Sandea®
Herbicide

Sandea® is a selective herbicide for control of listed broadleaf weeds and nutsedge

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**% BY WT.**
* Halosulfuron-methyl	75.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	25.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

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

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call poison control center or physician for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call poison control center or physician immediately for treatment advice. Remove visible particles from mouth. Have person rinse mouth thoroughly with warm water, spit out rinse water. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL TOLL FREE: 1-888-478-0798.

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

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 groundwater is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. This product is toxic to non-target vascular plants.

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

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.

GENERAL 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 sulfonylurea 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 "Crop Recommendations" 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 "Crop Recommendations" 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 to 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 ¾ 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 ¾ 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 to 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).
Avoid disturbing (e.g., cultivation) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.
Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after the use of SANDEA. Prepare a tank cleaning solution that consists of a 1 percent 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 Crops:

Cotton Prunes

Buffer Zones:

1. Aerial applications shall not be made closer than four miles from sensitive crops.
2. Ground applications shall not be made closer than 1 mile from sensitive crops unless wind direction during the application is away from sensitive crops. When wind direction during the ground application is away from sensitive crops, ground applications shall not be made closer than 0.5 miles from sensitive crops.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill the spray tank to about three-fourths of the desired volume and begin agitation. Add the recommended 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 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 nonionic surfactant (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 to 0.50 percent nonionic-type surfactant concentration (1 to 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 “Crop Recommendations” 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 and 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

- 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).
- 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 herbicide 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.

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 post emergence 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 to 3 days after a postemeregence application
  - Avoid applications when weeds are under drought, stress, disease, or insect damage.
- 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 post emergence 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 OR IN TANK MIX COMBINATIONS *(see Footnotes)*

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

WEED SPECIES	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY
Amaranth, Spiny[3] *Amaranth spinosus*	C[3]	C[3]
Barnyardgrass[7] *Echinochloa crusgalli*	NA	C[7]
Bindweed[5] *Calystegia sepium*	NA	C[5]
Burcucumber *Sicyas angulatus*	NA	S C[6]
California Arrowhead[4] *Sagittaria montevidensis*	NA	C[4]
Cocklebur, common *Xanthium strumarium*	C	C
Corn Spurry *Spergula arvensis*	C	C
Cupgrass, Woolly[7] *Eriochloa villosa*	NA	C[7]
Dayflower * *Commelina erecta*	C	S
Dogbane Hemp * [5] *Apocynum cannabinum*	NA	S[5]
Eclipta * *Ecilpta prostrata*	C	S
Flatsedge, Rice * *Cyperus iria*	S	C
Fleabane, Philadelphia *Erigeron philadelphicus*	NA	C
Foxtail, giant, yellow, green, bristly[7]	NA	C[7]
Galinsoga *Galinsoga*	C	C
Golden Crownbeard * *Verbesina encliodes*	NA	C

WEED SPECIES	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY
Goosefoot	C	C
Groundsel, common *Senecio vulgaris*	C	NA
Horsenettle *Solanum carolinense*	NA	C
Horseweed/Marestail *Erigeron canadensis*	C	NA
Horsetail *Equisetum*	NA	S
Jimsonweed *Datura stramonium*	C	NA
Itchgrass[7] *Rottboellia cochinchinensis*	NA	C[7]
Jointvetch * *Aeschynomene*	NA	C
Johnsongrass rhizome, seedling[7, 8] *Sorghum halepense*	NA	C[7, 8]
Kochia[3] *Kochia scoparia*	C[3]	S[3]
Ladysthumb *Polygonum persicaria*	C	C
Lambsquarter, common *Chenoposium album*	C	NA
Mallow, Venice *Hibiscus trionum*	NA	C
Milkweed, common *Asclepias syriaca*	NA	S
Milkweed, honeyvine *Ampelamus albidus*	NA	S
Millet, Wild Proso[7] *Paniucum miliaceum*	NA	C[7]
Morningglory, Ivyleaf[1,5] *Ipomoea hederacea*	NA	S[1] C[5]

WEED SPECIES	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY
Morningglory, Tall[1,5] *Ipomoea purppurea*	NA	S[1] C[5]

WEED SPECIES	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY
Mustard, wild *Sinapis arevensis*	C	C

*** Except California**

1. Higher rates required for suppression.
2. Heavy infestations of nutsedge may require sequential applications. An earlier treatment may be required to prevent nutsedge from competing with the crop.
3. 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.
4. Higher Rates 1 – 1 1/3 ounce required for control.
5. Tank Mix with 2,4-D on sorghum and corn.
6. Tank Mix with Banvel™ on sorghum and corn.
7. Tank Mix with Accent® on corn.
8. Tank mix with Beacon® on corn.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY SANDEA ALONE OR IN TANK MIX COMBINATIONS (see Footnotes) continued

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY SANDEA ALONE OR IN TANK MIX COMBINATIONS *(see Footnotes) continued*

