SULFENTRAZONE	GROUP 14	HERBICIDE

SULA

HERBICIDE

Turfgrasses & Non-Crop Uses
For use in Railroad, Highway, Roadside, Pipeline and Utility Rights of Way, Industrial Areas, Fence Rows, and Other Listed Non-Crop Sites

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT. BY %
Sulfentrazone: N-{2,4-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-yl] phenyl}methanesulfonamide	39.6%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	60.4%
TOTAL:	100.0%
Contains 4.0 lbs. active ingredient per gallon.	

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and booklet for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

EPA Reg. No. 83529-89

EPA Est. No. (AG) 72159-GA-001; (MC) 89332-GA-001; (SC) 39578-TX-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Manufactured For:
Sharda USA LLC
7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707

Net Contents: **64 fl. oz.**

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or use the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions

ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 2 1/22/26 1:59 P

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to marine/estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from the area treated. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

Sulfentrazone is known to leach through soil into groundwater when this product is used under certain conditions, especially when soils are permeable and the water table is shallow. Groundwater contamination may result under these conditions.

Do not use this product on coarse soils, such as sand, which has less than 1% organic matter.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

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

PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 3 1/22/26 1:59 P

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

DO NOT exceed specified label rates listed in this label. Refer to the directions for use for maximum use rates for specific crops. Calculate the 12-month period for the purpose of maximum use rates from the time that this product is first applied.

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

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Keep children and pets off treated area until dry.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

SULA contains sulfentrazone and is classified as a Group 14 herbicide (triazolinone chemical family) that inhibits protoporphyrinogen oxidase (Protox, PPO).

Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance

ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 4 1/22/26 1:59 P

may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **SULA** and other Group 14 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 14 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 14 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **SULA** or other Group 14 herbicides.

Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed. If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of **SULA** or other target site of action Group 14 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.

Users should scout before and after application. Users should report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

Contact your local sales representative, extension agent, or certified crop advisors to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of action for each target weed.

Integrated Pest Management

To better manage weed resistance when using **SULA**, use a combination of tillage and tank mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than **SULA** to control escaped weeds. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate State Agricultural Extension Service representative for specific alternative herbicide treatment available in your area.

ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 5 1/22/26 1:59 P

PRODUCT INFORMATION

SULA is a soil-applied selective herbicide that controls specific grasses, sedges, and broadleaf weeds. Sulfentrazone, the active ingredient in this product, inhibits a plant enzyme that is required for producing chlorophyll. Disabling this enzyme causes the release of singlet oxygen (0) which disrupts cellular membranes, causing cell leakage and cell death, which ultimately results in weed death.

PROPER HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

Do not mix or load **SULA** within 50 feet of any well, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged wells and does not apply to impervious pads or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

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

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

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

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

See the crop specific instructions below for additional use precautions/restrictions.

Make broadcast applications of **SULA** at specified rates in early spring, late summer, or fall for optimal results. Apply in adequate water to provide thorough coverage to make at least 10 gallons finished spray per acre. Use water as the carrier if **SULA** is applied alone or in a tank-mix.

Apply **SULA** using boom and nozzle sprayers or boomless application systems. Make application at spray pressure of ≤25 PSI, unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer. Use

ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 6 1/22/26 1:59 P

appropriate and calibrated nozzles, spray, tips, and screens for minimum amounts of fine spray droplets, and optimal spray delivery and coverage.

Applications to railroad rights-of-way can be made by helicopter. Do not allow spray to drift to adjacent plants or plant injury can occur.

When activated, **SULA** will provide control of listed weeds. The level of controls depends on the weed size and type. Dry weather without rain or irrigation will reduce the effect of **SULA** on germinating weed species. DO NOT apply **SULA** in drought conditions or when rainfall/ irrigation is not available.

Weed seedling and germinating weeds absorb **SULA** through the soil. The amount of **SULA** available in the soil will depend on the soil type, soil pH, and amount of organic matter in the soil.

Aerial Application Instructions

Apply **SULA** with appropriate nozzles that provide optimal coverage and minimize drift and keep fine droplets to a minimum. Apply **SULA** in a volume that is appropriate to provide sufficient coverage. Use a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. Do not apply **SULA** when wind speed is likely to cause the product to drift outside the target area.

