SAFLUFENACIL | GROUP 14 | HERBICIDE

Feature

For conifer control, vegetation control and management in noncropland and industrial landscaping areas, and postemergence and residual weed control in pasture and rangeland

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**WT. BY %**
Saflufenacil: N'-[2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-(3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3,6-dihydro-1(2H)pyrimidinyl)benzoyl]-N-isopropyl-N-methylsulfamide	29.74%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	70.26%
TOTAL:	**100.00%**

*Contains 2.83 pounds of saflufenacil per U.S. 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 label booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC (S U)

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-264

EPA Est. No. AG 72159-GA-001; CS 70815-GA-001; MA 83411-MN-001; MC 89332-GA-001; SC 39578-TX-001; TX 07401-TX-001

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

Net Contents: 1 Gallon

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 a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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 five minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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 170.607 (d-e)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for **applicators and other handlers** and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, including a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

This product has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks after application. A level, well maintained buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of this chemical from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding application when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours.

Endangered Species Protection Requirements

This product may have effects on federally listed threatened or endangered plant species or their critical habitat. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county or parish in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county or parish has a Bulletin, and to obtain that Bulletin, consult http://www.epa.gov/espp/ or call 1-844-447-3813 no more than 6 months before using this product. Applicators must use Bulletins that are in effect in the month in which the pesticide will be applied. New Bulletins will be available from the above sources 6 months prior to their effective dates.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read the entire label before using this product. This label must be in the possession of the user at time of herbicide application.

DO NOT use 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), notification to workers, 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 following application.

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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

NONAGRICULTURAL 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.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Feature may be used in the following use sites: Christmas tree plantations, field grown tree nurseries, leafy spurge infested areas, industrial landscaping areas, nurseries (ornamental facilities), native grass areas, conifer and hardwood plantations, pasture and rangeland, noncropland areas in need of vegetation control and management.

Feature provides both contact burndown (postemergence) and rate-dependent residual preemergence weed control (refer to **Table 1** and **Table 2** for list of weeds controlled). **Feature** does not control grass weeds and must be tank mixed with a grass herbicide for a complete weed control program. Thorough coverage of weed foliage is critical for optimum postemergence control.

Make postemergence use of **Feature** in tank mixture with glyphosate-based products when weeds are small (less than 6 inches) and actively growing. For optimum burndown activity, an adjuvant is required with **Feature** (refer to **Additives** section for specifics). Burndown activity may be slowed or reduced under cooler weather, cloudy and/or foggy conditions or when weeds are growing under drought or other stress conditions. Use higher spray volumes and/or a higher application rate within an application rate range when targeting dense weed populations and/or larger weeds. Length of weed control from residual preemergence applications will be affected by use rate, soil characteristics (texture, cation exchange capacity, organic matter), as well as the amount of rainfall after application.

Burndown activity may be reduced if rain occurs within 1 hour of application. **Feature** is rainfast 1 hour after application.

Table 1. Weeds Controlled with a Postemergence Application[1]

