



LICENSED

PERIOD 2015-2017 LIC. NO.

9794.38

GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
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LICENSED

Sandea[®]

Herbicide

SANDEA[®] is a selective herbicide for control of listed broadleaf weeds and nutsedge. PERIOD 2012-2014 LIC. NO.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Halosulfuron-methyl, methyl 3-chloro-5-(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-ylcarbamoyl)sulfamoyl)

-1-methylpyrazole-4-carboxylate..... 75.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 25.0%

TOTAL 100.0%

% BY WT.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

FIRST AID

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 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye Call poison control center or physician for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call poison control center or physician 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 to an unconscious person.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling poison control center, doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call toll free 1-888-478-0798

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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

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

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to non-target vascular plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Halosulfuron-methyl is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

NET CONTENTS ____ OUNCES



Produced For:
Canyon Group LLC.
C/O Gowan Company
PO Box 5569
Yuma, Arizona 85364

EPA Reg. No. 81880-18-10163
EPA Est. No.

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 with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard. Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

SANDEA is a dry flowable formulation that selectively controls certain broadleaf weeds and nutsedges in selected crops. SANDEA is effective both preemergence and postemergence. SANDEA can be absorbed through roots, shoots and foliage, and is translocated within the plant.

WEED RESISTANCE STATEMENT

Weeds can develop resistance to herbicides. Some weed biotypes have inherent resistance to certain herbicides. Also, repeated use of herbicides with similar modes of action can result in the development of resistance in weed populations. SANDEA, a member of the sulfonyleurea family, is an ALS enzyme inhibiting herbicide. To minimize the potential for resistance development and/or to control resistant weed biotypes, use a variety of cultural, mechanical, and chemical weed control tactics. Rotate with herbicides having different modes of action (e.g. non-ALS/AHAS materials). Contact your professional crop advisor, local cooperative extension specialist, or Canyon Group representative for additional information.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUCTIONS

Ground Applications

SANDEA can be applied as a broadcast or band application. For band applications, use proportionally less spray mixture based on the area actually sprayed. Do not concentrate the band. Consult the "APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS" section of this label for the rates and procedures that are appropriate for your growing region.

Apply SANDEA in a spray volume that ensures thorough and uniform coverage. Use of 15 or more gallons of water per acre is recommended unless otherwise directed in the "APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS" section. Choose nozzles that provide optimum spray distribution and coverage to the target weed at the appropriate pressure (psi). Avoid streaking, skips, overlaps, and spray drift during application. Thoroughly clean equipment prior to mixing spray solution. Follow the clean-up procedures on the labels of applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the 6 steps outlined in the "Sprayer Tank Cleanout" section below.

Aerial Applications [For Corn, Sorghum, & Rice]

Apply this product or approved tank mixtures with properly calibrated equipment in 3-15 gallons of water per acre. Thoroughly clean equipment prior to mixing spray solution. Avoid streaking, skips, overlaps, and spray drift during applications.

Spray Drift Management

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. Do not allow this product to drift onto neighboring crops or non-crop area or use in a manner or at a time other than in accordance with label directions because animal, plant or crop injury, illegal residues, or other undesirable results may occur. 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. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses, or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The importance of spray droplet size:

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but may not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see the following "Wind", "Temperature and Humidity", and "Temperature Inversion" sections of this advisory).

Controlling initial droplet size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher flow rates produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle orientation** - Orienting nozzles so the spray stream is released backwards, parallel to the air stream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Controlling placement of spray droplets:

- **Boom length** - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application height** - Applications should not be greater than 10 feet above the top of the tallest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Greater application heights result in greater droplet size reduction through evaporation and greater movement in air currents. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- **Application speed** - Slower aircraft speeds within a safe range will produce less air turbulence and fewer small droplets.
- **Swath adjustment** - When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distances should increase with increasing drift potential (wind speed, droplet size, etc.).

Key environmental factors:

- **Wind** - Drift potential is the lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided when wind speeds are below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Applicators should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.
- **Temperature and humidity** - When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.
- **Temperature inversions** - Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable air currents that are common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke detector. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive areas:

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

Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after the use of SANDEA. Prepare a tank cleaning solution that consists of a 1% solution of household ammonia (one quart of ammonia for every 25 gallons of water). Use sufficient cleaning solution to thoroughly rinse all surfaces and to flush all hoses. Repeat the procedure with the ammonia solution. Complete the cleaning process by rinsing with clean water.

CALIFORNIA ONLY

Sensitive Crop:

PRUNES

Buffer Zones:

1. Aerial applications shall not be made closer than 4 miles.
2. Ground applications shall not be made closer than 1 mile from prunes unless wind direction during the application is away from prunes. When wind direction during the ground application is away from prunes, ground applications shall not be made closer than 1/2 mile from prunes.

COTTON

Buffer Zones:

1. Aerial applications shall not be made closer than 1 mile from cotton.
2. Ground applications shall not be made closer than 1 mile from cotton unless wind direction during the application is away from cotton. When wind direction during the ground application is away from cotton, ground applications shall not be made closer than 1/2 mile from cotton.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill the spray tank to about 3/4 of the desired volume and begin agitation. Add the labeled amount of SANDEA. Complete the filling process while maintaining agitation. Remove the hose from the mixing tank immediately after filling to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. Add nonionic surfactant (NIS) and other adjuvants as the last ingredients in the tank. Spray solutions should be applied within 24 hours after mixing.

ADJUVANTS

Unless otherwise stated, a NIS is recommended in the spray solution for postemergence applications or for preemergence applications where susceptible weeds are present prior to crop emergence. Use only nonionic-type surfactants that are approved for use on food crops and contain at least 80% active ingredients. Use 0.25-0.50% nonionic-type surfactant concentration (1-2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution). Use of SANDEA without an adjuvant when weeds are present may result in reduced efficacy. Use of crop oil concentrate (COC) or silicone-based adjuvants can result in increased crop injury and reduced yields and are not recommended for postemergence applications over the crop, unless stated otherwise.

TANK MIXES

Unless stated in the "Application Instructions" section or allowed by supplemental labeling, tank mix combinations have not been evaluated and are the user's responsibility. Refer to the companion product label for use instructions, additive requirements, weeds controlled, the size range of weeds that should be treated, and application restrictions. It is recommended that tank mixtures should be evaluated for miscibility and crop safety on a small test area prior to use. Tank mixtures should not be applied when the plants are under stress due to drought, water saturated soils, low fertility (especially low nitrogen levels), or other poor growing conditions.

SPRAYER TANK CLEANOUT

To avoid injury to desirable crops, clean all mixing and spray equipment before and immediately following applications of SANDEA as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tank, boom, and hoses with clean water. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing agent and water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gallon of household ammonia (containing 3% ammonia) for every 100 gallons of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Again flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens clean separately in a bucket containing agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. The rinsate may be disposed of on-site or at an approved disposal facility.

* Equivalent amount of an alternate strength ammonia solution can be used in the clean out procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Excessive amounts of water (greater than 1 inch) from rainfall or sprinkler irrigation soon after a preemergent application may cause crop injury. This potential injury can be enhanced if seeding depth is too shallow.
- Within 4 hours of a SANDEA application, avoid using overhead sprinkler irrigations or making applications when conditions favor rainfall.
- Broadcast applications of SANDEA over plastic mulch may result in significant crop injury when spray residue is concentrated in the plant hole by irrigation or rainfall. Properly crowned beds may minimize the potential for this injury.
- SANDEA can cause injury or crop failure under cool and wet growing conditions that delay early seedling emergence, vigor, or growth. Be especially cautious during the first planting of the season when these conditions are likely to occur.
- SANDEA may delay maturity of treated crops.
- SANDEA should not be applied if the crop or target weeds are under stress due to drought, water saturated soils, low fertility (especially low nitrogen levels), or other poor growing conditions.
- Use of soil or foliar applied organophosphate insecticides on SANDEA treated crops may increase the potential for crop injury and/or the severity of the crop injury.
- Avoid spray drift outside of targeted area.
- SANDEA may be applied to labeled crops (including cultivars and/or hybrids of these), however the user assumes responsibility for such use. Not all hybrids/varieties have been tested for sensitivity to SANDEA. For untested varieties, a small amount of the field should be sprayed to determine potential sensitivity to its use. Any plant injury arising from the use of SANDEA is the responsibility of the user.
- Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after SANDEA use and prior to spraying another crop.
- Temporary yellowing or stunting of the crop may occur following SANDEA applications.
- Crop rotation intervals may need to be extended on drip irrigated crops in CA and AZ due to environmental conditions.
- Under certain environmental conditions, SANDEA applied over-the-top of a blooming crop may result in some bloom loss.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply SANDEA using air assisted (air blast) field crop sprayers.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply more than 2.0 ounces of SANDEA per acre per 12-month period (includes applications to the crop and to row middles/furrows).