Ground Application Instructions

Apply **SULA** with a boom and nozzle sprayer that contains the appropriate spray tips, screens, and nozzles. Calibrate application equipment for optimal coverage and spray distribution at the appropriate pressure. Use spray nozzles designed to minimize drift and keep fine spray droplets to a minimum. Apply **SULA** in a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. Overlapping treatment areas can injure crops. When starting, turning or stopping, slower ground speed of the application equipment can lead to crop injury. Do not apply **SULA** when wind speed is likely to cause the product to drift outside the target area.

CALIFORNIA SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS

Runoff Groundwater Protection Areas: Do not apply **SULA** in areas defined by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation as being “runoff groundwater protection areas*” unless one of the following management practices can be met:

1) **Pesticide Incorporation:** Within 48 hours after the day this product is applied, the pesticide shall be incorporated on at least 90% of the area treated; using a disc, harrow, rotary tiller, or other mechanical method, or by sprinkler or low flow irrigation, including chemigation where allowed by the label, using a minimum of 1/4 inch of irrigation water and a maximum of 1 inch as described under **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**, at application rates that do not cause surface water runoff from the treated property or to wells on the treated property; or
2) **Retention of Runoff on Field:** For 6 months post-application, the field shall be designed to retain all irrigation runoff and all precipitation on, and drainage through the field by berms, levees, or non-draining circulation systems. The retention area on the field shall not have a percolation rate of more than 0.2" per hour (5"/24 hours); or

ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 7 1/22/26 1:59 P

3) **Retention of Runoff in a Holding Area off the Field:** For 6 months post-application, all runoff shall be channeled to a holding area off of the application site, under the control of the property owner, that is designed to retain all irrigation runoff and all precipitation on, and drainage through, the treated field and all other areas draining onto that holding area. The holding area shall not have a percolation rate of more than 0.2" per hour (5"/24 hours); or
4) **Runoff onto a Fallow Field:** For 6 months post-application, runoff shall be managed so that it runs off onto an adjacent unenclosed fallow field at least 300 feet long that is not irrigated for 6 months after application with the exception of the addition of adequate moisture that is required for herbicidal activation following application as described under **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**, with full consideration of any plant back restrictions.

Artificial Recharge Basins

Do not use **SULA** below the high water line inside artificial recharge basins (a surface facility, such as an infiltration pond or basin, or spreading ground that is specifically designed and managed to increase the infiltration of introduced surface water supplies into a groundwater basin), unless this product is applied 6 months or more before the basin is used to recharge groundwater.

Unlined Canals and Ditches

Do not use **SULA** below the high water line inside unlined canals and ditches unless either (a) the pesticide user can document that the percolation rate of the canal or ditch is equal to or less than 0.2 inch per hour (0.002 gallon per minute per square foot), or (b) the pesticide is applied 6 months before water is run in the canal or ditch.

Rights-of-Way

Do not use on engineered rights-of-way in areas established by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation as leaching or runoff groundwater protection areas* unless either (a) any runoff from the treated right-of-way shall pass through a non-crop fully vegetated area adjacent, and equal in area, to the treated area, or spread out onto an adjacent unenclosed fallow field that is at least 300 feet long and that will not be irrigated for 6 months following application with the exception of the addition of adequate moisture that is required for herbicidal activation following application as described under **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**, with full consideration of any plantback restrictions, or (b) the property operator complies with any permit issued pursuant to the storm water provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act pertaining to the treated area.

ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 8 1/22/26 1:59 P

Leaching Groundwater Protection Areas

Do not use in areas designed by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation as leaching groundwater protection areas* unless either:

1) The user does not apply any irrigation water for 6 months following the application of this product; or
2) The user applies this product to the planting bed or the berm above the level of irrigation water in the furrow or basin and the water level shall remain at or below that level for 6 months following application of the pesticide with the exception of the addition of adequate moisture that is required for herbicidal activation following application as described under **Application Instructions**; or
3) Irrigation is managed so that the ratio of the amount of irrigation water applied divided by the net irrigation requirement is 1.25 or less for 6 months following application of this product.