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*	Lambsquarters, narrowleaf	*Chenopodium pratericola*
Bedstraw, catchweed	*Galium aparine*	Lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*
Beggarticks, hairy	*Bidens pilosa*	Mallow, common	*Malva neglecta*
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*	Mallow, little (Cheeseweed)	*Malva parviflora*
Bindweed, field[3]	*Convolvulus arvensis*	Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*	Marestail (Horseweed)	*Conyza canadensis*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	Marshelder[7]	*Iva xanthifolia*
Chickweed, common[2]	*Stellaria media*	Morningglory, entireleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea* var. *integriuscula*
Cedar, eastern red[7]	*Juniperus virginiana*	Morningglory, ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*
Cedar, western red[7]	*Thuja plicata*	Morningglory, palmleaf	*Ipomoea wrightii*
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*	Morningglory, pitted	*Ipomoea lacunosa*
Cowcockle	*Vaccaria pyramidata*	Morningglory, tall	*Ipomoea purpurea*
Dandelion[3]	*Taraxacum officinale*	Mustard, black	*Brassica nigra*
Evening primrose, cutleaf	*Oenothera laciniata*	Mustard, tumble	*Sisymbrium altissimum*
Falseflax, smallseed	*Camelina microcarpa*	Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*
Filaree, redstem[2]	*Erodium cicutarium*	Needles, Spanish[7]	*Bidens pilosa*
Fir[7]	*Abies* spp.	Nettle, burning	*Urtica urens*
Fleabane, hairy	*Conyza bonariensis*	Nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*
Flixweed	*Descurainia sophia*	Nightshade, cutleaf	*Solanum triflorum*
Groundcherry, cutleaf	*Physalis angulata*	Nightshade, Eastern black	*Solanum ptycanthum*
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*	Nightshade, hairy	*Solanum saccharoides*
Hawksbeard, narrowleaf[7]	*Crepis tectorum*	Parthenium	*Parthenium hysterophorus*
Hemlock, poison[7]	*Conium maculatum*	Pennycress, field	*Thlaspi arvense*
Henbit[2]	*Lamium amplexicaule*	Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*
Horseweed (Marestail)	*Conyza canadensis*	Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Juniper (invasive species)[7]	*Juniperus* spp.	Pine[4, 7]	*Pinus* spp.
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*	Pine, loblolly[7]	*Pinus taeda*
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	Pine, longleaf[7]	*Pinus palustris*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	Pine, shortleaf[7]	*Pinus echinata*

(continued)

Table 1. Weeds Controlled with a Postemergence Application[1] *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Pine, slash[7]	*Pinus elliottii*	Sida, prickly	*Sida spinosa*
Pine, Virginia[7]	*Pinus virginiana*	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Pine, white[7]	*Pinus strobus*	Sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceus*
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*	Sowthistle, spiny	*Sonchus asper*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*	Spruce[7]	*Picea* spp.
Pusley, Florida[2]	*Richardia scabra*	Spurge, leafy[6, 7]	*Euphorbia esula*
Ragweed, common[5]	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	Sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*
Ragweed, giant[5]	*Ambrosia trifida*	Tansy mustard, pinnate	*Descurainia pinnata*
Rapeseed (Canola), volunteer	*Brassica* spp.	Texasweed	*Caperonia palustris*
Rocket, London[7]	*Sisymbrium irio*	Thistle, Canada[3]	*Cirsium arvense*
Sesbania, hemp	*Sesbania exaltata*	Thistle, Russian	*Salsola kali*
Shepherd's-purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*		

[1]For best control, target application when weeds are less than 6 inches. Larger weeds or heavy infestations require higher use rates (see **Table 3**) or tank mixes.
[2]Suppression only
[3]Control of seedling stage and suppression of perennial growth stage
[4]See **Right of Way**, **CONIFER AND HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS**, and **VEGETATION CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT IN NONCROPLAND AREAS** specific use pattern directions for additional information. Tank mix partners, including glyphosate, are required.
[5]Populations of noted weeds exist that are known to be resistant to burndown applications of **Group 14** herbicides and will not be controlled by such as this product. See the **Resistance Management** section for practices to manage and minimize the impact of resistant weeds (e.g. tank mixes or alternation with other herbicide modes of action and mechanical control).
[6]Control of leafy spurge requires a tank mix with Imazapic-ammonium herbicide. Refer to **LEAFY SPURGE CONTROL** in Specific Use Information section.
[[7]Not controlled in California.]

Table 2. Weeds Controlled with a Residual Preemergence Application[1]

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*	Canola, volunteer (Rapeseed), all types[3]	*Brassica* spp.
Amaranth, Powell	*Amaranthus powellii*	Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*	Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*	Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*
Burcucumber[2]	*Sicyos angulatos*	Copperleaf, Virginia	*Acalypha virginica*

(continued)

Table 2. Weeds Controlled with a Residual Preemergence Application[1] *(continued)*

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Galinsoga, smallflower	*Galinsoga parviflora*	Puncturevine[2]	*Tribulus terrestris*
Groundcherry, cutleaf	*Physalis angulata*	Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Horseweed (Marestail)	*Conyza canadensis*	Pusley, Florida[2]	*Richardia scabra*
Morningglory, entireleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea* var. *integriuscula*	Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Morningglory, ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*	Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*
Morningglory, pitted	*Ipomoea lacunosa*	Sida, prickly	*Sida spinosa*
Morningglory, tall	*Ipomoea purpurea*	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*	Starbur, bristly	*Acanthospermum hispidum*
Nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*	Sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*
Pennycress, field	*Thlaspi arvense*	Texasweed	*Caperonia palustris*
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*	Thistle, Russian	*Salsola kali*
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*	Waterhemp	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*		