FOR OPTIMUM RESULTS

The level of weed control following SANDEA application is dependent upon application rate and method, weed species, size, and infestation intensity at application time, and growing conditions. Soon after SANDEA is applied, growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited, and they are no longer competitive with the crop. Following growth inhibition, the leaves and growing point begin to discolor. Complete control typically occurs within 7-14 days depending on the weed size, species, and growing conditions.

- Follow mixing instructions regarding adjuvants.
- For preemergence applications:
 - If susceptible weeds are present prior to crop emergence, use a surfactant as directed in the "Adjuvants" section.
 - Activating soil moisture is necessary for optimum preemergent weed control.
 - Preemergent weed control may be improved by incorporating SANDEA with irrigation (1/4-1/2 inch maximum).
- For postemergence applications:
 - Treat young actively growing broadleaf weeds 1-3 inches in height. Larger weeds may not be adequately controlled.
 - Treat actively growing nutsedge plants at the 3-5 leaf stage.
 - Wait to overhead sprinkler irrigate for 2-3 days after a postemergence application.
 - Avoid applications when weeds are under drought, stress, disease, or insect damage.
 - Use of SANDEA without an adjuvant can result in reduced efficacy.
- Heavy infestations should be treated early before the weeds become too competitive with the crop.
- A timely cultivation may be necessary to control suppressed weeds, weeds that were bigger than the maximum recommended size at application, weeds that emerge after an application, or weed species not on the SANDEA label. For best results, wait to cultivate treated soil area for 7-10 days after a postemergence application of SANDEA unless specified otherwise.
- Annual weeds may have multiple flushes of seedlings, or treated perennials may sometimes re-grow from underground stems or roots, depending upon rainfall and other environmental conditions. To maximize control of such weeds, it may be necessary to use sequential applications of SANDEA.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY SANDEA ALONE

C = Control, S = Suppression, NA = No Activity

WEED SPECIES	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY
Amaranth, spiny ² <i>Amaranth spinosus</i>	C ²	C ²
Bindweed <i>Calystegia sepium</i>	NA	S
Burcucumber <i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	NA	S
California arrowhead ³ <i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>	NA	C ³
Chickweed, common <i>Stellaria media</i>	C	NA
Cocklebur, common <i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	C	C
Corn spurry <i>Spergula arvensis</i>	C	C
Dayflower* <i>Commelina erecta</i>	C	S
Deadnettle, purple* <i>Lamium purpureum</i>	C	NA
Devils Claw* <i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	NA	C
Eclipta* <i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	C	S
Flatsedge, rice* ³ <i>Cyperus iria</i>	S ³	C ³
Fleabane, Philadelphia <i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	NA	C
Galinsoga <i>Galinsoga</i>	C	C
Golden crownbeard* <i>Verbesina encelioides</i>	NA	C
Goosefoot <i>Chenopodium californicum</i>	C	C
Groundsel, common <i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	C	NA
Horseweed/Marestail ² <i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	C ²	NA
Horsetail <i>Equisetum arvense</i>	NA	S
Jimsonweed <i>Datura stramonium</i>	C	NA
Jointvetch <i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>	NA	C
Kochia ² <i>Kochia scoparia</i>	C ²	S ²
Ladysthumb <i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	C	C
Lambsquarter, common <i>Chenopodium album</i>	C	NA
Lettuce, prickly <i>Lactuca serriola</i>	C	NA
Mallow, common <i>Malva neglecta</i>	C	NA
Mallow, Venice <i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	C	C
Mayweed chamomile (dog fennel) <i>Anthemis cotula</i>	C	NA
Milkweed, common <i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	NA	S

WEED SPECIES	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY
Milkweed, honeyvine <i>Ampelamus albidus</i>	NA	S
Morningglory, ivyleaf ³ <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	NA	S ³
Morningglory, tall ³ <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	NA	S ³
Mustard, wild <i>Sinapis arevensis</i>	C	C
Nutsedge, yellow ¹ <i>Cyperus exculentus</i>	S	C ¹
Nutsedge, purple ¹ <i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	S	C ¹
Passionflower, maypop <i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	NA	C
Pigweed, redroot ² <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	C ²	C ²
Pigweed, smooth ² <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	C ²	C ²
Plantain <i>Plantago major</i>	C	NA
Pokeweed, common <i>Phytolacca Americana</i>	NA	C
Purslane <i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	S	NA
Radish, wild <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	C	C
Ragweed, common ² <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	C ²	C ²
Ragweed, giant ² <i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	NA	C ²
Redstem ³ <i>Ammania auriculata</i>	NA	C ³
Ricefield Bulrush ² <i>Scirpus mucronatus</i>	NA	C ²
Sesbania, hemp <i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	NA	C
Shepherdspurse <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	C	S
Sida, prickly* <i>Sida spinosa</i>	NA	S
Smallflower umbrella sedge ² <i>Cyperus difformis</i>	NA	C ²
Smartweed, Pennsylvania <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	C	S
Sunflower <i>Helianthus annuus</i>	C	C
Velvetleaf <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	C	C
Willowherb* <i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	C	NA
Yellowcress, creeping* <i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>	C	C

* Except California

1. Heavy infestations of nutsedge may require sequential applications. An earlier treatment may be required to prevent nutsedge from competing with the crop.
2. Certain biotypes of this weed species are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides. Where these ALS resistant biotypes are known to exist, an appropriate registered herbicide, active against the weed and with another mode of action, should be used alone or in tank mixtures with SANDEA to control these biotypes.
3. Use maximum label rates for best results.

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**APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
PREHARVEST INTERVAL**

The required days between last application and harvest (PHI) are given in () after each crop name.

CUCURBIT CROPS

CROP	OZ./ACRE	COMMENTS
CUCUMBERS (30) <i>(including pickles)</i> CANTALOUPE (57), HONEYDEWS (57), AND CRENSHAW MELONS (57)	1/2 - 1	<p>Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre.</p> <p>Direct-seeded: Bare ground (no mulch)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preemergence - Apply SANDEA after planting, but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. • Postemergence - Apply SANDEA after the crop has reached at least 3-5 true leaves but before first female flowers appear. SANDEA can be applied as an over-the-top application, a directed spray application, or with crop shields to minimize contact of the herbicide with the crop. <p>Direct-seeded: Plastic mulch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-seeding - Apply SANDEA following final bed shaping and just prior to the installation of the plastic mulch. Crop may be seeded into this treated area no sooner than 7 days after application and the installation of the plastic mulch unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. • Postemergence - Apply SANDEA after the crop has at least 3-5 true leaves but before first female flowers appear. SANDEA can be applied as an over-the-top application, a directed spray application, or with crop shields to minimize contact of the herbicide with the crop. Additional phytotoxicity may occur when applications are made over plastic due to concentration of product in the planting hole. NOTE: Over-the-top applications on plastic are not allowed in Northeastern and Midwestern states. <p>Transplanted: Bare ground (no mulch)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-transplant - Apply SANDEA as a pre-transplant application. Crop may be transplanted into this treated area no sooner than 7 days after application unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Care should be taken to limit movement of SANDEA treated surface soil during the transplanting process since if treated soils is moved into the transplant hole injury can occur. • Post-transplant - Apply SANDEA to transplants that are established and actively growing. Applications should not be made until plants are actively growing and in the 3-5 true leaf stage or no sooner than 14 days after transplanting unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval, but before first female flowers appear. SANDEA may be applied as an over-the-top application, a directed spray application, or with crop shields to minimize contact of the herbicide with the crop. <p>Transplanted: Plastic mulch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-transplant - Apply SANDEA following final bed shaping and just prior to the installation of the plastic mulch. Crop may be transplanted into this treated area no sooner than 7 days after the application and the installation of the plastic mulch unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Care should be taken to limit movement of SANDEA treated surface soil during the transplanting process since if treated soils is moved into the transplant hole injury can occur. • Post-transplant - Apply SANDEA to transplants that are established, actively growing and in the 3-5 true leaf stage or no sooner than 14 days after transplanting unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval, but before first female flowers appear. Apply SANDEA as an over-the-top application, a directed spray application, or with crop shields to minimize contact of the herbicide with the crop. Additional phytotoxicity can occur when applications are made over plastic due to concentration of product in the transplant hole. NOTE: Over-the-top applications on plastic are not allowed in Northeastern and Midwestern states. <p>Direct-seeded and Transplant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Row Middle/Furrow Applications - Apply SANDEA between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted crop. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed. <p>Split Applications for Nutsedge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preemergence followed by postemergence for nutsedge control To maximize control of nutsedge, it may be necessary to use a postemergence application to those areas where the nutsedge has emerged later following a preemergence application. For these situations, use a spot treatment method treating only those areas of emerged nutsedge. Application rate should not exceed 1.0 oz. product per treated acre in these areas. Use a water volume that will allow for good coverage of the plants. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. • Postemergence followed by postemergence for nutsedge control To maximize control of nutsedge, it may be necessary to use a second postemergence spot application to those areas where the nutsedge has emerged or re-grown. For these situations, use a spot treatment method treating only those areas of emerged nutsedge. Allow a minimum of 21 days between applications. Application rate should not exceed 1.0 oz. product per treated acre in these areas. Use a water volume that will allow for good coverage of the plants. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the planted crop.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A maximum of 2 applications may be made per crop-cycle. • Do not apply more than 2 ounces SANDEA per acre per crop-cycle not to exceed 2 ounces per acre per 12-month period (includes applications to the crop and to row middle/furrows). • Runners that come in contact with the plastic can pick up residual SANDEA and may exhibit a visual crop response. Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information. 		