*Consult with your County Agricultural Commissioner to determine whether the application will be within an area designated by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation as either a Runoff Groundwater Protection Area or a Leaching Groundwater Protection Area. Details regarding the locations of these areas are also available via the internet at www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/emon/grndwtr/gwp.regs.htm

Application in Combination with Liquid Fertilizers

When applied in combination with a liquid fertilizer **SULA** will control listed weeds. Seek local advice for fertilizers best suited to your area (i.e., urea or UAN solutions).

Use Directions for Mixing SULA with Herbicides or Liquid Fertilizer Combination

- Prior to combining the liquid fertilizer/herbicide and **SULA** in the application tank, carry out a glass jar (1 quart size), add all mix partners, in their relative proportions. Invert, shake, or mix the jar thoroughly. If mixture forms precipitates (flakes or sludge), gels, balls up or forms oily films or layers, this indicates incompatibility. Though signs of incompatibility will typically be seen within 5 minutes of mixing, mixture should be observed for approximately 30 minutes). Combine **SULA** and the carrier liquid fertilizer/herbicide as follows:

  1. Fill a clean spray tank 1/2 full of fertilizer solution.
  2. Begin agitation of the fertilizer solution.
  3. Use a clean container to create a slurry of **SULA** and water (equal parts of both)*.
  4. Add the slurry slowly to the spray tank, continuing agitation throughout.
  5. Rinse the slurry mix container and add rinsate solution to spray tank.
  6. Finish filling spray tank to required level.
  7. Maintain agitation throughout. The **SULA**/water slurry must be mixed thoroughly prior to application.

  *For best mixing of the **SULA**/water slurry, add the slurry using induction systems on the spray fill plumbing system.

Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates, timings, and other restrictions.

ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 9 1/22/26 1:59 P

Application Instructions for SULA Mixed with Liquid Fertilizers

- The spray application solution must be applied immediately following preparation.
- Maintain agitation throughout mixture and application.
- Do not store spray solution in the spray tank for an extended period of time, or overnight.
- A combination of **SULA** and liquid fertilizer must not be premixed in nurse tanks.
- Applicators/sellers of liquid fertilizer must follow State regulations for liquid fertilizers, including those regarding preparation, blending, registration, transportation, selling, treatment, and storage.
- Apply the herbicide solution immediately following mixing.
- Maintain mixing throughout application.
- Do not store spray solution in the spray tank for an extended period of time or overnight.
- A tank mixture containing **SULA** must not be premixed in nurse tanks.

Cleaning Application Equipment

Crop injury can occur if residues of **SULA** are left in the spray tank following application. Application equipment must be cleaned immediately after treatment with **SULA**, and before applications with other products. Use the following cleaning procedure:

1. Drain the spray application equipment, including tank, hoses, spray boom and nozzles.
2. Clean inside the spray tank with a high-pressure detergent, removing residues and sediment.
3. Thoroughly rinse the spray tank.
4. Flush the spray system out using water, including hoses, spray boom, and spray nozzles.
5. Combine 3 gallons of ammonia (with a minimum 3% active ingredient) in 100 gallons of water. Make sufficient cleaning solution to operate the spray application equipment for a minimum of 15 minutes so that the system is thoroughly flushed.
6. Remove spray tips, and all screens and filters and clean separately using the ammonia solution.
7. Leave the cleaning solution or water in the nozzles, spray booms, hoses and spray tank overnight (or during storage) to ensure thorough cleaning.
8. Drain the system completely prior to re-use. Use clean water to rinse/flush nozzles, spray booms, hoses and the spray tank. Remove spray tips, and all screens and filters and clean separately using the ammonia solution.
9. Dispose of rinsate and excess cleaning solution in compliance with Federal, State, and local regulations and guidelines.

- Do not apply rinsate and cleaning solution to sensitive crops.
- Do not store spray equipment for any extended period of time with **SULA** solution remains in the spray lines, nozzles, strainers, or boom plumbing.
- Flush the nozzles and spray boom with clean water prior to use when application equipment has been idle or sitting in storage.

ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 10 1/22/26 1:59 P

- If small amounts of **SULA** remain in the equipment after cleaning, **SULA** may be released during later applications, which may cause crop injury to certain crops and/or other vegetation. The applicator is solely responsible for any damage caused by equipment that is not properly cleaned.
- Equipment must not be flushed or drained near desirable plants/trees.
- Ensure that bodies of water are not contaminated with application solution, rinsate or cleaning solution, including water that may be used for other crops, i.e., irrigation water.

SPRAY DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY

- Do not apply this product when weather conditions favor drift and/or wind speeds exceed 10 mph.
- Do not exceed spray pressures of 40 PSI unless specified by the manufacturer of drift reducing spray tips and nozzles.

Spray Drift Management

The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. **AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.**

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses, or to applications of dry materials.

- The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45°.
- Observe the regulations of the State where applications are made.
- Applicators must observe and abide by the requirements of the **SPRAY DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY**.

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (450 microns or larger). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See **Wind**, **Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections of this label portion.

ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 11 1/22/26 1:59 P

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE. Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - For aerial application, the recommended practice is to orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream. This orientation usually produces larger droplets as compared to other nozzle orientations. Significant nozzle deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles for both ground and aerial applications. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back usually produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift potential in aerial applications.

Boom Length

For some aerial use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 75% of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

To minimize spray drift, make applications <10 feet above the top of the target plant canopy, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When aerial applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by the path of the aircraft upwind. Increase swath adjustment or offset distance when conditions favor increased drift potential (higher winds, smaller droplets, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Do not make applications below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 12 1/22/26 1:59 P

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

Applications must 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 winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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 generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

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

Drift to Non-Target Areas

If **SULA** solutions drift into non-target areas, contact with other plants/crops can cause injury. Initially, crop/plant injury may be localized, depending on plant sensitivity and spray solution droplet size. Lesions or spots caused by drift may or may not coalesce. The effects of drift will not normally cause long-term effects on plant growth, but may negatively impact the fruit value or foliage where value is impacted by appearance. Defoliation may occur in plants that are sensitive to **SULA**.

Avoid drift of this product/solution containing this product to non-target areas by taking adequate notice of the prevailing environmental conditions. Use appropriate and accurately calibrated application equipment and utilize treatment procedures that will minimize the risk of drift.

Misapplication of this product where label directions are not followed may result in drift. The applicator/user of this product is solely responsible for any misapplication of **SULA**.

ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 13 1/22/26 1:59 P

TURFGRASSES
(Including Residential and Institutional Lawns, Athletic Fields, Golf Course Fairways and Roughs and Commercial Sod Farms)

SULA can be used to control broadleaf, grass and sedge weeds in established turfgrasses (seeded, sodded or sprigged). Apply to established turf grasses (good root system; uniform stand) tolerant to **SULA** (see below). A healthy root system is necessary to fill in exposed edges, which are more susceptible to **SULA**.

Tolerant Turf Grasses	
Cool Season Grasses	**Rate**
Bentgrass, Creeping* Bluegrass, Kentucky *(Poa pratensis)* Bluegrass, Rough*** *(Poa trivialis)* Fescue, Fine** *(Festuca rubra)* Fescue, Tall** *(Festuca arundinacea)* Ryegrass, Perennial *(Lolium perenne)*	Apply **SULA** at 4 - 8 oz. per acre.
*Apply a maximum of 4 oz. **SULA** to creeping bentgrass. **An undesirable plant response can occur if applying **SULA** to certain varieties of Chewings fine fescue or tall fescue.	
Warm Season Grasses	**Rate**
Bahiagrass*** *(Paspalum notatum)* Buffalograss *(Buchloe dactyloides)* Carpetgrass *(Axonopus affinis)* Centipedegrass *(Eremochloa ophiuroides)* Kikuyugrass *(Pennisetum clandestinum)* Seashore Paspalum *(Paspalum vaginatum)* Zoysiagrass*** *(Zoysia japonica)* Bermudagrass *(Cynodon dactylon)* Bermudagrass Hybrids *(Cyn bluegrass)* St. Augustinegrass*** *(Stenotaphrum secundatum)*	Apply **SULA** at 8 - 12 oz. per acre.
***St. Augustine grass and some varieties of bahiagrass, rough bluegrass or zoysiagrass, particularly turfgrass that has been stress-weakened can experience temporary leaf surface discoloration (removed upon mowing) upon application of **SULA**. Chemicals, certain cultural practices, disease, mechanical exposure and cultivation and weather can all be causes of stress-weakened turf.	

