listed below:	8.5 (0.23) - 15.2 (0.41)
Amaranth, Palmer (up to 4 inches tall)	
Ammania, purple	
Buckwheat, wild	
Burclover	
Filaree, broadleaf	
Filaree, white	
Lettuce, prickly	
Mallow, Venice (up to 2 inches tall)	
Meadowfoam	
Mustard spp.	
Redmaids	
Spurry, corn	
Spurry, clover	

Apples
Blueberry, Bushberry, and Caneberry
Grapes (Wine, Raisin, Table and Juice, Amur river grape)
Lemons and Oranges
Pistachios, Walnuts (Black and English)

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply Zeus Prime XC as a uniform broadcast soil application to orchard, grove and vineyard floors and to berry beds and furrows or as a uniform band application directed to the base of the tree trunk and vines or beds in berries to provide preemergence control of weeds in table below.

For broadcast applications, make a single application of Zeus Prime XC at 7.7 to 15.2 fl oz per acre (0.21 to 0.41 lb ai/A). Do not apply more than 15.2 fluid ounces (0.41 lb ai) per acre per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin when the initial application of Zeus Prime XC is applied.

For improved weed management, Zeus Prime XC can be applied in a tank mixture with other preemergence and postemergence burndown herbicides. Refer to the tank mix partner's labels for additional restrictions, including minimum spray volumes and crops in which they are labeled. Burndown herbicides may include, but are not limited to, glyphosate, paraquat and glufosinate. Do not tank mix with Chateau® herbicides (flumioxazin) or with other products containing sulfentrazone.

When applied as a banded treatment (50% band or less), refer to formula in chart below for rate and volume. Zeus Prime XC may be applied twice per year. Do not apply more than 15.2 fl oz product (0.41 lb ai) per acre on a broadcast application basis per year. Allow a minimum of 60 days between applications, unless otherwise specified on the label or separate published FMC recommendations.

For band treatments, apply the broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. To determine these:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width Feet}}{\text{Row Width Feet}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate Per Acre} = \text{Band Rate}$$

$$\text{Band Width Feet} \times \text{Broadcast Volume Per Acre} = \text{Band Volume}$$

Use ground equipment only. Do not apply using an airblast sprayer or by air. Do not apply using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre to ensure uniform spray coverage. Nozzle selection should meet manufacturer's spray volume and pressure specifications for preemergence and postemergence herbicide applications. The spray solution should have a pH between 5.0 and 9.0.

Only apply Zeus Prime XC to crops that have been established for two growing seasons and are in good health and vigor. Avoid contact of the spray solution on the green bark of trunks of 1-2 year old vines and trees by wrapping the trunk with a nonporous wrap, grow tubes, or wax containers which will keep the spray solution from coming in direct contact with the green tissue. Avoid direct or indirect spray contact with crop foliage and fruit.

Best results are obtained when the soil is moist at the time of application and allows for sufficient time for Zeus Prime XC to dry on the weed foliage prior to irrigation or rainfall and the application is followed by at least ½ inch of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation within two weeks after application. Time applications to take advantage of normal rainfall patterns and cool temperatures, especially where drip or micro sprinkler irrigation is used which may not uniformly incorporate the herbicide.

WEED CONTROL INFORMATION

Zeus Prime XC provides burndown and is a selective soil-applied herbicide for the control of susceptible broadleaf, grass and sedge weeds found in tables below. Adequate moisture of ½ to 1 inch is required within 14 days after application for optimal control. If adequate rainfall is not received in a timely fashion, irrigate with a minimum of ½ inch of water. When activating moisture is delayed, a reduced level of weed control may occur. These escaped weeds can be removed using a burndown herbicide.

Tank mix Zeus Prime XC with a burndown herbicide and use an appropriate adjuvant when weeds are present at the time of application. Refer to the tank mix partner's product label for the proper use rates by weed sizes. Use the most restrictive label limitations and precautions of the tank mix product(s).

Residual weed control may be reduced when Zeus Prime XC is applied where heavy crop trash such as leaves and branches and/or weed residues exists. It is best to rake or blow off the leaves and trash when they fall and prior to the Zeus Prime XC application.

Do not apply after petal fall (trees) or bud break (vines and berries) unless using a hooded or shielded sprayer to ensure that the spray solution will not come in contact with the crop or foliage.

Permanent Crop Weed List

Common Name	Scientific Name
Amaranth, livid	<i>Amaranthus lividus</i>
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
Amaranth, Powell	<i>Amaranthus Powell II</i>
Amaranth, spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>
Amaranth, spleen	<i>Amaranthus dubius</i>
Anoda, spurred	<i>Anoda cristata</i>
Barnyardgrass, common	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bedstraw, catchweed	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Bromegrass species	<i>Bromus spp.</i>
Burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Cheeseweed species	<i>Malva spp.</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryeafolia</i>
Copperleaf, Virginia	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>
Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Crabgrass, Southern	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>
Croton, tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>
Crownbeard, golden	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>
Cyperus, hedgehog	<i>Cyperus compressus</i>
Daisy, American	<i>Eclipta alba</i>
Devilsclaw	<i>Proboscidea louisiana</i>
Dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Fescue, Red	<i>Fetuca rubra</i>
Fiddleneck species	<i>Amsinckia spp.</i>
Filaree, broadleaf	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
Filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Filaree, whitestem	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>
Fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>
Foxtail, bristly	<i>Setari verticillata</i>
Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Galinsoga, hairy	<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Goosefoot, nettleleaf	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>
Groundcherry, clammy (seedling)	<i>Physalis heterophylla</i>
Groundcherry, cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulata</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>
Knotweed, common	<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>
Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant)	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lettuce, miners	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>
Lovegrass species	<i>Eragrostis spp.</i>
Mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta wall r.</i>
Mallow, little	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Mayweed, Chamomile	<i>Anthemis cotula l.</i>
Milkweed, honeyvine	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i>
Morningglory, entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea integriuscula</i>
Morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea hederacea</i>
Morningglory, palmleaf	<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>
Morningglory, purple	<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>
Morningglory, red	<i>Ipomoea, coccinea L.</i>
Morningglory, scarlet	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>
Morningglory, smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>