[1]For effective **residual** preemergence weed control from postemergence applications, **Feature** must be used at the maximum use rate of 6 fl. oz./A (see **Table 3**) and be activated by a minimum of 1/2 inch of rainfall before weed seedling emergence. When **Feature** is not activated, a labeled postemergence herbicide may be required to improve weed control.
[2]Suppression only
[[3]Not controlled in California.]

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Feature may be used in a single application or sequentially. Sequential applications must be separated by at least 14 days. See **Table 3** for application rates for **Feature** when applied alone, in tank mix, or sequentially.

Feature may be sprayed by air or ground. Thorough spray coverage is important for optimum weed control and can be improved with proper adjuvant, nozzle, and spray volume selection. Use and configure application equipment for adequate spray volume, accurate and uniform distribution of spray droplets over the treated area, and to avoid spray drift to nontarget areas. Adjust equipment to maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above use rates specified in this label.

Table 3. Application Rates of Feature

Application	Application Target	Application Rate (Fl. Oz/A)
Postemergence	Weed size < 6 inches	2 - 4
	Weed size ≥ 6 inches	4 - 6[A]
Postemergence + residual	Burndown + Residual preemergence weed control	6[B]
Tank Mixes with Glyphosate		
Accelerated Burndown	Accelerated burndown of weeds and/or control of glyphosate-resistant species (including kochia and Russian thistle)	1 - 5
Accelerated Burndown + Residual	Accelerated burndown of weeds plus control of glyphosate-resistant species with residual postemergence weed control	6[B]

[A]Partial control or suppression may result with application to weeds greater than 6 inches.
[B]For effective residual control of labeled weed species, **Feature** must be used at the maximum use rate of 6 fl. oz./A.

Aerial Application Requirements – Helicopter

Use 15 or more gallons of water per acre. **DO NOT** apply aerially in California.

Applicators must follow these requirements to reduce the potential of spray drift to nontarget areas from aerial application with helicopter:

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75 to 80% of rotor blade diameter.
2. Use Accu-Flo™ 0.028 nozzles or larger. **DO NOT** use nozzles producing a smaller droplet size than Accu-Flo 0.028.
3. Orient nozzles so spray is released parallel to the airstream.
4. Without compromising aircraft safety, applications should be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the target vegetative canopy.
5. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed is greater than 10 miles per hour, during periods of temperature inversions or unstable atmospheric conditions.
6. Avoid potential adverse effects to nontarget areas by maintaining a (XX, see **Table 4**)[1] foot buffer between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (including grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas, and shrub lands).

Table 4. Wind-Directional Buffer Zone Distances for Helicopter Applications when Adjacent to Sensitive Terrestrial Habitats

Feature Use Rate (fl. oz./A)	Saflufenacil Use Rate (lb. a.i./A)	Saflufenacil Use Rate (g a.i./ha)	Buffer Zone Distance (feet)
1	0.022	25	5
2	0.044	49	5
4	0.088	99	15
6	0.133	149	30

[1]Buffer zone size is determined by use rate. Refer to **Table 4** for minimum buffer zone distance required for the intended use rate. Use the appropriate buffer zone distance from the table in the buffer zone statement above.

Aerial Application Requirements – Fixed-wing Aircraft

Use 15 or more gallons of water per acre. **DO NOT** apply aerially in California.

Applicators must follow these requirements to reduce the potential of spray drift to nontarget areas from aerial application with helicopter:

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the fixed wingspan.
2. Use low-drift straight-stream nozzles (D-8 or larger). **DO NOT** use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray.
3. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never point downward more than 45 degrees.
4. Without compromising aircraft safety, application should be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the plant canopy or tallest plants.
5. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed is greater than 10 miles per hour, during periods of temperature inversions or unstable atmospheric conditions.
6. Avoid potential adverse effects to nontarget areas by maintaining a (XX, see **Table 5**)[1] foot buffer between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (including grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas, and shrub lands).