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

WEED SPECIES	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY
Nightshade, Black[6] *Solanum americanum*	NA	C[6]
Nutsedge, Yellow[1,2] *Cyperus exculentus*	S[1]	C[2]
Nutsedge, Purple[1,2] *Cyperus rotundus*	S[1]	C[2]
Oats[7]	NA	C[7]
Panicum, Fall[7, 8] *Paniucm dichotomiflorum*	NA	C[7, 8]
Panicum, Texas[7] *Panicum texanum*	NA	C[7]
Passionflower, Maypop *Passiflora incarnata*	NA	C
Pigweed, redroot[3] *Amarunthus retroffiexus*	C[3]	C[3]
Pigweed, smooth[3] *Amaranthus hybridus*	C[3]	C[3]
Pokeweed, common *Phytolacca Americana*	NA	C
Purslane *Portulaca oleracea*	S	NA
Quackgrass[7, 8] *Elytrigia repense*	NA	C[7, 8]
Radish, wild *Rapharius raphanistrum*	C	C
Ragweed, common *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	C	C
Ragweed, giant *Ambrosia trifida*	NA	C

WEED SPECIES	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY
Redstem[4] *Ammania auriculata*	NA	C[4]
Ricefield Bulrush[3] *Scirpus mucronatus*	NA	C[3]
Ryegrass, Italian[7] *Lollum multiflorum*	NA	C[7]
Sandbur[7]	NA	C[7]
Sesbania, Hemp *Sesbania exaltata*	NA	C
Shattercane[7, 8] *Sorghum bilcolor*	NA	C[7, 8]
Signalgrass, broadleaf[7]	NA	C[7]
Shepherdspurse *capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) medicus*	C	S
Sida, prickly *	NA	C
Smallflower Umbrellaplant[4]	NA	C[4]
Smartweed, Pennsylvania *Polyfonum pensylvanisum*	C	C
Sorghum Almum[7, 8]	NA	C[7, 8]
Thistle, Canada[5] *Cirsium arvense*	NA	C[5]
Sunflower *Helianthus annuus*	C	C
Velvetleaf *Abutilan theophrasti*	C	C

*** Except California**

1. Higher rates required for suppression.
2. Heavy infestations of nutsedge may require sequential applications. An earlier treatment may be required to prevent nutsedge from competing with the crop.
3. 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.
4. Higher Rates 1 – 1 1/3 ounce required for control.
5. Tank Mix with 2,4-D on sorghum and corn.
6. Tank Mix with Banvel on sorghum and corn.
7. Tank Mix with Accent on corn.
8. Tank mix with Beacon on corn.

PREHARVEST INTERVAL

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

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE RECOMMENDATIONS

CROP	OZ/ACRE	COMMENTS
ASPARAGUS (1)	1/2 – 1 1/2	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons per acre. **Nursery, Transplanted Crowns and Established Beds** • **Post emergence/Post transplant -** Sandea may be applied to asparagus before or during the harvesting season. Use of an adjuvant with any applications made before or during harvest may increase the potential for crop injury and are not recommended. Spectrum and degree of weed control may be reduced where Sandea is used without an adjuvant. • **Post harvest** – Sandea may be applied at the end of the harvest season. Under heavy nutsedge pressure, split applications are recommended. Contact with the fern may cause temporary yellowing. A nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate should be used with post harvest applications. Crop injury will be minimized and nutsedge and listed broadleaf weeds will be controlled more effectively when applications are made with drop nozzles to direct the spray below the fern to allow for more complete coverage of target weeds. • **Split application for enhanced control of nutsedge -** Make a split application by applying 3/4 to 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 an application of 3/4 to 1 oz product per acre at least 21-30 days later and up to lay-by to control later flushes of nutsedge. Sandea may be applied post-harvest during the fern stage. Contact with the fern may cause temporary yellowing. Crop injury will be minimized and nutsedge will be controlled more effectively when applications are made with drop nozzles to direct the spray below the fern to allow for more complete coverage of nutsedge.
	• For first year transplants, apply no sooner than six weeks after fern emergence. • 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.**	

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

CROP	OZ/ACRE	COMMENTS
CUCUMBERS *(including pickles)* **(30) CANTALOUPES (57), HONEYDEWS (57), AND CRENSHAW MELONS (57)**	1/2 – 1	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. **Direct-seeded: Bare ground** • **Preemergence** – apply after planting, but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. • **Postemergence** – apply after the crop has reached at least 3-5 true leaves 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. **Direct-seeded: Plastic mulch** • **Pre-seeding -** Sandea may be applied as a pre-plant application under the plastic mulch for the suppression of nutsedge and control of listed broadleaf weeds. 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 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. • **Postemergence** - apply after the crop has at least 3-5 true leaves 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. 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. **Transplanted: Bare ground** • **Pre-transplant -** Sandea may be applied as a pre-transplant application for the suppression of nutsedge and control of listed broadleaf weeds. Crop may be transplanted into this treated area no sooner than 7 days after the application unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Sandea treated soil in the transplant hole may result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit movement of soil during the transplant process. • **Post-transplant -** Sandea may be applied 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. **Transplanted: Plastic mulch** • **Pre-transplant -** Sandea may be applied as a pre-transplant application under the plastic mulch for the suppression of nutsedge and control of listed broadleaf weeds. 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. Sandea treated soil in the transplant hole may result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit movement of soil during the transplant process. • **Post-transplant -** Sandea may be applied to transplants that are established and actively growing. Applications should not be made until plants are established and 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. Additional phytotoxicity may 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. **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.
	1/2 – 1	**Direct-seeded and Transplant:** • **Row Middle/Furrow Applications** -Sandea may be applied between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted crop for the treatment 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.
	• 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). • **Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.**	