Common Name (con't)	Scientific Name (con't)
Morningglory, tall	<i>Ipomoea, purpurea</i>
Mullein, turkey	<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>
Mustard, Species	<i>Brassica spp.</i>
Mustard, tumble	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>
Nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>
Nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Nightshade, Eastern black	<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>
Nutsedge, purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Pigweed, Tumble	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Pineapple-weed	<i>Chamomilla suaveolens</i>
Plantain, blackseed	<i>Plantago rugelii decne</i>
Plantain, narrow-leaved	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>
Porophyllum	<i>Porophyllum rederule</i>
Poinsettia, wild	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
Redweed	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>
Radish, Wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus spinifer</i>
Sedge, annual	<i>Carex spp.</i>
Senna, coffee	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sida, prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Sida, Southern	<i>Sida acuta</i>
Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Smartweed, PA (seedling)	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Smellmellon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
Sowthistle species	<i>Sonchus spp.</i>
Srangeltop, red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
Spurge, spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculate</i>
Starbur, bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>
Stinkgrass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>
Toadflax, yellow	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Tassleflower, red	<i>Emilio sonchifolia</i>
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola kali</i>
Waterhemp, common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>
Waterhemp, tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatos</i>
Waterprimrose, winged	<i>Ludwigia decurrens</i>
Willowleaf, panicle-leaf	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL SEDGE CONTROL INCLUDING NUTSEdge

Zeus Prime XC applied at 15.2 ounces per acre may provide control or suppression of sedges whether applied preemergence or postemergence. Postemergence application to sedges allows Zeus Prime XC to be taken into the sedge through the foliage as well as soil uptake through the roots. Soil uptake is the major means of uptake by sedges. Good spray coverage is required for optimum control of sedges especially when applying postemergence to the sedges. Use a quality non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at the rate of 0.25% v/v when applying postemergence.

When applied as directed, Zeus Prime XC will provide control or suppression of the following sedges.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Kyllinga, green	<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i>
Kyllinga, false green	<i>Kyllinga gracillima</i>
Nutsedge, purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Sedge, cylindrical	<i>Cyperus retrorsus</i>
Sedge, globe	<i>Cyperus globulosus</i>
Sedge, Surinam	<i>Cyperus surinamensis</i>
Sedge, Texas	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>

Optimum control of purple nutsedge may be obtained using split applications of Zeus Prime XC. Apply 5 – 7.7 ounces per acre followed by a second application to actively growing nutsedge. Do not exceed the maximum rate of 15.2 ounces (0.41 lb ai) per season. Zeus Prime XC symptoms on nutsedge will be observed as reduced nutsedge stands, necrosis, chlorosis, and/or stunting. Optimum control may not be observed until the second year after the original treatment.

REPLANTING IN NEW OR MATURE ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

Delay replanting at least 30 days after Zeus Prime XC applications when replacing trees and vines in established orchards. Use untreated soil when replanting trees and vines.

Precautions

These Crop Specific Use directions are based upon the interactive effects of Zeus Prime XC Herbicide and the primary soil and environmental factors, which affect its activity on various weed species and tolerance among crops. The user is required to observe the instructions and guidance previously presented under Product Application Instructions, Zeus Prime XC Herbicide Product Use Rates, Rotational Crop Guidelines, Replanting Instructions, Weed Controlled and any other section of this label pertinent to the anticipated crop use. It is important to note that not all varieties or cultivars of a given crop species have been evaluated under treatment with Zeus Prime XC Herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on Zeus Prime XC Herbicide under specific local conditions. FMC does not recommend tank mixing this product with other products containing sulfentrazone or other group 14 herbicides as crop injury may occur.

Restrictions

- Use ground equipment only. Do not apply Zeus Prime XC using air-blast sprayers or by air. Do not apply using a mechanically pressurized handgun.
- Do not apply more than 15.2 oz product (0.41 lb ai total, 0.375 lb ai sulfentrazone and 0.124 lb ai carfentrazone-ethyl) per acre per 12 month season.
- Apply to crops that have been growing for at least 2 years and are in good condition.
- Avoid direct or indirect spray contact to foliage and green bark (wrap trunk with non-porous wrap, grow tubes, or wax containers to keep spray solution off of green tissue).
- Do not apply to powdery soils or soils where wind may displace the soil, unless irrigation can be applied immediately after application.
- Follow the most restrictive label of tank mix partners including all references to potential carryover and crop injury warnings or restrictions.
- Pre-harvest Interval for Apples only: 14 days
- Pre-harvest Interval for labeled Citrus Fruit, Tree Nuts, Grapes, and Berries: 3 days.
- If two banded treatments are made in a growing season, allow a minimum of 60 days between applications ; however, do not exceed the seasonal maximum use rate.

LABEL TRACKING INFORMATION

Label Code: 09-07-17

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