Table 5. Wind-directional Buffer Zone Distances for Fixed-wing Aircraft Applications when Adjacent to Sensitive Terrestrial Habitats

Feature Use Rate (fl. oz./A)	Saflufenacil Use Rate (lb. a.i./A)	Saflufenacil Use Rate (g a.i./ha)	Buffer Zone Distance (feet)
1	0.022	25	26
2	0.044	49	66
4	0.088	99	100
6	0.133	149	150

[1]Buffer zone size is determined by use rate. Refer to **Table 5** for minimum buffer zone distance required for the intended use rate. Use the appropriate buffer zone distance from the table in the buffer zone statement above.

Ground Application Requirements – Broadcast

Use 20 or more gallons of water per acre.

Applicators must follow these requirements to reduce the potential of spray drift to nontarget areas from aerial application with helicopter:

1. Apply this product using nozzles which deliver medium-to-coarse spray droplets as defined by ASAE standard S-572 and as shown in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs. Flat-fan nozzles are recommended for burndown application while flood-jet type nozzles are recommended for residual soil surface application. Nozzles that deliver coarse spray droplets may be used to reduce spray drift if spray volume per acre (GPA) is increased to maintain coverage of target (i.e. weeds or soil surface). **DO NOT** use nozzles that produce fine (e.g. cone) spray droplets. In California, nozzles must be affixed to spray no higher than 20 inches above the spray target (e.g. top of weed foliage).
2. Apply this product only when the potential for drift to adjacent nontarget areas is minimal (e.g. when wind is 10 MPH or less and is blowing away from sensitive areas). **DO NOT** apply during periods of temperature inversions or unstable atmospheric conditions.
3. Avoid potential adverse effects to nontarget areas by maintaining a (XX, see **Table 6**)[1] foot buffer (120-feet in California) between the application area and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (including grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas, and shrub lands).

Table 6. Wind-directional Buffer Zone Distances for Ground Applications when Adjacent to Sensitive Terrestrial Habitats

Feature Use Rate (fl. oz./A)	Saflufenacil Use Rate (lb. a.i./A)	Saflufenacil Use Rate (g a.i./ha)	Buffer Zone Distance (feet)
1	0.022	25	13
2	0.044	49	33
4	0.088	99	50
6	0.133	149	75

[1]Buffer zone size is determined by use rate. Refer to **Table 6** for minimum buffer zone distance required for the intended use rate. Use the appropriate buffer zone distance from the table in the buffer zone statement above.

Ground Application Requirements – Spot

Postemergence spot application may be made with **Feature**. Spray volumes must be sufficient to thoroughly wet target foliage but not to the point of runoff, i.e. a spray-to-wet basis. Use 0.25% to 0.50% volume/volume (v/v) spray solution for control of weeds less than 6 inches. For larger weeds or areas under heavy weed infestations, increase spray solution to 0.50% to 1.00% v/v. Spot application also requires the use of an adjuvant: add methylated seed oil (MSO) at the rate of 1.0% v/v. See **Table 7** for amount(s) of **Feature** to prepare spray solutions for spot application.

Table 7. Amount of Feature for Spot Application**

Spray Solution to Prepare (gals.)	Feature Required (fl. oz.) for Spot Application			
	Desired Concentration (v/v)			
	0.25%	0.050%	0.75%	1.00%
1	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.3
3	1.0	1.9	2.9	3.8
4	1.3	2.6	3.8	5.1
5	1.6	3.2	4.8	6.4
50	16.0	32.0	48.0	64.0
100	32.0	64.0	96.0	128.0

**2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce, 1 pint = 16 fluid ounces, 1 quart = 32 fluid ounces, 1 gallon = 128 fluid ounces

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions, followed by triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

It is the responsibility of the applicator to avoid spray drift at the application site, especially onto nontarget areas. The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following spray drift reduction advisory information.

Controlling Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control.

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 higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of Nozzles

Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Type

Use a nozzle type designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets.