CROP	OZ./ACRE	COMMENTS
PUMPKINS and WINTER SQUASH (30)	1/2 - 3/4	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. Direct-seeded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preemergence - Apply SANDEA after planting, but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rates on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. • Postemergence - Apply SANDEA after the crop has reached the 2-5 true leaf stage, preferably 4-5 true leaves, but before first female flowers appear. Use lower rates on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Transplanted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-transplant - Apply SANDEA prior to transplant. Crop may be transplanted into this treated area no sooner than 7 days after application unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Care should be taken to limit movement of SANDEA treated surface soil during the transplanting process since if treated soils is moved into the transplant hole injury can occur. • Post-transplant - Apply SANDEA to transplants that are established, actively growing and in the 3-5 true leaf stage or no sooner than 14 days after transplanting unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval, but before first female flowers appear. SANDEA can be applied as an over-the-top application, a directed spray application or with crop shields to minimize contact of the herbicide with the crop.
	1/2 - 1	Apply uniformly as a broadcast spray with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. FOR PROCESSING ONLY - Direct-seeded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preemergence - Apply SANDEA after planting, but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rates on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. • Postemergence - Apply SANDEA after the crop has reached the 2-5 true leaf stage, but before first female flowers appear. Use lower rates on lighter textured soils with low organic matter.
	1/2 - 1	Direct-seeded and Transplant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Row Middle/Furrow Applications - Apply SANDEA between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted crop while avoiding contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A maximum of 2 applications may be made per crop-cycle. • Do not apply more than 1 oz. SANDEA per acre per crop-cycle, not to exceed 2 ounces per acre per 12-month period (includes applications to the crop and to row middles). • Where possible, apply 1/2-3/4 inch of sprinkler irrigation to settle the soil after planting and prior to application. • When rainfall or irrigation in excess of 3/4 inch occurs following a preemergence application and the crop is in the germination to early-seedling stage, there is the potential for significant plant stunting to occur. • Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.
SUMMER SQUASH FOR PROCESSING (30)	2/3 - 1	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Direct-seeded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preemergence - Apply SANDEA after planting, but prior to cracking. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter.
	(AR, OK, and MO only)	Direct-seeded and Transplant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Row Middle/Furrow Applications - Apply SANDEA between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted summer squash. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the planted crop.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 2 ounces SANDEA per acre per crop-cycle, not to exceed 2 ounces per acre per 12-month period (includes applications to the crop and to Row Middle/Furrows). • Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.
WATERMELONS (57) Only: AL, AR, AZ, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MO, MS, NC, NH, NJ, NY, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VA, VT, WV, WI	1/2 - 3/4	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Direct-seeded: Bare ground <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preemergence - Apply SANDEA after planting, but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Where soil is fumigated prior to planting, allow at least five days after soil fumigation before an application of SANDEA. Direct Seeded: Plastic mulch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-seeding - Apply SANDEA following final bed shaping and just prior to the installation of the plastic mulch. Watermelons should be seeded into this treated area no sooner than 7 days after the application and the installation of the plastic mulch unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. SANDEA treated soil from the soil surface into the planting hole can result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit movement of SANDEA treated surface soil during the transplant process. Transplanted: Bare ground <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-transplant - Apply SANDEA pre-transplant. Watermelons should be transplanted into this treated area no sooner than 7 days after application unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Care should be taken to limit movement of SANDEA treated surface soil during the transplanting process since if treated soils is moved into the transplant hole injury can occur.

CROP	OZ./ACRE	COMMENTS
WATERMELONS (57) Only: AL, AR, AZ, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MO, MS, NC, NH, NJ, NY, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VA, VT, WV, WI (continued)	1/2 - 3/4	Transplanted: Plastic mulch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-transplant - Apply SANDEA following final bed shaping and just prior to the installation of the plastic mulch. Watermelons should be transplanted into this treated area no sooner than 7 days after the application and the installation of the plastic mulch unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Care should be taken to limit movement of SANDEA treated surface soil during the transplanting process since if treated soils is moved into the transplant hole injury can occur.
	1/2 - 1	Direct-seeded and Transplant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Row Middle Applications - Apply SANDEA between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted crop, while avoiding contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 1 oz. of SANDEA per acre per crop-cycle, not to exceed 2 ounces per acre per 12-month period (includes applications to the crop and to row middle). Runners that come in contact with the plastic can pick up residual SANDEA and may exhibit a visual crop response. Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.
OTHER COMMODITIES IN THE CUCURBIT VEGETABLES GROUP <i>Including but not limited to summer squash, gourd, watermelon (See text for PHI)</i>	1/2 - 1	Direct-seeded and Transplant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Row Middle/Furrow Applications - Apply SANDEA between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted cucurbit vegetables while avoiding contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply within 30 days of harvest for squash/cucumber subgroup. Do not apply within 57 days of harvest for melon subgroup. Do not apply more than 2 ounces SANDEA per acre per crop-cycle, not to exceed 2 ounces per acre per 12-month period. Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.

FRUITING VEGETABLE CROPS

CROP	OZ./ACRE	COMMENTS
PEPPERS, BELL/CHILE (30) AZ, CA, NM, TX, and OK Only	1/2 - 1	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Direct-seeded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postemergence - Apply SANDEA as a directed spray 28 days after planting or when the plants have reached a minimum of six inches in height, but prior to flowering. Use lower rates on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Transplanted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-transplant - Apply SANDEA as a directed spray 21 days after transplanting or when the plants have reached a minimum of six inches in height, but prior to flowering.
		Direct-seeded and Transplant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Row Middle/Furrow Applications - Apply SANDEA between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted peppers while avoiding contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A maximum of 2 applications may be made per crop-cycle. Do not apply more than 2 ounces SANDEA per acre per crop-cycle, not to exceed 2 ounces per acre per 12-month period (includes applications to the crop and to row middle/furrows). Not all pepper varieties have been tested. Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.
TOMATOES (30)	1/2 - 1	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Direct-seeded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postemergence - Apply SANDEA over-the-top once tomatoes have reached the 4 leaf stage through 30 days prior to harvest. Applications following bloom could cause some bloom drop under certain environmental conditions. Apply as a directed spray or with crop shield when these conditions are present. Transplanted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-transplant on Bareground - Apply SANDEA as a pre-plant application to bareground. Tomatoes can be transplanted into this treated area 7 days after the application unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. SANDEA treated soil from the soil surface into the transplant hole can result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit the movement of treated surface soil during the transplant process. Pre-transplant Under Plastic Mulch Applications - Apply SANDEA following final bed shaping and just prior to the installation of the plastic mulch. Tomatoes can be transplanted into this treated area 7 days after the application and the installation of the plastic mulch unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. SANDEA treated soil from the soil surface into the transplant hole can result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit movement of SANDEA treated surface soil during the transplant process. Post-transplant - Apply SANDEA over-the-top, post directed, or with crop shields to tomato transplants that are established, actively growing, and a minimum of 14 days after transplanting unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Applications following bloom could cause some bloom drop under certain environmental conditions. Application as a directed spray or with crop shields should be considered when conditions are present.