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

CROP	OZ/ACRE	COMMENTS
WATERMELONS (57) **Only: AL, AR, AZ, 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** • **Preemergence** – Sandea may be applied preemergence for the suppression of nutsedge and control of listed broadleaf weeds. 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 application of Sandea. **Direct Seeded: Plastic mulch** • **Pre-seeding -** Sandea may be applied as a pre-seeding application under the plastic mulch for the suppression of nutsedge and control of listed broadleaf weeds. Apply Sandea following final bed shaping and just prior to the installation of the plastic mulch. Watermelons may 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 in the planting hole may result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit movement of soil during the transplant process. **Transplanted: Bare ground** • **Pre-transplant -** Sandea may be applied as a pre-transplant application for the suppression of nutsedge and control of listed broadleaf weeds. Watermelons 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. Sandea treated soil in the transplant hole may result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit movement of soil during the transplant process. **Transplanted: Plastic mulch** • **Pre-transplant -** Sandea may be applied as a pre-transplant application under the plastic mulch for the suppression of nutsedge and control of listed broadleaf weeds. Apply Sandea following final bed shaping and just prior to the installation of the plastic mulch. Watermelons 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. Sandea treated soil in the transplant hole may result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit movement of soil during the transplant process.
	1/2 – 1	**Direct-seeded and Transplant:** • **Row Middle Applications** -Sandea may be applied between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted crop 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.
	• Do not apply more than 1 ounce 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). • **Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.**	
SUMMER SQUASH FOR PROCESSING (30) **(AR, OK and MO only)**	2/3 – 1	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. **Direct-seeded:** • **Preemergence –** apply after planting, but prior to cracking. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter.
	1/2 - 1	**Direct-seeded and Transplant:** • **Row Middle/Furrow Applications -**Sandea may be applied between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted summer squash for the control of nutsedge and listed broadleaf weeds. 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.
	• 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 on the EPA label 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:** • **Preemergence** - Apply after planting, but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rates on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. • **Post emergence** - Apply 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:** • **Pre-transplant -** Sandea may be applied as a pre-transplant application for the suppression of nutsedge and control of listed broadleaf weeds. 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. Sandea treated soil in the transplant hole may result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit movement of soil during the transplant process. • **Post transplant -** Sandea may be applied 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.
	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:** • **Preemergence** - Apply after planting, but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rates on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. • **Postemergence** - Apply 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:** • **Row Middle/Furrow Applications** -Sandea may be applied between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted crop 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.
	• A maximum of 2 applications may be made per crop-cycle. • Do not apply more than 1 ounce 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 to 3/4 inch of sprinkler irrigation to settle the soil after planting and prior to application. • **Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.**	

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

CROP	OZ/ACRE	COMMENTS
OTHER COMMODITIES IN THE CUCURBIT VEGETABLES GROUP *Including but not limited to summer squash, gourd, watermelon* **(See text for PHI)**	1/2 - 1	**Direct-seeded and Transplant:** • **Row Middle/Furrow Applications** - Sandea may be applied between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted cucurbit vegetables 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.
	• 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.**	
DRY BEANS	1/2 – 2/3	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. **Direct –seeded:** • **Preemergence** – Apply after planting but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter.
	1/2 – 1	• **Row Middle/Furrow Applications** -Sandea may be applied between rows of crop 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.
	• Do not apply more than 1 ounce 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**.**	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. **Preplant or At Planting:** • **Incorporation:** Apply and incorporate 1/2 to 2/3 ounce Sandea and 3-1/2 to 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.
	• Do not apply more than 2/3 ounce 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), soybeans, lima beans, Mung beans, garbanzo beans or other flat-podded beans except Romano. 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 Herbicide plus EPTAM 7-E will give a broader spectrum of weed control than either product used separately. • **Caution:** Read both the Sandea Herbicide and EPTAM 7-E labels carefully before using. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of both products.	

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

CROP	OZ/ACRE	COMMENTS
SUCCULENT SNAP BEANS *including lima beans* **(30)**	1/2 - 1	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. **Direct –seeded:** • **Preemergence** – Apply after planting but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter.
	1/2 – 2/3	**Direct-seeded:** • **Post emergence** – Apply after the crop has reached the 2-4 trifoliate leaf stage, but before flowering. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Directed sprays are recommended to limit crop injury.
	1/2 – 1	• **Row Middle/Furrow Applications** - Sandea may be applied between rows of crop 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.
	• Do not apply more than 1 ounce 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 significant, temporary stunting and delay maturity of snap beans 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/grower's risk. • **Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.**	
	Sandea @ 1/2 – 1 oz. Plus EPTAM 7E @ 3 1/2 – 4 1/2 pts	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. **Preplant or At Planting:** • **Incorporation:** Apply and incorporate 1/2 to 1 ounce Sandea and 3-1/2 to 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.
	• Do not apply more than 1 ounce 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. Under abnormal weather conditions, stunting may occur on Gratiot, Michilite, Sanilac, Seafarer, and Seaway varieties. • 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 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. • Application of Sandea may cause significant, temporary stunting and delay maturity of snap beans 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/grower's risk. • **Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.** • A tank mix combination of Sandea Herbicide plus EPTAM 7E will give a broader spectrum of weed control than either product used separately. • **Caution:** Read both the Sandea Herbicide and EPTAM 7E labels carefully before using. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of both products.	