Not all varieties or cultivars of turf grasses have been tested with **SULA**. Consult with university or weed management specialists for information on using **SULA** with specific local varieties or cultivars of turfgrass. Prior to treatment on new turfgrass varieties, test response to **SULA** by applying to a small area of turfgrass.

ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 14 1/22/26 1:59 P

Do not apply more than 0.375 lb. sulfentrazone (12.0 fl. oz. product) per acre per 12-month period. The 12-month period starts at the point of first application.

Pre-Emergence Weed Control

When applied as indicated on this label, the following weeds will be controlled or suppressed with **SULA**:

Summer Annual Weeds: Apply in early spring, prior to germination of weed seeds.	
Broadleaf Weeds	**Grassy Weeds**
Black Medic *(Medicago lupulina)* Common Purslane *(Portulaca oleracea)* Pigweed, Redroot *(Amaranthus retroflexus)* Pigweed, Smooth *(Amaranthus hybridus)* Prostrate Knotweed *(Polygonum aviculare)* Spurge *(Euphorbia* spp.*)* Spurge, prostrate *(Euphorbia supine)* Spurge, spotted *(Euphorbia maculate)*	Barnyardgrass *(Echinochloa crus-galli)* Crabgrass, Large *(Digitana sanguinalis)* Crabgrass, Smooth *(Digitana ischaemum)* Foxtail, Green *(Setaria viridis)* Foxtail, Yellow *(Setaria glauca)* Goosegrass *(Eleusine indica)*
Winter Annual Weeds: Apply in late summer or early fall.	
Broadleaf Weeds	**Grassy Weeds**
Buttercups *(Ranunculus* spp.*)* Carolina geranium *(Geranium carolinianum)* Chickweed, common *(Stellaria media)* Chickweed, mouseear *(Cerastium vulgatum)* Common groundsel *(Senecio vulgaris)* Corn Speedwell *(Veronica arvensis)* Hairy bittercress *(Cardamine hirsute)* Henbit *(Lamium amplexicaule)* Knawel *(Scleranthus annuus)* Large Hop clover *(Trifolium campestre)* Parsley-piert *(Alchemilla microcarpa)* Spurweed *(Soliva pterosperma)* Violet, Johnny-jump-up *(Viola rafinesquii)*	Annual bluegrass *(Poa annua)* Annual ryegrass *(Lolium multiflorum)*

ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 15 1/22/26 1:59 P

Post-Emergence Weed Control

When applied as indicated on this label, the following weeds in turfgrass will be controlled or suppressed with **SULA**:

Broadleaf Weeds	
Bedstraw, catchweed *(Galium aparine)*	Lawn Burweed (Spurweed) *(Soliva pterosperma)*
Beggarweed, Florida *(Desmodium tortuosum)*	Lespedeza, Common *(Lespedeza striata)*
Bittercress *(Cardamine* spp.*)*	Mallow, Common *(Malva neglecta)*
Black Medic *(Medicago lupulina)*	Onion, Wild *(Allium canadense)*
Buttercup *(Ranunculus* spp.*)*	Parsley-piert *(Alchemilla arvensis)*
Carolina Geranium *(Geranium carolinianum)*	Pigweed, Redroot *(Amaranthus retroflexus)*
Carpetweed *(Mollugo verticillata)*	Pigweed, Smooth *(Amaranthus hybridus)*
Chickweed, Common *(Stellaria media)*	Pigweed, Tumble *(Amaranthus albus)*
Chickweed, Mouseear *(Cerastium vulgatum)*	Pineapple Weed *(Matricaria matricarioides)*
Cinquefoil *(Potentilla* spp.*)*	Plantain, Buckhorn *(Plantago lanceolate)*
Clover *(Trifolium* spp.*)*	Puncture Weed *(Tribulus terrestris)*
Copperleaf *(Acalypha* spp.*)*	Purslane, Common *(Portulaca oleracea)*
Cudweed *(Gnaphalium* spp.*)*	Pusley, Florida *(Richardia scabra)*
Dandelion *(Taraxacum officinale)*	Red weed *(Melochia corchorifolia)*
Dock, Curly *(Rumex crispus)*	Rocket, London *(Sisymbrium irio)*
Dollarweed *(Hydrocotyle umbellata)*	Shepherd's Purse *(Capsella bursa pastoris)*
Eclipta *(Eclipta prostrata)*	Smartweed, Pennsylvania *(Polygonum Pensylvanicum)*
Evening Primrose *(Oenothera biennis)*	Sorrel, Red *(Rumex acetosella)*
Fiddleneck *(Amsinckia* spp.*)*	Speedwell *(Veronica* spp.*)*
Filaree *(Erodium* spp.*)*	Spurge, Annual *(Euphorbia* spp.*)*
Galinsoga *(Galinsoga ciliate)*	Spurge, Prostrate *(Euphorbia humistrata)*
Garlic, Wild *(Allium vineale)*	Spurge, Spotted *(Euphorbia maculata)*
Goldenrod *(Solidago* spp.*)*	Star of Bethlehem *(Ornithogalum umbellatum)*
Ground Ivy *(Glechoma hederacea)*	Velvetleaf *(Abutilon theophrasti)*
Groundsel, common *(Senecio vulgaris)*	Violet, Johnny-jump-up *(Viola rafinesquii)*
Henbit *(Lamium amplexicaule)*	Violet, Wild *(Viola pratincola)*
Knawel *(Scleranthus annuus)*	Woodsorrel, Creeping *(Oxalis corniculata)*
Knotweed, Prostrate *(Polygonum aviculare)*	Woodsorrel, Yellow *(Oxalis stricta)*
Kochia *(Kochia scoparia)*	
Lambsquarters, Common *(Chenopodium album)*	
Grassy Weeds	
Goosegrass *(Eleusine indica)*	

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ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 16 1/22/26 1:59 P

Post-Emergence Weed Control *(continued)*

Sedges	
Kyllinga, False Green *(Kyllinga gracillima)*	Sedge, Cylindrical *(Cyperus retrorsus)*
Kyllinga, Green *(Kyllinga brevifolia)*	Sedge, Globe *(Cyperus globulosus)*
Nutsedge, Purple *(Cyperus rotundus)**	Sedge, Surinam *(Cyperus surinamensis)*
Nutsedge, Yellow *(Cyperus esculentus)*	Sedge, Texas *(Cyperus polystachyos)*

***NOTE:** Split applications give optimum control of purple nutsedge. When actively growing purple nutsedge is evident, apply as indicated below:

Cool season grasses: 2 - 4 fl. oz. **SULA** per acre first application, followed by second application of 4 - 6 fl. oz. per acre (do not exceed 8 fl. oz. total on cool season grasses).

Warm season grasses: 6 - 8 fl. oz. **SULA** per acre first application, followed by second application of 4 - 6 fl. oz. per acre (do not exceed 12 fl. oz. total on warm season grasses).

- Observe maximum rate per acre based on turf variety, as indicated above.
- Allow 35 days between applications.

Application Instructions

Apply **SULA** at specified rates to control or suppress indicated weeds. Optimal control is achieved with grassy weeds when **SULA** is applied to grasses that are actively growing and small (pre-tiller stage). Application rates lower than 12 fl. oz./acre will control grasses for 60 days. Allow 35 days between applications. Observe the maximum rate per acre base on turf variety, as indicated in the tables above.

Observing proper fertilization, irrigation and soil cultivating practices, and using mechanical or power seeding equipment will give optimum overseeding or reseeding results. Optimum weed control is obtained with thorough spray coverage. Optimum control of broadleaf weeds will occur if application is made shortly after weed emergence.

Applications to Sprigged, Overseeded, or Reseeded Areas

Turfgrasses can be sprigged, overseeded or reseeded after **SULA** applications. Best results are obtained from waiting at least 1 month after **SULA** application before sprigging, overseeding or reseeding. If slight plant response can be tolerated, overseeding of Bermudagrass with perennial ryegrass can be done between 2 - 4 weeks after **SULA** application.

Tank Mixes and Adjuvants

Tank mixing with other pesticides registered for use on turfgrass can extend the weed control range and enhance efficacy of **SULA** for both pre-emergence and post-emergence control. Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, and other restrictions.

ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 17 1/22/26 1:59 P

Applying **SULA** with adjuvants or surfactants can cause short-term discoloration of some turf species, and is therefore not recommended for use with adjuvants or surfactants unless the adjuvant/surfactant has been proven to be safe to use with sulfentrazone.

Sod Production Areas: Establish sod production areas for 3 months before making an initial treatment with **SULA**.

Application Instructions

- Establish sod production areas for 3 months before applying **SULA**.
- Use of **SULA** mixed with or applied within 7 days of herbicides containing the active ingredient trinexapac-ethyl can result in temporary turfgrass discoloration. Applying **SULA** and trinexapac-ethyl herbicides 7 or more days apart decreases possibility of discoloration.

Turfgrass Use Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 12.0 fl. oz. (0.375 lb. a.i./acre) per acre per 12 month-period. The 12 month-period starts at the point of first application.
- Pre-harvest interval (PHI): 3 months
- Do not apply to ornamental beds or landscape ornamental plants.
- Do not feed forage or allow grazing of turf treated with **SULA**.
- Do not apply **SULA** to tees or putting greens on golf courses.
- Do not use **SULA** with surfactants unless the surfactant/sulfentrazone combination has been proven safe and effective for a particular turf variety.

ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 18 1/22/26 1:59 P

NON-CROP USES
For use in Railroad, Highway, Roadside, Pipeline and Utility Rights of Way, Industrial Areas, Fence Rows, and Other Listed Non-Crop Sites

SULA will control susceptible weeds, maintain bare ground and complete vegetation control, and provide residual control of germinating weeds in noncropland areas. When applied as indicated on this label, the following weeds will be controlled with **SULA**:

Beggarweed, Florida *(Desmodium tortuosum)*	Lambsquarters, Common *(Chenopodium album)*
Carpetweed *(Mollugo verticillata)*	Lettuce, Wild *(Lactuca virosa)*
Chickweed, Common *(Stellaria media)*	Mallow, Common *(Malva neglecta)*
Copperleaf Hophornbeam *(Acalypha ostryifolia)*	Mexicanweed *(Caperonia castanifolia)*
Crabgrass species *(Digitaria* spp.*)*	Milkweed, Honeyvine *(Ampelamus albidus)*
Croton, Tropic *(Cretan glandulosus)*	Morningglory species *(Ipomoea* spp.*)*
Daisy, American *(Coreopsis grandiflora)*	Mustard species *(Brassica* spp.*)*
Dayflower, Common *(Commelina communis)*	Nightshade species *(Solanum* spp.*)*
Dayflower, Virginia *(Commelina virginica)*	Nutsedge species *(Cyperus* spp.*)*
Dock, Curly *(Rumex crispus)*	Palmer Amaranth *(Amaranthus palmeri)*
Fixweed *(Descurainia sophia)*	Pigweed, Redroot *(Amaranthus retroflexus)*
Galinsoga, Hairy *(Galinsoga ciliata)*	Pigweed, Smooth *(Amaranthus hybridus)*
Groundcherry, Clammy (seedling) *(Physalis heterophylla)*	Texasweed *(Caperonia palustris)*
Groundcherry, Cutleaf *(Physalis angulata)*	Thistle, Russian *(Salsola iberica)*
Jimsonweed *(Datura stramonium)*	Waterhemp, Common *(Amaranthus rudis)*
Kochia *(Kochia scoparia)*	Waterhemp, Tall *(Amaranthus tuberculatus)*
ALS/Triazine resistant Kochia *(Kochia scoparia)*	

See **Listed Weed Species** section of this label for information on additional weeds.

Application can be made to non-crop use sites including:

- **Railroad Rights-of-Way** - including railroad yards, railroad crossings and railroad bridge abutments.
- **Highway, Roadside, Pipeline, and Utility Rights-Of-Way** - including, but not limited to guardrails, road shoulders, electric utility substations, pipeline pumping stations, around electric transmission towers, around distribution line poles, and other areas where complete vegetation control is needed.
- **Industrial Areas, Fence Rows and Other Non-Crop Sites** - including production facilities, tank farms, storage areas, parking areas, lumber yards, airports, military installations, along fence rows, and similar non-crop sites.