CROP	OZ./ACRE	COMMENTS
TOMATOES (30) (continued)	1/2 - 1	Direct-seeded and Transplant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Row Middle/Furrow Applications - Apply SANDEA between rows for the control of nutsedge and listed broadleaf weeds. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed. Split Applications for Nutsedge Direct-seeded and Transplant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-transplant followed by postemergence for nutsedge control To maximize control of nutsedge, it may be necessary to use a postemergence application to those areas where the nutsedge has broken through the plastic mulch. For these situations, use a spot treatment method treating only those areas of emerged nutsedge. Application rate should not exceed 3/4 oz. product per treated acre in these areas. Use a water volume that will allow for good coverage of the plants. SANDEA treated soil in the transplant hole may result in crop injury. If transplanting after herbicide application, care should be taken to limit movement of SANDEA treated soil during the transplant process. • Postemergence followed by postemergence for nutsedge control To maximize control of nutsedge, it may be necessary to use a postemergence spot application to those areas where the nutsedge has germinated or regrown. Allow a minimum of 21 days between applications. Application rate should not exceed 1 oz. product per treated acre in these areas.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A maximum of 2 applications may be made per crop-cycle. • Do not apply more than 2 ounces SANDEA per acre per crop-cycle, not to exceed 2 ounces per acre per 12-month period (includes applications to the crop and to row middles/furrows). • Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.
FRUITING VEGETABLES GROUP (30) <i>Including but not limited to eggplant, peppers, tomatoes</i>	1/2 - 1	Direct-seeded and Transplant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Row Middle/Furrow Applications - Apply SANDEA between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted fruiting vegetables while avoiding contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 2 ounces SANDEA per acre per crop-cycle, not to exceed 2 ounces per acre per 12-month period. • Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.

PERMANENT CROPS

CROP	OZ./ACRE	COMMENTS
APPLE (14) (West of the Rockies)	3/4 - 2	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. Apply as a broadcast application to orchard floor on each side of the tree rows. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postemergence application for control of nutsedge: Apply SANDEA as a single application when nutsedge is fully emerged (early to midsummer). Alternatively, two applications can be made. Apply first application to the initial nutsedge flush when it has reached the 3-5 leaf stage. If a second treatment is needed, apply SANDEA later in the season directed to secondary nutsedge emergence. To maximize nutsedge control, do not apply if nutsedge has exceeded 12 inches in height. • Preemergence and Postemergence application for control of labeled broadleaf weeds: Apply SANDEA as a single or sequential application based on weed pressure. If small weeds are present, to maximize and enhance the spectrum of broadleaf control tank mix with a postemergence broad spectrum type herbicide. Preemergence applications of SANDEA when ground cover prevents contact with the soil will result in reduced or no residual activity.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a NIS or penetrating type surfactant. • Avoid spray contact with tree foliage and fruit with spray or drift. • Do not apply when orchard temperatures exceed 85°F at the time of application. • Do not concentrate the application rate into the treated swath. • Do not apply to trees established in a permanent orchard less than one calendar year. • Do not apply to nursery stock. • SANDEA may not control ALS resistant weeds. • Do not apply more than 2 ounces of SANDEA per acre per crop-cycle, not to exceed 2 ounces per acre per 12-month period. • Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.

CROP	OZ./ACRE	COMMENTS
APPLE (14) (East of the Rockies)	1/2 - 1	<p>Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. Apply as a broadcast application to orchard floor on each side of the tree row.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postemergence application for control of nutsedge: Apply SANDEA as a single application when nutsedge is fully emerged. Alternatively, two applications can be made. Apply first application to the initial nutsedge flush when it has reached the 3-5 leaf stage. If a second treatment is needed, it may be applied later in the season directed to secondary nutsedge emergence. To maximize nutsedge control, apply SANDEA when nutsedge plants are in the 3-5 leaf stage. For best results, use a minimum of 0.75 ounces per acre of SANDEA. • Preemergence and Postemergence application for control of labeled broadleaf weeds: Apply SANDEA as a single or sequential application based on weed pressure. For best results, apply to bare ground. If small weeds are present, to maximize and enhance the spectrum of broadleaf control tank mix with a postemergence broad-spectrum type herbicide. <p>Preemergence applications of SANDEA when ground cover prevents contact with the soil will result in reduced or no residual activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For best results, use a NIS with postemergence applications. • Avoid spray or drift contact with tree foliage and fruit. • Do not apply when orchard temperatures exceed 85°F at the time of application. • Do not concentrate the application rate into the treated swath. • Do not apply to trees established in a permanent orchard less than one calendar year. • Do not apply to nursery stock. • SANDEA may not control ALS resistant weeds. • Do not apply more than 2 ounces of SANDEA per acre per 12-month period. • Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections for important usage information.
13-07B HIGHBUSH BLUEBERRIES (14)	1/2 - 2/3 1-4 year bushes 1/2 - 1 >4 year bushes	<p>Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. Apply as a directed spray application to the ground on either side of the row.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preemergence and Postemergence directed application for control of labeled weeds: Apply SANDEA as a single or sequential directed spray application. If small weeds are present tank mix with a postemergence broad-spectrum type herbicide to maximize and enhance the spectrum of broadleaf and grass control. Preemergence applications of SANDEA when ground cover prevents contact with the soil will result in reduced or no residual activity. • Postemergence directed application for control of nutsedge: Apply SANDEA as a single directed spray application when nutsedge is fully emerged. Alternatively, two directed spray applications can be made. Apply first directed spray application to the initial nutsedge flush when it has reached the 3- leaf stage. If a second treatment is needed, it may be applied later in the season directed to secondary nutsedge emergence. To maximize control, apply SANDEA when nutsedge plants are in the 3-5 leaf stage. For best results, use a minimum of 0.75 ounces per acre of SANDEA. <p>Contact of SANDEA with the blueberry bushes should be avoided. Contact will result in temporary chlorosis of treated leaves. Use of a shielded boom is recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum of 45 days between applications. • Do not concentrate the application rate into the treated swath. • Do not apply to bushes established less than one year or to plants under stress. • Do not apply to “Elliott” variety bushes established less than four years. • Do not apply to areas where water is known to pond for periods of time following rainfall. • Do not contact foliage or green wood renewal canes with SANDEA. Herbicide uptake via contacted foliage or green canes will result in plant injury. • SANDEA may not control ALS resistant weeds. • Do not apply more than 2 ounces of SANDEA per acre per 12-month period. • Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections of label for important usage information.

CROP	OZ./ACRE	COMMENTS
TREE NUT CROP GROUP 14 excluding almonds (1)	2/3 - 1 1/3	<p>Apply SANDEA as a directed spray to established tree nut crops. Established tree nut crops are defined as those that have been transplanted into their final growing location for a period of at least 12 months, and where the soil has firmly settled around the roots from packing and rainfall or irrigation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extreme care must be exercised to avoid contact of spray containing SANDEA with trunk, stems, roots, or foliage of tree nut crops, severe damage or death may result. Labeled rates are based on broadcast treatment. For band applications reduce the broadcast rate of SANDEA in proportion to the area actually sprayed. For all applications, adjust the rate of SANDEA to account for high volume output nozzles, such as off-center nozzles, and overlaps in the spray pattern. Use of controlled droplet application, spot application, irrigation, or chemigation equipment for application of this product is not recommended due to variations in the actual application rate. Excessive application rates can result in severe tree injury or death. Use a maximum of 1 oz. by weight (0.047 pound active ingredient) SANDEA per acre on coarse textured soils classified as sands, loamy sands, and sandy loams with less than 18% clay and more than 65% sand, or on soils with less than 1% organic matter. Do not apply to gravelly soils. For the best results apply SANDEA in the spring when nutsedge is not drought stressed and maximize the interval between application and subsequent irrigation. Mechanical cultivation or mowing may be required to control weed species not on the SANDEA label. If so, a sequential treatment may be required to control weeds in areas of disturbed soil. If SANDEA is applied to trees that have been weakened by or recovering from stress caused by, but not limited to, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, disease, nematodes, frost, wind injury, drought, flooding, previously applied pesticides, insects, winter injury, soil pan of any type, nutrient deficiency, or mechanical damage, severe injury or death may result. Application of SANDEA to weakened or stressed trees as described, especially in soils with less than 1% organic matter, significantly increases the probability of severe injury or death. All such risks shall be assumed by the user. SANDEA may be applied at 2/3 - 1 1/3 ounces by weight per acre in combination with glyphosate agricultural herbicides for control of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds, and nutsedge.
		<p>Also refer to the "ROTATIONAL CROP INFORMATION" section of this label for applicable rotational crop restrictions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SANDEA can be applied up to 2 applications with a total of all applications not to exceed 2 2/3 ounces of product by weight (0.125 pound active ingredient) per acre per use season. On coarse textured soils classified as sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam with less than 18% clay and more than 65% sand, or on soils with less than 1% organic matter, SANDEA may be applied up to 2 applications with a total of all applications not to exceed 2 ounces of product by weight (0.094 pound active ingredient) per acre per use season. Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.