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

CROP	OZ/ACRE	COMMENTS
TOMATOES (30)	1/2 - 1	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. **Direct-seeded:** • **Postemergence -** Sandea may be applied over the top once tomatoes have reached the 4-leaf stage through first bloom. Following bloom, applications must be made as a directed spray or with crop shields to minimize contact of the herbicide with the crop. **Transplanted:** • **Pre-transplant on Bareground:** Sandea may be applied as a pre-plant application to bareground for control of listed weeds and suppression of nutsedge. Tomatoes may 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 in the transplant hole may result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit the movement of treated soil during the transplant process. • **Pre-transplant Under Plastic Mulch Applications -**Sandea may be applied as a pre-plant application under the plastic mulch for control of listed broadleaf weeds and suppression of nutsedge. Apply Sandea following final bed shaping and just prior to the installation of the plastic mulch. Tomatoes may 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 in the transplant hole may result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit movement of soil during the transplant process. • **Post-transplant -** Sandea may be applied to tomato transplants that are established and actively growing. Applications may be applied to tomato transplants a minimum of 14 days after transplanting unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval but before 1st bloom. Following bloom, Sandea may be applied only as a directed spray or with crop shields to minimize contact of the herbicide with the crop. **Direct-seeded and Transplant:** • **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. Care should be taken to limit movement of soil during the transplant process. • **Post emergence 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. **Direct-seeded and Transplant:** • **Row Middle/Furrow Applications** -Sandea may be applied 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.
	• 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.**	
CHILE AND BELL PEPPERS (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:** • **Postemergence** - Apply 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:** • **Post-transplant –** Apply 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.
	1/2 – 1	**Direct-seeded and Transplant:** • **Row Middle/Furrow Applications -** Sandea may be applied between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted peppers 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.
	• 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.**	
FRUITING VEGETABLES GROUP *Including but not limited to eggplant, peppers, tomatoes* **(30)**	1/2 - 1	**Direct-seeded and Transplant:** • **Row Middle/Furrow Applications** - Sandea may be applied between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted fruiting vegetables 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.
	• 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.**	

FALLOW GROUND RECOMMENDATIONS

CROP	OZ/ACRE	COMMENTS
FALLOW GROUND	2/3 – 1 1/3	Applications of Sandea may be made to fallow ground.
	• 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.**	

TURFGRASS SOD AND SEED FARMS

CROP	OZ/ACRE	COMMENTS
TURFGRASS SOD AND SEED FARMS **(* Not for Use on Seed Farms in WA & OR)**	2/3 –1 1/3	SANDEA is a selective herbicide for post-emergence 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. For post-emergence control of purple or yellow nutsedge found in established turfgrass, apply 2/3 to 1 1/3 ounces by weight of this product per acre (0.031 to 0.062 pounds active ingredient per acre) after nutsedge has reached the 3 to 8 leaf stage of growth. Use the lower rate in light infestations and the higher rate in heavy infestations. A second treatment may be required 6 to 10 weeks after the initial treatment. As a sequential treatment, when new purple or yellow nutsedge plants have reached the 3 to 8 leaf stage of growth, apply 2/3 to 1 1/3 ounces by weight of this product per acre (0.031 to 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. Use 0.25 to 0.5 percent nonionic surfactant concentration (1 to 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 nonionic surfactants which contain at least 80 percent active material. **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.** When applied as directed under the conditions described, the following established turfgrasses are tolerant to application of this product: **Established Cool-Season Grasses** Bentgrass, creeping *Agrostis stolonifera* Fescue, fine *Festuca rubra* Ryegrass, perennial *Lolium perenne* Blue Grass, Kentucky *Poa pratensis* Fescue, tall *Festuca arundinacea* **Established Warm-Season Grasses** Bahiagrass *Paspalum notatum* Seashore paspalum *Paspalum vaginatum* Kikuyugrass *Pennisetum clandestinum* Bermudagrass *Cynodun dactylon* St. Augustinegrass *Stenotaphrum secundatum* Centipedegrass *Eremochloa ophiuroides* Zoysiagrass *Zoysia japonica* **Fallow Treatments in Turfgrass Seed and Sod Production Areas** This product may be used on fallow areas prior to establishing turfgrass plants. Allow 4 weeks between application and seeding or sodding of turfgrass. **<u>Tank Mixtures for Turfgrass Renovation</u>** **SANDEA plus GLYPHOSATE AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDES** **plus NONIONIC SURFACTANT** For **non-selective** control of all vegetation prior to turfgrass renovation, SANDEA may be applied at 2/3 ounce by weight per acre in combination with Glyphosate agricultural herbicides for pre-plant burndown of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge. **Refer to the Glyphosate agricultural herbicide label for use instructions, weeds controlled, and application restrictions.**
	Use Precautions • 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.	