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ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 19 1/22/26 1:59 P

NON-CROP USES
For use in Railroad, Highway, Roadside, Pipeline and Utility Rights of Way, Industrial Areas, Fence Rows, and Other Listed Non-Crop Sites *(continued)*

Application Rates
Apply 8 - 12 fl. oz./acre.

Use higher rates within the specified rate range:

- To extend length of control.
- On soils with fine soil textures.
- On soils with more than 2% organic matter.

Do not use on soils with less than 1% organic matter (sandy soils).

Tank Mixes
Tank mix **SULA** with burndown herbicides (including 2,4-D, dicamba, diquat, glyphosate, glyphosate trimesium). Read and follow the label of each tank mix product used for precautionary statements, directions for use, rates and timings, and other restrictions. Adjuvants recommended for tank mix partner can be used.

Important

- Do not apply more than 12.0 fl. oz. sulfentrazone (0.375 lb. a.i./acre) per acre per 12-month period. The 12-month period starts at the point of first application.
- Do not use on soils with less than 1% organic matter (sandy soils).
- Applications by helicopter can only be made to railroad rights of way.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: STORE ABOVE -4°F TO KEEP PRODUCT FROM FREEZING. If frozen, thaw before use. Observe recirculation directions under Mixing and Handling Instructions for Bulk/Mini-Bulk Containers. Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a dry place. Carefully open containers. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into food or drink containers. In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. To confine spill: Dike surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents.

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ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 20 1/22/26 1:59 P

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

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

CONTAINER HANDLING Less Than 5 Gallons: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. 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.

CONTAINER HANDLING Greater Than 5 Gallons: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

CONTAINER HANDLING For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 21 1/22/26 1:59 P

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Sharda USA LLC, MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Sharda USA LLC.

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ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 22 1/22/26 1:59 P

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ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 23 1/22/26 1:59 P

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ula 64OZ Book US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 24 1/22/26 1:59 P

SULFENTRAZONE | GROUP 14 | HERBICIDE

SULA

OPEN HERE

Turfgrasses & Non-Crop Uses
For use in Railroad, Highway, Roadside, Pipeline and Utility Rights of Way, Industrial Areas, Fence Rows, and Other Listed Non-Crop Sites

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**WT. BY %**
Sulfentrazone: N-{2,4-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-yl] phenyl}methanesulfonamide	39.6%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	60.4%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

Contains 4.0 lbs. active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and booklet for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

EPA Reg. No. 83529-89
EPA Est. No. (AG) 72159-GA-001; (MC) 89332-GA-001; (SC) 39578-TX-001
The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Manufactured For:
Sharda USA LLC (S U)
7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707

Net Contents: **64 fl. oz.**

Sula 64OZ Base US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 1 1/20/26 3:14 PM

FIRST AID -IF SWALLOWED: • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **IF INHALED:** • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. **IF IN EYES:** • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER - Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS - **HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS** - **CAUTION** - Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or use the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS** - This product is toxic to marine/estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from the area treated. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Apply this product only as specified on this label. **GROUNDWATER ADVISORY** - Sulfentrazone is known to leach through soil into groundwater when this product is used under certain conditions, especially when soils are permeable and the water table is shallow. Groundwater contamination may result under these conditions. Do not use this product on coarse soils, such as sand, which has less than 1% organic matter. **SURFACE WATER ADVISORY** - Sulfentrazone contaminates surface water through spray drift. It may also runoff into surface water under some conditions (primarily via dissolution in runoff water), for several months post-application. These conditions include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface water, frequently flooded areas, areas overlying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water. **PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL HAZARDS** - Do not use or store near heat or open flame. **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** - It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. **PESTICIDE STORAGE:** STORE ABOVE -4°F TO KEEP PRODUCT FROM FREEZING. If frozen, thaw before use. Observe recirculation directions under Mixing and Handling Instructions for Bulk/Mini-Bulk Containers. Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a dry place. Carefully open containers. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into food or drink containers. In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. To confine spill: Dike surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents. **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. **CONTAINER HANDLING Less Than 5 Gallons:** Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. 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. **CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!**

See label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

Sula 64OZ Back Label US 83529-89 13687CR1.indd 1 1/22/26 2:02 PM