FIELD CROPS

CROP	OZ./ACRE	COMMENTS
BEANS, DRY (30)	1/2 - 2/3	<p>Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre.</p> <p>Direct-seeded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preemergence - Apply SANDEA after planting but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Postemergence - Apply SANDEA when plants have 1-3 trifoliate leaves, but before flowering. Applications with a weed size of 6 inches or below will allow for the greatest control. Make only one broadcast application per season Only apply as a post directed row middle or furrow application in the state of California. <p>Tank Mixtures for Dry Beans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions for all products used in tank mixtures. Be sure to follow the specifications listed on the most restrictive label when planning and making applications. Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control can be added. Tank mixtures for postemergent grass control, including but not limited to TARGA® or other graminicides can be added. Not all varieties have been tested for tolerance. Under adverse growing conditions (dry or excessive moisture, cool weather, etc.), maturity of the treated crop may be delayed which can influence harvest date, yield, and quality. Use of COC or MSO adjuvant may cause temporary crop response when plants are under stress. COC or MSO adjuvants can only be used in the states of CO, MN, NE, ND, and SD.
	1/2 - 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Row Middle/Furrow Applications for Dry Beans - Apply SANDEA between crop rows while avoiding contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 1 oz. SANDEA per acre per crop-cycle, not to exceed 2 ounces per acre per 12-month period (includes applications to the crop and to row middles/furrows). Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.
	SANDEA @ 1/2 - 2/3 oz. Plus EPTAM® 7-E @ 3 1/2 - 4 1/2 pts.	<p>Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre.</p> <p>Preplant or At Planting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporation: Apply and incorporate 1/2-2/3 oz. SANDEA and 3 1/2- 4 1/2 pints EPTAM 7-E per acre to a depth of approximately 2 inches just before planting. Use lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Refer to EPTAM 7-E label for specific incorporation directions. Rotary hoe lightly during or shortly after emergence of the beans to break any crust which occurs.

CROP	OZ./ACRE	COMMENTS
BEANS, DRY (30) (continued)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2/3 oz. SANDEA per acre per crop-cycle, not to exceed 2 ounces per acre per 12-month period (includes applications to the crop and to row middles/furrows). Do not use EPTAM 7-E on Adzuki beans, cowpeas (black-eyed peas, black-eyed beans), Mung beans, or garbanzo beans. Under abnormal weather conditions, stunting may occur on Gratiot, Michilite, Sanilac, Seafarer, and Seaway varieties. Do not exceed 9 pints EPTAM 7-E per acre per crop. Do not exceed 3 1/2 pints EPTAM 7-E per acre on small white beans or green beans grown on coarse textured soils. Do not exceed 7 pints per acre per crop of EPTAM 7-E in the Southwestern and Southeastern regions. Do not exceed 8 pints per acre per crop of EPTAM 7-E in the Western Region. Do not exceed 9 pints per acre per crop of EPTAM 7-E in the Pacific Northwestern Region. Do not exceed 9 3/4 pints of EPTAM 7-E in the Northern Region. Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections for important usage information. A tank mix combination of SANDEA plus EPTAM 7-E will give a broader spectrum of weed control than either product used separately. Caution: Read both the SANDEA and EPTAM 7-E labels carefully before using. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of both products.
BEANS, SUCCULENT SNAP (30) <i>(including lima beans)</i>	1/2 - 1	Direct-seeded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preemergence - Apply SANDEA after planting but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre.
	1/2 - 2/3	Direct-seeded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postemergence - Apply SANDEA over-the-top after the crop has reached the 2-4 trifoliolate leaf stage, but before flowering. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Directed sprays may limit crop injury.
	1/2 - 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Row Middle/Furrow Applications - Apply SANDEA between crop rows while avoiding contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.
	SANDEA @ 1/2 – 1 oz. Plus EPTAM 7E @ 3 1/2 – 4 1/2 pts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 1 oz. SANDEA per acre per crop-cycle, not to exceed 2 ounces per acre per 12-month period (includes applications to the crop and to row middles/furrows). Application of SANDEA may cause temporary stunting. Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections for important usage information. Preplant or At Planting: Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporation: Apply and incorporate 1/2-1 oz. SANDEA and 3 1/2- 4 1/2 pints EPTAM 7-E per acre to a depth of approximately 2 inches just before planting. Use lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Refer to EPTAM 7-E label for specific incorporation directions. Rotary hoe lightly during or shortly after emergence of the beans to break any crust which occurs.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 1 oz. SANDEA per acre per crop-cycle, not to exceed 2 ounces per acre per 12-month period (includes applications to the crop and to row middles/furrows). Do not use EPTAM 7-E on flat podded beans except Romano. Do not exceed 3 1/2 pints EPTAM 7-E per acre on green beans grown on coarse textured soils. Do not exceed 7 pints per acre per crop of Eptam in the Southwestern and Southeastern regions. Do not exceed 8 pints per acre per crop of EPTAM 7-E in the Western Region. Do not exceed 9 pints per acre per crop of EPTAM 7-E in the Pacific Northwestern Region. Do not exceed 9 3/4 pints of EPTAM 7-E in the Northern Region. Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections for important usage information. A tank mix combination of SANDEA plus EPTAM 7E will give a broader spectrum of weed control than either product used separately. Caution: Read both the SANDEA and EPTAM 7E labels carefully before using. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of both products.
6B SUCCULENT SHELLED PEA AND BEAN SUBGROUP (30) For use only on Vigna spp.(blackeyed pea, cowpea, and Southern pea)	1/2	Preemergence application for control of labeled broadleaf weeds - Apply SANDEA as a single broadcast application after planting but before crop emergence. Application of SANDEA may cause significant, temporary stunting and delay maturity of peas resulting in delayed harvest. This product is available to the end-user/grower solely to the extent that the benefit and utility, in the sole opinion of the end-user/grower, outweigh the extent of potential injury associated with the use of this product. Due to the risk of crop damage, all such use is at the end-user/growers risk. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 1/2 oz. of SANDEA per acre per year. SANDEA may not control ALS resistant weeds. Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections for important usage information. Do not feed to livestock

CROP	OZ./ACRE	COMMENTS
6B SUCCULENT SHELLED PEA AND BEAN SUBGROUP (30) (continued) For use only on Vigna spp. (blackeyed pea, cowpea, and Southern pea)	1/2 - 1	<p>Postemergence – Apply SANDEA uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gals of water per acre. Apply as a directed spray when plants have 2-4 trifoliolate leaves and before flowering. Make one broadcast application. Directed sprays are recommended to limit crop injury.</p> <p>Use a NIS.</p> <p>Not all varieties have been tested for tolerance. Under adverse growing conditions (dry or excessive moisture, cool weather, etc.), maturity of the treated crop may be delayed which can influence harvest date, yield, and quality. For untested varieties, a small area of the field should be sprayed to determine potential sensitivity to its use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SANDEA may not control ALS resistant weeds. • Do not apply more than 1 oz. of SANDEA per acre per crop-cycle, not to exceed 2 ounces per acre per 12-month period. • Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections for important usage information. • Do not feed to livestock.
CORN, FIELD AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED (30)	2/3 - 1 1/3	<p>Postemergence - Apply SANDEA over-the-top or with drop nozzles from the spike-through layby stage of field corn.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Tank Mixtures for Corn Only</u></p> <p>Ensure that spray equipment is set up to avoid applying an excessive rate directly over the rows and into the whorl of the cornstalk. To insure good spray coverage of weeds and to reduce the risk of spraying directly into the whorl, tank mix applications made after corn is 24 inches tall should be directed or semi-directed using drop nozzles.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SANDEA Post Field Corn Applications</p> <p>Refer to “MIXING INSTRUCTIONS” and “USE RATE GUIDES” sections of this label for detailed information on SANDEA application.</p> <p>Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions for all products used in tank mixtures. Be sure to follow the specifications listed on the most restrictive label when planning and making applications.</p> <p>Before mixing in the spray tank, it is recommended that compatibility be tested by mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities. For tank mixtures, add individual formulations to a spray tank in the following sequence: water soluble bags, dry flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, drift control additive, water soluble liquids followed by NIS or COC.</p> <p>Tank mixtures should not be applied if the crop is under severe stress due to drought, water-saturated soils, poor fertility (especially low nitrogen levels), hail, frost, insects, or when the maximum daytime temperature is above 92° F at time of application. Tank mix applications under these conditions may cause temporary crop injury.</p> <p>Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control, including but not limited to 2,4-D, Armezon™, Atrazine, Buctril®, Callisto®, dicamba, Impact®, Laudis®, or Yukon® can be added.</p> <p>Tank mixtures for postemergence grass control, including but not limited to Accent®, Beacon®, Option® or Steadfast® can be added.</p> <p>Tank mixtures for additional postemergence grass and broadleaf control, including but not limited to Roundup® brands or glyphosate (glyphosate-tolerant corn only) or Ignite® and Liberty® (LibertyLink® hybrids only) can be added.</p> <p>Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions, and follow-crop intervals for all products used in tank mixtures.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SANDEA and SOIL RESIDUALS in emerged corn</p> <p>Alachlor, acetochlor, metolachlor and dimethenamid may be tank mixed with SANDEA for residual control of foxtails and other grass weeds in field corn.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SANDEA may be applied up to 2 applications with a total application not to exceed 2 2/3 ounces of product by weight (0.125 pound active ingredient) per acre per use season. • Following application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage. • Refer to the “ROTATIONAL CROP INFORMATION” section of this label for applicable rotational crop restrictions. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>SANDEA Soil Applications</u></p> <p>When used exclusively with Pioneer IR field corn hybrids, SANDEA may be soil applied at the rate of 1 1/3 - 2 ounces per acre (0.062-0.094 pound of active ingredient per acre) for residual control of velvetleaf, common cocklebur, common lambsquarters, common ragweed, pigweed, smartweed, sunflower, and other difficult to control weeds. This product is labeled as an early pre-plant surface-applied, pre-plant incorporated, or preemergence treatment. SANDEA offers effective broadleaf control across all tillage systems and is intended for use in tank mixtures with preemergence grass herbicides, including but not limited to: alachlor, acetochlor, metolachlor, and dimethenamid active ingredient materials. Refer to the labels for these products, or any other grass preemergence herbicide used for use instructions, weeds controlled, and application restrictions.</p>