TREE NUT RECOMMENDATIONS

CROP	OZ/ACRE	COMMENTS
TREE NUTS (BEECHNUTS, BRAZIL NUTS, BUTTERNUTS, CASHEWS, CHESTNUTS, CHINQUAPINS, FILBERTS, HICKORY NUTS, MACADAMIA NUTS, PECANS, PISTACHIOS, WALNUTS (BLACK AND ENGLISH)) (1)	2/3 –1 1/3	Growth Stage: Sandea may be applied 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. • Extreme care must be exercised to avoid contact of spray containing Sandea with trunk, stems, roots, or foliage of tree nut crops, or severe damage or death may result. • Recommended 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 ounce by weight (0.047 pound active ingredient) Sandea herbicide per acre on coarse textured soils classified as sands, loamy sands, and sandy loams with less than 18 percent clay and more than 65 percent sand, or on soils with less than 1 percent organic matter. Do not apply to gravely 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 percent 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 to 1 1/3 ounces by weight per acre in combination with Glyphosate agricultural herbicides for control of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge.**
	Also refer to the "**ROTATIONAL CROP INFORMATION**" section of this label for applicable rotational crop restrictions. • Sandea may 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 percent clay and more than 65 percent sand, or on soils with less than 1 percent 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 CROP RECOMMENDATIONS

CROP	OZ/ACRE	COMMENTS
ALFALFA (14) **CA & AZ Only**	2/3 –1	**Established Fields** • **Post Emergence Broadcast –** Sandea can be applied 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. • **Post Emergence Spot Treatment –** Sandea can be applied 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. • **Post Emergence followed by Post Emergence -** To maximize control of nutsedge, it may be necessary to use a second post emergence 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. **Research has shown that alfalfa growth and yields will be reduced for one or more cuttings after a Sandea Herbicide application. Application of Sandea to alfalfa where re-growth exceeds 6" 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.**
	• 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.**	
COTTON (28) **(Except CA)**	2/3 – 1 1/3	Sandea may be applied 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.
	• 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.**	
SWEETCORN AND **POPCORN (30)**	2/3 - 1	Sandea may be applied 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 ounce per acre may be applied only with drop nozzles semi-directed or directed to avoid application into the corn plant whorl.
	• No more than 2 applications of Sandea may be made 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. • Sandea is not recommended for use 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.**	

FIELD CROP RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

CROP	OZ/ACRE	COMMENTS
SUGARCANE (30)	2/3 – 1 1/3	When used alone, this product may be applied prior to planting, prior to emergence or 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. This product may be applied at 2/3 to 1 1/3 ounces by weight per acre (0.031 to 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. **Tank Mixtures for Sugarcane** Sandea may be tank mixed with Asulox®, Atrazine 4L, Evik® or 2,4-D for application in sugarcane. **SANDEA plus GLYPHOSATE AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDES plus NONIONIC SURFACTANT** SANDEA may be applied at 2/3 to 1 1/3 ounces by weight per acre (0.031 to 0.062 pound ai/acre) in combination with recommended rates of glyphosate agricultural herbicides for pre-plant burn down of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge in sugarcane. Refer to the Glyphosate agricultural herbicide label for use instructions, additive requirements, weeds controlled, the size range of weeds that should be treated, and application restrictions. **SANDEA plus ASULOX plus NONIONIC SURFACTANT or CROP OIL CONCENTRATE** SANDEA may be applied in tank mixtures with Asulox for the control of labeled grasses. A SANDEA tank mixture with Asulox may be applied to sugarcane before crop emergence or post-emergence until 90 days before harvest. Up to 2 applications per year may be made in accordance with label recommendations. Use rate recommended is 2/3 –1 ounce Sandea plus 6 to 8 pints Asulox (only 2 treatments of Asulox per year may be applied) per acre. Refer to the Asulox label for use instructions, additive requirements, weeds controlled, the size range of weeds that should be treated, and application restrictions. **SANDEA plus ATRAZINE 4L plus NONIONIC SURFACTANT or CROP OIL CONCENTRATE** SANDEA may be applied in combination with Atrazine 4L for post-emergence control of labeled broadleaf weeds in sugarcane. The addition of atrazine will also aid in the burn down and control of many grass weeds (1.5 inches or less) which have escaped pre-emergence herbicide treatments. Applications should be made when broadleaf weeds are small (3 inches or less). Mixtures with atrazine may result in reduced control (antagonism) of larger broadleaf weeds. Use rate recommended is 2/3 to 1 1/3 ounces Sandea plus 4 to 8 pints atrazine per acre. Follow the specific recommendations on the atrazine label for number and timing of applications and for maximum number of applications per year. Refer to the Atrazine 4L label for use instructions, additive requirements, weeds controlled, the size range of weeds that should be treated and application restrictions. **SANDEA plus EVIK plus NONIONIC SURFACTANT** SANDEA may be applied in tank mixtures with Evik for the control of additional broadleaf weeds and grasses. A SANDEA tank mixture with Evik may be applied to sugarcane before crop emergence or post-emergence until row closure. Use rate recommended is 2/3 to 1 1/3 ounces Sandea plus 1/2 to 1 1/2 pounds of Evik per acre. Follow the specific recommendations on the Evik label for number and timing of applications and for maximum number of applications per year. Refer to the Evik label for use instructions, additive requirements, weeds controlled, the size range of weeds that should be treated, and application restrictions. **SANDEA plus 2,4-D AMINE plus NONIONIC SURFACTANT** SANDEA may be applied in tank mixtures with 2,4-D amine for the control of additional broadleaf weeds. A SANDEA tank mixture with 2,4-D may be applied to sugarcane before crop emergence or post-emergence until 6 weeks before harvest. Use rate recommended is 2/3 to 1 1/3 ounces of Sandea plus 2 to 4 pints per acre (1 to 2 pounds active ingredient per acre) 2,4-D. Up to 4 treatments per year of 2,4-D may be applied. Refer to the 2,4-D amine label for use instructions, additive requirements, weeds controlled, the size range of weeds that should be treated, and application restrictions. **Refer to the companion product labels for use rates, restrictions and other important application information. See the companion labels for additional weeds controlled by these tank mixtures. Always follow the directions for use provided on the companion product label, including any state restrictions.**
	• 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.**	

FIELD CROP RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

CROP	OZ/ACRE	COMMENTS
FIELD CORN AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED (30)	2/3 – 1 1/3	Corn Growth Stage: When used alone, SANDEA can be applied over-the-top or with drop nozzles from the spike through layby stage of field corn.