CROP	OZ./ACRE	COMMENTS
CORN, SWEET AND POPCORN (30)	2/3 - 1	Apply SANDEA over-the-top or with drop nozzles from the spike through layby stage of the corn. If necessary, a sequential treatment of this product at 2/3 oz. per acre may be applied only with drop nozzles semi-directed or directed to avoid application into the corn plant whorl.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2 applications of SANDEA per 12-month period in sweet corn or popcorn. Following application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage. Do not use SANDEA on "Jubilee" sweet corn. All varieties have not been tested for sensitivity to SANDEA. Any injury arising from use of SANDEA is the responsibility of the user. Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.
COTTON (28)	2/3 - 1 1/3	Apply SANDEA as a directed spray in hooded equipment for post-emergent weed control in emerged cotton. Applications may be made anytime after cotton emergence until row closure inhibits use of hooded spray equipment. The applicator is responsible for maintaining proper spray speed and equipment position so spray mist does not contact cotton plants.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 1 1/3 ounces SANDEA per acre per crop-cycle, not to exceed 1 1/3 ounces per acre per 12-month period. Also refer to the "Rotational Crop Information" section of this label for applicable rotational crop restrictions Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.
17 MILLET (PEARL AND PROSO) (0 Millet Forage) (50 Millet Grain and Straw) (37 Millet Hay)	1/2 - 2/3	<p>Millet Growth Stage: SANDEA, alone, can be applied from the 2 leaf through layby stage (before grain head emergence).</p> <p>Temporary stature reduction may occur to the crop following application of SANDEA if the proso millet is under stress. This effect will be most evident 7-10 days after application. The crop will quickly recover under normal growing conditions. Applications should be made after weed emergence and actively growing. If adding a tank mix, refer to the tank mix section of this label.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TANK MIXTURES</p> <p>Refer to "MIXING INSTRUCTIONS" and "USE RATE GUIDES" sections of this label for detailed information on SANDEA application.</p> <p>Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions for all products used in tank mixtures. Be sure to follow the specifications listed on the most restrictive label when planning and making applications.</p> <p>Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control, including but not limited to 2,4-D, and dicamba can be added.</p> <p>Insecticide and fungicide products can be tank mixed with SANDEA.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not exceed 2/3 oz. per acre of SANDEA per 12 month period. 0 Day Pre grazing interval for grass forage for ALL animals (lactating and non-lactating). Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.
RICE (48, CA 69)	2/3 - 1 1/3	<p>Pre-plant, at planting, preemergence and postemergence applications to rice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-plant: Apply SANDEA at 2/3 oz. per acre in combination with glyphosate or other suitable agricultural herbicides for burn down of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds, and nutsedge. If this product is applied pre-plant burn down, refer to "TIME INTERVAL BEFORE PLANTING" table in complete directions for use. Preemergence and Postemergence: Apply SANDEA for postemergent weed control from prior to the emergence of rice until after permanent flood is established. Apply SANDEA at 2/3 - 1 1/3 oz. per acre, with the total application rate not to exceed 1 1/3 oz. of product (0.062 lb. active ingredient) per acre per use season. <p>SANDEA can be applied as a foliar spray or dry broadcast. SANDEA can be tank mixed with Propanil containing rice herbicides (e.g. Stam and Propanil 4E) at 2/3 - 1 1/3 oz. per acre of this herbicide and labeled rates of the tank mix products.</p> <p>Foliar applications of SANDEA can be made at the 3-5 leaf stage of rice when weeds have 2- 4 leaves. Dry broadcast applications can be made at the 1-2 leaf stage of rice when weeds have two leaves or less.</p> <p>SANDEA can also be applied post flood with dry broadcast applications of SANDEA at 1 - 1 1/3 oz. by weight per acre, with the total application rate not to exceed 1 1/3 oz. product by weight per acre per use season.</p> <p>It is best to use 0.25-0.5% NIS which contains at least 80% active ingredient with foliar applications of SANDEA.</p> <p>With all foliar applications of SANDEA use a minimum 3-15 gallons of water per acre for aerial equipment and a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground equipment. It is best to apply spray solutions the day they are mixed. NOTE: See "APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUCTIONS" section for spray drift management techniques.</p> <p>Water levels in rice fields and checks should remain static (3-6 inch depth) following dry broadcast applications of SANDEA. Do not reintroduce water into rice fields or checks for at least five days following dry broadcast applications of SANDEA. Rice fields and checks may be irrigated to maintain water level, but this may reduce weed control.</p>

CROP	OZ./ACRE	COMMENTS
RICE (48, CA 69) (continued)	2/3 - 1 1/3	<p>Control of emerged weeds with foliar applications is best when 70%-80% of the weed foliage is exposed. Control of submerged weeds is best when weeds have 2 leaves or less. Do not reintroduce water into rice fields or checks for at least 24 hours following foliar applications of SANDEA.</p> <p>Do not apply within 48 days of harvest. Do not apply within 69 days of harvest in California. CAUTION: To ensure product effectiveness avoid using SANDEA on rice fields which have a history of weed biotypes resistant to ALS herbicides.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SANDEA Tank Mixture Options in Rice</p> <p>Refer to "MIXING INSTRUCTIONS" and "USE RATE GUIDES" sections of this label for detailed information on SANDEA application.</p> <p>Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions for all products used in tank mixtures. Be sure to follow the specifications listed on the most restrictive label when planning and making applications.</p> <p>Before mixing in the spray tank, it is recommended that compatibility be tested by mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities. For tank mixtures, add individual formulations to a spray tank in the following sequence: water soluble bags, dry flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, drift control additive, water soluble liquids followed by NIS or COC.</p> <p>Tank mixtures should not be applied if the crop is under severe stress due to drought, poor fertility (especially low nitrogen levels), hail, frost, and insects. Tank mix applications under these conditions may cause temporary crop injury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preemergence & Pre-Plant Applications: Tank mixtures for additional preemergence weed control, including but not limited to Bolero[®], Command[®] 3ME, glyphosate, pendimethalin, or quinclorac can be added. • Postemergence Applications: Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control, including but not limited to Grandstand[®], Propanil and Propanil products, Aim[®], Facet[®], Basagran[®], Londax[®], Grasp[®], Regiment[®], NewPath[®], Beyond[®], and 2,4-D can be added. <p>Tank mixtures for postemergence grass control, including but not limited to Newpath[®], Beyond[®], Propanil, Facet[®], Grasp[®], and Regiment[®] can be added.</p> <p>Insecticide and fungicide products can be tank mixed with SANDEA. Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions, and follow-crop intervals for all products used in tank mixtures.</p> <p>Sequential Applications: SANDEA may be applied sequentially with Ordram[®], Bolero[®], Clincher[®], Regiment[®], and Shark[®]. Read the Ordram, Bolero, Clincher, Regiment and Shark labels for application information, restrictions, and precautions.</p>
SORGHUM, GRAIN (MILO) (30)	2/3 - 1	<p>Postemergence - Apply SANDEA from the 2 leaf through layby stage (before grain head emergence).</p> <p>Temporary stature reduction may occur to the crop following application of SANDEA if the grain sorghum is under stress. This effect will be most evident 7-10 days after application. The crop will quickly recover under normal growing conditions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tank Mixtures for Grain Sorghum</p> <p>Tank mixtures with SANDEA can include, but are not limited to Atrazine, Buctril[®] or 2,4-D.</p> <p>Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions, and follow-crop intervals for all products used in tank mixtures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only apply SANDEA in a single application with the total application rate not to exceed 1.0 oz. of product by weight (0.047 pound active ingredient) per acre per use season. • Following application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage. • Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.
SUGARCANE (30)	2/3 - 1 1/3	<p>When used alone, apply SANDEA prior to planting, prior to emergence, after the emergence of the sugarcane, and until row closure. Mechanical cultivation may be required to control weed species not on the label. If so, a sequential treatment may be required to control weeds in areas of disturbed soil.</p> <p>Apply SANDEA at 2/3 - 1 1/3 ounces by weight per acre (0.031-0.062 pound active ingredient per acre) in combination with glyphosate agricultural herbicides for pre-plant burn down of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds, and nutsedge in sugarcane.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tank Mixtures for Sugarcane</p> <p>Tank mixtures with SANDEA can include, but are not limited to Asulox[®], Atrazine, Callisto[®], Envoke[®], Evik[®], glyphosate, or 2,4-D.</p> <p>Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions, and follow-crop intervals for all products used in tank mixtures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the "ROTATIONAL CROP INFORMATION" section of this label for applicable rotational crop restrictions. • No more than 3 applications (including pre-plant applications) may be made with the total use rate not to exceed 2 2/3 ounces of product by weight (0.125 pound active ingredient) per acre per year. • Following application to foliage allow 30 days before grazing domestic livestock, harvesting forage, or harvesting silage. • Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.