Tank Mixtures for Corn Only

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.

SANDEA Tank-Mixture Options in Field Corn & Seed Corn

Tank Mix Partners	Rate per Acre	Addi-tives	Application Method	Comments
Banvel™ or Clarity™	2 to 8 fl. oz.	NIS	• Broadcast up to 36" tall corn. • Use lower Banvel rates or directed sprays on corn taller than 8".	• COC may cause crop injury, especially with higher Banvel/Clarity rates. • For large corn, avoid direct spraying into whorl of cornstalk.
Marksman™	1/2 to 2 pts.	NIS	• Broadcast up to 8" tall corn.	• COC may cause crop injury.
2,4-D (4 lb/gal)	4 to 8 fl. oz.	NIS	• Broadcast up to 8" tall corn.	• If corn exceeds 8" directed sprays with drop nozzles are required.
Buctril®	1/2 to 1 pt.	NIS	• Broadcast to corn up to tassel emergence.	• Leaf burn may occur. • COC or 28 percent may cause additional leaf burn
BUCTRIL+ atrazine	1 to 2 pts.	NIS	• Broadcast to corn up to 12" tall.	• Leaf burn may occur. • COC or 28 percent may cause additional leaf burn
Atrazine 4L	1 1/2 to 3 pts.	COC	• Broadcast to corn up to 12" tall.	• Control is best when weeds are small. • Effective for burn down of grass weed escapes. • Antagonism may occur on larger broadleaf weeds.
Accent®	2/3 oz.	COC or NIS	• Broadcast or apply with drop nozzles to corn up to 24" tall. • For corn 24" to 36" tall, apply with drop nozzles only.	• Ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (e.g., 28 percent) is also recommended as an additive. • Avoid spraying directly into whorls of larger cornstalks. • Refer to Accent label for soil insecticide interaction information.
Beacon®	0.76 oz. (1/2 pack)	COC or NIS	• Broadcast or apply with drop nozzles to corn up to 20" tall. • For corn 20" to pre-tassel, apply with drop nozzles only.	• Ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (e.g., 28 percent) is also recommended as an additive. • Avoid spraying directly into whorls of larger corn. • Refer to Beacon label for soil insecticide interaction restrictions. • Consult your dealer, seed supplier, or Syngenta representative for a list of susceptible hybrids.
Accent Gold	2.9 oz	COC	• Broadcast to corn up to 12" tall.	• Ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (e.g. 28 percent) is also recommended as an additive. • Do not apply to seed corn. • Refer to Accent Gold label for soil insecticide interactions.
Basis Gold	14 oz	COC or NIS	• Broadcast to corn up to 12" tall.	• Ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (e.g. 28 percent) is also recommended as an additive. • Do not apply to seed corn. • Refer to Basis Gold label for soil insecticide interactions.

NIS = Nonionic surfactant. COC = Crop oil concentrate.
Refer to the specific product labels and observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions for all products used in tank mixtures.

- 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.

FIELD CROP RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

CROP	OZ/ACRE	COMMENTS
FIELD CORN AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED (30) (continued)	2/3 – 1 1/3	Corn Growth Stage: When used alone, SANDEA can be applied over-the-top or with drop nozzles from the spike through layby stage of field corn. **SANDEA plus ACCENT™** A tank mixture of SANDEA plus Accent may be used for the post-emergence control of annual broadleaf weeds and annual grasses in corn only. SANDEA plus Accent may be applied over-the-top or with drop nozzles to field corn up to 24 inches tall (free standing). For corn 24 to 36 inches tall, refer to the Accent label for application restrictions. Banvel, Marksman, Clarity, Buctril or BUCTRIL+atrazine may also be added to the tank mixtures for improved control of certain weed species. **Refer to the Accent label for use instructions and restrictions on corn varieties and insecticides.** **SANDEA plus BEACON** A tank mixture of SANDEA plus Beacon may be used for the post-emergence control of annual broadleaf weeds and annual grasses in corn only. SANDEA plus Beacon may be applied over-the-top or directed to field corn when corn height is between 4 and 20 inches tall. Drop nozzles are required with the Beacon mixture when corn is between 20 inches tall and tassel emergence. Banvel, Marksman, Clarity, Buctril or BUCTRIL+atrazine may also be added to the tank mixtures for improved control of certain weed species. **Refer to the Beacon label for use instructions and restrictions on corn varieties and insecticides.** **Additional grass species controlled by tank mixing with Accent or Beacon.** **SANDEA plus SOIL RESIDUALS** Micro-Tech® or Bullet® or Harness® Xtra or Harness® Xtra 5.6L or Degree® or Degree Xtra® plus SANDEA may be applied early post-emergence for control of additional broadleaf weeds and nutsedge in field corn (including seed corn). These tank mixtures will provide post-emergence control of small emerged grasses and broadleaf weeds as well as residual pre-emergence control or reduced competition of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in the "**WEEDS CONTROLLED**" section of the Micro-Tech, Bullet, Harness, Harness Xtra, Harness Xtra 5.6L, Degree, and Degree Xtra herbicide labels. Apply these tank-mixtures to emerged grasses at the 2-leaf stage or less and to corn less than 11 inches tall (5 inch corn for Micro-Tech and Bullet). Include 28 percent nitrogen fertilizer at a rate of 4 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution plus NIS at 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre. The addition of Banvel or Clarity at 2 ounces of product per acre is recommended to these mixtures to control emerged lambsquarters less than 4 inches tall. The recommend rate is the labeled rate of soil residual plus 2/3 ounce Sandea. **SANDEA plus ACCENT plus SOIL RESIDUALS** Micro-Tech® or Bullet or Harness® or Harness® Xtra or Harness® Xtra 5.6L or Degree® or Degree Xtra® plus SANDEA plus Accent may be applied early post-emergence for control of additional broadleaf weeds and nutsedge in field corn (including seed corn). These tank mixtures will provide post-emergence control of emerged foxtails as well as residual pre-emergence control or reduced competition of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of the Micro-Tech, Bullet, Harness, Harness Xtra, Harness Xtra 5.6L, Degree, and Degree Xtra herbicide labels. Apply these tank-mixtures to emerged foxtails less than 2 inches tall and to corn less than 11 inches tall (5 inch corn for Micro-Tech and Bullet). Include 28 percent nitrogen fertilizer at a rate of 4 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution plus NIS at 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre. The addition of Banvel or Clarity at 2 ounces of product per acre is recommended to these mixtures to control emerged lambsquarters less than 4 inches tall. The recommended rate is the labeled rate of soil residual plus 2/3 ounce Sandea plus 1/3 –1/2 ounce Accent. **SANDEA plus GLYPHOSATE AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDES plus NONIONIC SURFACTANT** SANDEA may be applied at 2/3 ounce by weight per acre in combination with glyphosate herbicides labeled for agricultural uses for pre-plant burn down of emerged annual grasses, broadleaf weeds and nutsedge with **Pioneer® IR** corn hybrids only. **Pioneer IR** hybrids are required to ensure crop safety due to the pre-plant application. Banvel or 2,4-D may also be applied in this tank mixture for enhanced pre-plant burn down of broadleaf weeds. **SANDEA SOIL APPLICATIONS** When used exclusively with **Pioneer IR field corn hybrids**, SANDEA may be soil applied at the rate of 1 1/3 to 2 ounces by weight per acre (0.062 to 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 recommended as an early pre-plant surface-applied, pre-plant incorporated, or pre-emergence treatment. SANDEA offers effective broadleaf control across all tillage systems and is intended for use in tank mixtures with pre-emergence grass herbicides, including but not limited to: **Harness, Harness Xtra, Harness Xtra 5.6L, Degree, Degree Xtra, Micro-Tech, Bullet, Lariet and Lasso.** **Refer to the labels for these products, or any other grass pre-emergence herbicide used for use instructions, weeds controlled, and application restrictions.**
	• 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.	

FIELD CROP RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

CROP	OZ/ACRE	COMMENTS
FIELD CORN AND FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED (30) (continued)	2/3 – 1 1/3	Corn Growth Stage: When used alone, SANDEA can be applied over-the-top or with drop nozzles from the spike through layby stage of field corn. **SANDEA plus BANVEL plus NONIONIC SURFACTANT** For the control of additional broadleaf weeds, SANDEA may be applied in tank mixtures with Banvel. A SANDEA tank mixture with low rates of Banvel may be applied during the period beginning at corn emergence and continuing until corn is 36 inches in height. Applications should not be made after corn exceeds 36 inches or 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first. Clarity or Marksman may be substituted in this tank mixture. **Refer to the labels for Banvel, Clarity, and Marksman products for label restrictions.** **SANDEA plus 2,4-D plus NONIONIC SURFACTANT** For the control of additional broadleaf weeds, SANDEA may be applied in tank mixtures with 2,4-D. Avoid spraying just after corn leaves unfold, as injury may occur. A SANDEA tank mixture with 2,4-D may be applied during the period from corn emergence through the 5 leaf stage or 8 inches tall, whichever comes first. If corn exceeds 8 inches, directed spray applications with drop nozzles must be used for tank mixtures with 2,4-D. **Refer to the labels for 2,4-D products for label restrictions.** **SANDEA plus BUCTRIL plus NONIONIC SURFACTANT** SANDEA may be applied in combination with Buctril or BUCTRIL + atrazine herbicides for post-emergence control of many annual broadleaf weeds in corn. Use 2/3 ounce of SANDEA by weight plus surfactant in combination with 1/2 to 1 pint of Buctril and 1 to 2 1/2 pints of BUCTRIL + atrazine herbicide. **Refer to Buctril and BUCTRIL + atrazine labels for use instructions, weeds controlled and application restrictions.** **SANDEA plus ATRAZINE** SANDEA may be applied in combination with atrazine for post-emergence control of labeled broadleaf weeds. The addition of atrazine will also aid in the burn down and control of many grass weeds (1.5 inches or less) which have escaped pre-emergence herbicide treatments. Applications should be made when broadleaf weeds are small (3 inches or less). Mixtures with atrazine may result in reduced control (antagonism) of larger broadleaf weeds. Use the labeled rate for SANDEA plus Atrazine 4L at 1 1/2 to 3 pints per acre (0.75 to 1.5 pounds active ingredient per acre). The addition of crop oil concentrate (COC) is recommended for this mixture. **Refer to the Atrazine 4L label for use instructions, additive requirements, weeds controlled and application restrictions.**
	• 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.	