OTHER CROPS AND APPLICATIONS

CROP	OZ./ACRE	COMMENTS
<p>ALFALFA (14) CA & AZ Only</p>	<p>2/3 - 1</p>	<p>Established Fields</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postemergence Broadcast - Apply SANDEA as a broadcast application to established alfalfa. Alfalfa should be well established in the field for a minimum of 6 months prior to application of SANDEA. Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Use a water volume that will provide uniform coverage of plants. It is recommended to make an application as soon as possible after removal of hay from the field and prior to an irrigation to minimize crop injury. Wait for at least 48 hours after application before irrigation. • Postemergence Spot Treatment - Apply SANDEA as a spot treatment application to only those areas of emerged nutsedge. Application rate should not exceed 3/4 oz. product per treated acre in these areas. Use a water volume that will allow for good coverage of the plants. • Postemergence followed by Postemergence - To maximize control of nutsedge, it may be necessary to use a second postemergence spot application to those areas where the nutsedge has emerged or re-grown. For these situations, use a spot treatment method treating only those areas of emerged nutsedge. Application rate must not exceed 3/4 oz. product per treated acre in these areas. Use a water volume that will allow for good coverage of the plants. This use pattern will result in greater potential of growth and yield reduction. <p>Research has shown that alfalfa growth and yields will be reduced for one or more cuttings after a SANDEA application. Application of SANDEA to alfalfa where re-growth exceeds 6 inches will result in greater yield reduction. Symptoms may be temporary. Follow all directions carefully to minimize potential reduced plant growth and yield. Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Use a water volume that will provide uniform coverage of plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 2 ounces of SANDEA per acre per crop-cycle, not to exceed 2 ounces per acre per 12-month period. • Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections for important usage information.
<p>ASPARAGUS (1)</p>	<p>1/2 - 1 1/2</p>	<p>Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons per acre.</p> <p>Nursery, Transplanted Crowns, and Established Beds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postemergence/Post transplant - Apply SANDEA to asparagus before or during the harvesting season. SANDEA may cause a temporary stunting or twisting of fern on certain asparagus varieties when applied during spear emergence. The addition of surfactants and postemergent grass herbicides may accentuate the crop response. Spectrum and degree of weed control may be reduced where SANDEA is used without a surfactant. • Post-harvest - Apply SANDEA at the end of the harvest season. Under heavy nutsedge pressure, split applications are recommended. Contact with the fern may cause temporary yellowing. A NIS or COC should be used with post-harvest applications. Crop injury will be minimized and weeds control will be more effective when applications are made with drop nozzles as a directed spray below the ferns to allow for more complete coverage of target weeds. • Split application for enhanced control of nutsedge - Apply a split application with 3/4-1 oz. product per acre during the cutting/harvesting season when the first flush of nutsedge is in the 3-5 leaf stage, followed by a second application of 3/4-1 oz. product per acre at least 21-30 days later up to layby to control later flushes of nutsedge. SANDEA can be applied post-harvest during the fern stage. Contact with the fern may cause temporary yellowing. Crop injury will be minimized and nutsedge more effectively controlled when applications are made with drop nozzles directing the spray below the ferns allowing for more complete coverage of nutsedge. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For first year transplants, apply no sooner than six weeks after fern emergence. • NIS can be used east of the Rockies to enhance weed control, do not use NIS west of the Rockies. A maximum of 2 applications may be made per crop-cycle. • Do not apply more than 2 ounces SANDEA per acre per crop-cycle, not to exceed 2 ounces per acre per 12-month period. • Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections for important usage information.
<p>FALLOW GROUND</p>	<p>2/3 - 1 1/3</p>	<p>Applications of SANDEA to fallow ground.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SANDEA may be applied up to 2 applications with a total application not to exceed 2 2/3 ounces of product by weight (0.125 pound active ingredient) per acre per use season. • Refer to the “WEEDS CONTROLLED” section of this label for weed control recommendations. Also refer to the “ROTATIONAL CROP INFORMATION” section of this label for applicable rotational crop restriction. • Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections for important usage information.
<p>OKRA (30)</p>	<p>1/2 - 1</p>	<p>Direct-seeded and Transplant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Row Middle/Furrow Applications/Shielded Spray - Apply SANDEA between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted okra, while avoiding contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 2 ounces SANDEA per acre per crop-cycle, not to exceed 2 ounces per acre per 12-month period. • Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections for important usage information.

CROP	OZ./ACRE	COMMENTS
17 PASTURE, RANGELAND, CRP AND FORAGE GRASSES/HAY (37)	2/3 – 1 1/3	<p>Established Fields</p> <p>Postemergence Broadcast – Apply SANDEA as a broadcast application to established Pasture & Rangeland. Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Use a water volume that will provide uniform coverage of plants. It is recommended to make an application as soon as possible after removal of hay or before weeds exceed label height restriction. Wait for at least 48 hours after application before irrigation.</p> <p>Postemergence Spot Treatment – Apply SANDEA as a spot treatment application to only those areas of emerged nutsedge. Application rate should not exceed 3/4 oz. product per treated acre in these areas. Use a water volume that will allow for good coverage of the plants.</p> <p>Postemergence followed by Postemergence - To maximize control of nutsedge, it may be necessary to use a second postemergence spot application to those areas where the nutsedge has emerged or re-grown. For these situations, use a spot treatment method treating only those areas of emerged nutsedge. Application rate should not exceed 3/4 oz. product per treated acre in these areas. Use a water volume that will allow for good coverage of the plants. This use pattern will result in greater potential of growth and yield reduction.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TANK MIXTURES</p> <p>Refer to “MIXING INSTRUCTIONS” and “USE RATE GUIDES” sections of this label for detailed information on SANDEA application.</p> <p>Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions for all products used in tank mixtures. Be sure to follow the specifications listed on the most restrictive label when planning and making applications.</p> <p>Tank mixtures for additional broadleaf weed control, including but not limited to 2,4-D, dicamba and, Grazon® can be added.</p> <p>Labeled insecticides, including Confirm® and labeled fungicide products can be tank mixed with SANDEA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 1 1/3 ounces of SANDEA per acre per 12 month period. • 0 Day pre grazing interval for lactating and non-lactating animals. • Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections for important usage information.
RHUBARB (60)	1/2 - 1	<p>Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre.</p> <p>Apply SANDEA as a single broadcast application to <u>dormant</u> rhubarb. The timing of the application should be as late as possible, or just prior to the breaking of rhubarb dormancy. Application of SANDEA may cause significant crop stunting. It is recommended that the user begin with the lower rate to determine potential sensitivity to its use along with speed and degree of recovery.</p> <p>Use a NIS if labeled weeds are emerged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SANDEA may not control ALS resistant weeds. • Do not apply more than 1 oz. of SANDEA per acre per year. • Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections for important usage information.