FIELD CROP RECOMMENDATIONS (continued)

CROP	OZ/ACRE	COMMENTS
GRAIN SORGHUM (MILO) (30)	2/3-1	Grain Sorghum Growth Stage: SANDEA, alone, can be applied from the 2-leaf through layby stage (before grain head emergence). 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 to 10 days after application. The crop will quickly recover under normal growing conditions. **Tank Mixtures for Grain Sorghum** **SANDEA plus 2,4-D plus NONIONIC SURFACTANT** A SANDEA tank mixture with 2,4-D may be applied to grain sorghum when the crop is 6 to 15 inches tall. If sorghum exceeds 8 inches, use drop nozzles and keep the spray off foliage. Do not treat during the boot, flowering or dough stage. Use rate recommended is 2/3 ounce Sandea plus 1/4 to 1/2 pint of 2,4-D plus non-ionic surfactant. Applications should not be made when grain sorghum exceeds 15 inches. Do not treat grain sorghum during the boot, flowering, or dough stage. Clarity or Marksman may be substituted in this tank mixture. **Refer to the labels for 2,4-D, Clarity and Marksman products for label restrictions.** **SANDEA plus BUCTRIL plus NONIONIC SURFACTANT** SANDEA may be applied in combination with Buctril or BUCTRIL + atrazine herbicides for post-emergence control of many annual broadleaf weeds in grain sorghum. Use 2/3 ounce of SANDEA by weight plus surfactant in combination with 1/2 to 1 pint of Buctril and 1 to 2 1/2 pints of BUCTRIL + atrazine herbicide. **Refer to Buctril and BUCTRIL + atrazine labels for use instructions, weeds controlled and application restrictions.** **SANDEA plus ATRAZINE** SANDEA may be applied in combination with atrazine for post-emergence control of labeled broadleaf weeds. The addition of atrazine will also aid in the burn down and control of many grass weeds (1.5 inches or less) which have escaped pre-emergence herbicide treatments. Applications should be made when broadleaf weeds are small (3 inches or less). Mixtures with atrazine may result in reduced control (antagonism) of larger broadleaf weeds. Use the labeled rate for SANDEA plus Atrazine 4L at 1 1/2 to 3 pints per acre (0.75 to 1.5 pounds active ingredient per acre). The addition of crop oil concentrate (COC) is recommended for this mixture. **Refer to the Atrazine 4L label for use instructions, additive requirements, weeds controlled and application restrictions.**
	• Only apply SANDEA in a single application with the total application rate not to exceed 1.0 ounce 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.**	

FIELD CROP RECOMMENDATIONS

CROP	OZ/ACRE	COMMENTS
RICE	2/3 – 1 1/3	**PRE-EMERGENCE AND POST-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS TO RICE** SANDEA, when applied alone, may be applied for post-emergent weed control from prior to the emergence of rice until after permanent flood is established. SANDEA may be applied at 2/3 to 1 1/3 ounce by weight per acre, with the total application rate not to exceed 1 1/3 ounce of product by weight (0.062 lb. active ingredient) per acre per use season. SANDEA can be applied as a foliar spray or dry broadcast. SANDEA may be applied at 2/3 ounce by weight per acre in combination with glyphosate agricultural herbicides for pre-plant 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. This product may be tank-mixed with propanil containing rice herbicides (e.g. Stam M4 and Propanil 4E) at 2/3 to 1 1/3 ounce per acre of this herbicide and labeled rates of the tank mix products. Foliar applications of SANDEA may be made at the 3-5 leaf stage of rice when weeds have 2-4 leaves. Dry broadcast applications may be made at the 1-2 leaf stage of rice when weeds have two leaves or less. This product may also be applied post flood with dry broadcast applications of SANDEA herbicide at 1 to 1 1/3 ounce by weight per acre, with the total application rate not to exceed 1 1/3 ounce product by weight per acre per use season. It is best to use 0.25 to 0.5 percent nonionic surfactant which contains at least 80% active ingredient with foliar applications of SANDEA. 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. Water levels in rice fields and checks should remain static (3 inch to 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. 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. 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 Londax. **SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS** SANDEA herbicide 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.
	• 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 Londax.	

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 herbicide. 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.

TIME INTERVAL BEFORE PLANTING

CROP	MONTHS	EXCEPTIONS
CROPS NOT SPECIFICALLY LISTED	36	
Alfalfa	9	
Barley (winter)	2	
Beans, Dry	9	2 months in the northeast, southeast and TX
Beans, Snap	9	2 months in the northeast and southeast, 3 months in TX
Broccoli	18	
Cabbage	15	
Canola	15	
Carrot	15	
Cauliflower	18	
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 and southeast and 3 months in TX
Eggplant	12	4 months for FL Transplants
Forage Grasses	2	
Lettuce crops	18	
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	
Peppers	4	FL Transplants and 3 months in TX
Potatoes	9	
Pumpkins	9	2 months in the southeast
Proso Millet	2	
Radish	12	
Rice	2	
Rye (winter)	2	
Sorghums	2	
Soybeans	9	
Spinach	24	
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 and southeast and 3 months in TX
Wheat (winter)	2	

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

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

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 LIABILTY 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.

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