CROP	OZ./ACRE	COMMENTS																					
TURFGRASS SOD AND SEED FARMS	2/3 - 1 1/3	<p>SANDEA is a selective herbicide for postemergence control of sedges such as purple and yellow nutsedge in sod or turf seed farms. This product will not injure nearby established ornamentals, trees, and shrubs when used according to label directions.</p> <p>For postemergence control of purple or yellow nutsedge found in established turfgrass, apply 2/3 - 1 1/3 ounces by weight of this product per acre (0.031-0.062 pounds active ingredient per acre) after nutsedge has reached the 3-5 leaf stage of growth. Use the lower rate in light infestations and the higher rate in heavy infestations.</p> <p>A second treatment may be required 6-10 weeks after the initial treatment. As a sequential treatment, when new purple or yellow nutsedge plants have reached the 3-5 leaf stage of growth, apply 2/3 - 1 1/3 ounces by weight of this product per acre (0.031-0.062 pounds active ingredient per acre). Use the lower rate in light infestations and the higher rate in heavy infestations. No more than 2 applications can be made with the total use rate not exceeding 2 2/3 ounces of product (0.125 pound active ingredient) per acre per use season.</p> <p>Use 0.25-0.5% NIS concentration (1-2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution) for broadcast applications. For high volume applications, DO NOT exceed 1 quart of surfactant per acre. Use only NIS which contains at least 80% active material.</p> <p>DO NOT exceed the recommended amount of surfactant due to the potential for turf injury at higher rates. Refer to the surfactant label and observe all precautions, mixing, and application instructions.</p> <p>When applied as directed under the conditions described, the following established turfgrasses are tolerant to application of this product:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="500 814 1531 1150"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="500 814 1531 840">Established Cool-Season Grasses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="500 840 787 888">Bentgrass, creeping (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>)</td> <td data-bbox="787 840 1117 888">Fescue, fine (<i>Festuca rubra</i>)</td> <td data-bbox="1117 840 1531 888">Ryegrass, perennial (<i>Lolium perenne</i>)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="500 888 787 940">Blue Grass, Kentucky (<i>Poa pratensis</i>)</td> <td data-bbox="787 888 1117 940">Fescue, tall (<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>)</td> <td data-bbox="1117 888 1531 940"></td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="500 961 1531 987">Established Warm-Season Grasses</th> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="500 987 787 1039">Bahigrass (<i>Paspalum notatum</i>)</td> <td data-bbox="787 987 1117 1039">Centipedegrass (<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>)</td> <td data-bbox="1117 987 1531 1039">Kikuyugrass (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="500 1039 787 1092">Bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)</td> <td data-bbox="787 1039 1117 1092">Seashore paspalum (<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>)</td> <td data-bbox="1117 1039 1531 1092">Zoysiagrass (<i>Zoysia japonica</i>)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="500 1092 787 1150">Buffalograss (<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>)</td> <td data-bbox="787 1092 1117 1150">St. Augustinegrass (<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>)</td> <td data-bbox="1117 1092 1531 1150"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Fallow Treatments in Turfgrass Seed and Sod Production Areas</p> <p>This product may be used on fallow areas prior to establishing turfgrass plants. Allow 4 weeks between application and seeding or sodding of turfgrass.</p> <p>Tank Mixtures for Turfgrass Renovation SANDEA plus GLYPHOSATE AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDES plus NONIONIC SURFACTANT</p> <p>For non-selective control of all vegetation prior to turfgrass renovation, SANDEA may be applied at 2/3 oz. by weight per acre in combination with glyphosate agricultural herbicides for pre-plant burndown of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds, and nutsedge.</p> <p>Refer to the glyphosate agricultural herbicide label for use instructions, weeds controlled, and application restrictions.</p>	Established Cool-Season Grasses			Bentgrass, creeping (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>)	Fescue, fine (<i>Festuca rubra</i>)	Ryegrass, perennial (<i>Lolium perenne</i>)	Blue Grass, Kentucky (<i>Poa pratensis</i>)	Fescue, tall (<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>)		Established Warm-Season Grasses			Bahigrass (<i>Paspalum notatum</i>)	Centipedegrass (<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>)	Kikuyugrass (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>)	Bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)	Seashore paspalum (<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>)	Zoysiagrass (<i>Zoysia japonica</i>)	Buffalograss (<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>)	St. Augustinegrass (<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>)	
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Bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)	Seashore paspalum (<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>)	Zoysiagrass (<i>Zoysia japonica</i>)																					
Buffalograss (<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>)	St. Augustinegrass (<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>)																						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For optimum results, do not mow turf for 2 days before or 2 days after application. This product is effective if no rainfall occurs within 3 hours, but best results are obtained with no rainfall or irrigation for at least 8 hours. This product may be used on seeded, sodded, or sprigged turfgrass that is well established. Allow the turf to develop a good root system and uniform stand before application. Avoid application of SANDEA when turfgrass or nutsedge is under stress since turf injury and poor nutsedge control may result. Do not apply as an over-the-top spray to desirable shrubs or trees. 																					

ROTATIONAL CROP INFORMATION

Canyon Group recommends the following recropping intervals for crop safety. Planting prior to the intervals shown below may result in crop injury when using SANDEA. Rotation intervals below may need to be extended if drought or cool conditions prevail. Rotation intervals may need to be extended on drip irrigated crops in Arizona and California. Canyon Group recommends that the end user test this product in order to determine its suitability for such intended use. It may be appropriate to use shorter intervals in areas where local experience has demonstrated safety. In the event of crop failure, labeled crops may be planted back into the treated area at the user's risk for potential phytotoxicity to the subsequent crop. When using SANDEA in tank mixes, refer to the individual product labels being tank mixed. To determine rotational crop restrictions follow the longest rotational limitation of the product being tank mixed.

TIME INTERVAL BEFORE PLANTING

CROP	MONTHS	EXCEPTIONS
CROPS NOT SPECIFICALLY LISTED	36	
Alfalfa	9	
Barley (winter)	2	
Beans, Dry	0	
Beans, Snap	9	2 months in the northeast, midwest, and southeast, 3 months in TX
Broccoli	18	3 months for muck soils in FL
Cabbage	15	3 months for muck soils in FL
Canola	15	
Carrot	15	
Cauliflower	18	3 months for muck soils in FL
Cereal crops, Spring	2	
Clovers	9	
Collards	18	
Corn, IR/IMR Field	0	
Corn, Normal Field and IT Field	1	
Corn, Seed	2	
Corn, Sweet and Pop	3	
Cotton	4	
Cucumbers	9	2 months in the northeast, midwest, and southeast, 3 months in TX
Eggplant	12	4 months for FL Transplants
Forage Grasses	2	
Lettuce crops	18	3 months for muck soils in FL
Melons	9	2 months in the southeast and TX
Mint	15	
Oats	2	
Onions and Leeks	18	
Peanuts	6	
Peas	9	
Peas, Field	9	
Peppers	10	4 months FL Transplants and 3 months in TX
Potatoes	9	
Pumpkins	9	2 months in the southeast
Proso Millet	2	
Radish	12	3 months for muck soils in FL
Rice	0	
Rye (winter)	2	
Sorghums	2	
Soybeans	9	Where soil pH is less than 7.5 the interval is 5 months
Spinach	24	3 months for muck soils in FL
Squash	9	2 months in the southeast
Strawberries	36	6 months for annual FL Transplants
Sugarbeet (Michigan only)	21	
Sugarbeet (ND, MN, Red River Valley)	36	
Sugarbeet and Red Beet	24	Where rainfall is sparse or irrigation is required, the time interval is 36 months.
Sugarcane	0	
Sunflowers	18	
Tomato	8	2 months in the northeast, Midwest, and southeast, 3 months in TX
Wheat (winter)	2	

Southeast: AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, Puerto Rico

Northeast & Midwest: CT, DE, IA, IL, IN, KY, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NY, OH, PA, RI, SD, VA, VT, WI, WV

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store under cool, dry conditions (below 120 F). Do not store under moist conditions.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state, or local procedures.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. 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. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

DISPOSAL AUTHORITIES: If none of the foregoing procedures is permitted by state and local authorities, then contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or your local Hazardous Waste Disposal office, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK, OR FIRE), CALL CHEMTREC® (800) 424-9300.

For other product information, contact Canyon Group or see Material Safety Data Sheet.

NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY AND LIABILITY LIMITATIONS

Important: Read the entire Directions for Use and Notice of Conditions of Sale and Warranty and Liability Limitations before using this product. If terms are not acceptable return the unopened container for a full refund.

Our directions for use of this product are based on tests believed to be reliable. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, inadequate performance, or other unintended consequences may result due to soil or weather conditions, off target movement, presence of other materials, method of use or application, and other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Canyon Group. To the fullest extent permitted by law, when you buy this product, you agree to accept these risks.

Canyon Group warrants that this product conforms to the specifications on the label when used in strict conformance with Directions for Use, subject to the above stated risk limitations. CANYON GROUP MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, CANYON GROUP'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY IS STRICTLY LIMITED TO THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID OR REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT, AT CANYON GROUP'S SOLE DISCRETION.

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