Swath Adjustment

When 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 adjusting the path of the application equipment (e.g. aircraft, ground) upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if:

1. Conditions of temperature inversion exist, or
2. Stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height.

DO NOT make applications into areas of temperature inversions or unstable atmospheric conditions. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Wind Erosion

Avoid treating powdery, dry, or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Feature contains saflufenacil which is a potent inhibitor of protoporphyrinogen-oxidase belonging to herbicide mode-of-action Group 14 (WSSA). 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 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 **Feature** 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 **Feature** or other Group 14 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider the below best practices for resistance management:

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible, incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- To the extent possible, do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. **DO NOT** use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.
- Monitor treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Scout field(s) before and after application.
- Report lack of performance to Sharda USA, LLC by contacting a Sharda USA, LLC representative at www.shardausa.com.

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.

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.

ADDITIVES

For optimum burndown activity with **Feature** and to achieve consistent weed control in postemergence use patterns, an adjuvant system must be used that includes the components in the table below:

Adjuvant[1]	Rate	
Methylated seed oil (MSO)[2]	1 gal/100 gals. (1% v/v)[3]	**DO NOT** use nonionic surfactant (NIS) or crop oil concentrate (COC) as a substitute for MSO or poor performance on weeds will occur. **DO NOT** add acidifying agents to the spray tank when applying **Feature**.

[1]Use of ammonium sulfate (AMS) fertilizer at 8.5 to 17 lbs./100 gallons (1% to 2% weight/volume) or urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) at 1.25 to 2.5 gals./100 gals. (1.25% to 2.5% v/v) is highly recommended when mixing **Feature** with glyphosate-based herbicides.
[2]MSO-based adjuvant MUST contain at least 60% methylated seed oil. Poor performance may occur with adjuvants containing less than 60% methylated seed oil.
[3]**DO NOT** use less than 1 pint/A of MSO with low-volume (less than 12.5 gallons per acre) aerial or ground application.

TANK MIXING INFORMATION

For all tank mixing with **Feature**, it is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. **Feature** may be tank mixed with one or more registered herbicide products according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Tank mixes with contact herbicides (e.g. carfentrazone, paraquat) may reduce the burndown activity of **Feature**.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

1. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2. Add components as indicated in the **Mixing Order** section using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label use rate per acre.
3. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.
4. When all components have been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
5. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, or thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, **DO NOT** mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Order of Mixing

Maintain continuous and constant agitation throughout mixing and application until application is completed. Thorough agitation is essential to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed if the spray mixture is allowed to settle for any period of time.

The proper mixing procedure for **Feature** alone or in tank mix combinations with other pesticides is:

- Fill the spray tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water and start agitation;
- If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added;
- Add any products in Polyvinyl acetate (PVA) bags. Allow time for thorough mixing. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product Is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing;
- Add water soluble additives such as dry and liquid fertilizers (including AMS or UAN);
- Add water dispersible products including dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions;
- Add water soluble products;
- Add emulsifiable concentrates (including MSO adjuvants);
- Add remaining quantity of water.

USE DIRECTIONS

Feature may be applied for selective or nonselective weed control for labeled uses. This section provides use directions for **Feature** in various noncrop situations. Read product information, application, weeds controlled, mixing, and adjuvant instructions in preceding sections of the label. Read and follow tank mix product labels for restrictions, precautions, instructions, and rotational crop restrictions.

USE RESTRICTIONS

– **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6 fl. oz./A (0.133 lb. a.i./A) of **Feature** per year from broadcast or banded applications.
– In California, **DO NOT** apply more than 2 fl. oz./A of **Feature** in a single application.
– Minimum Re-treatment Interval for all applications is 14 days.
– **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
– **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system (e.g. chemigation).
– **DO NOT** apply **Feature** to irrigation ditches or ditchbanks that contain irrigation water or will contain irrigation water within 2 weeks.
– **Feature** is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York State.

CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS

Application Method, Rate, and Timing

Feature may be applied as a postemergence directed application in Christmas tree plantations prior to bud break to control weeds. Refer to **Table 1**, **Table 2**, and **Table 3** for lists of weeds controlled and application rates. Prior to bud break, apply **Feature** plus the required adjuvant (refer to **Additives** section for specifics) as a postemergence-directed spray application, uniform broadcast application, uniform banded application, or as a spot application directed at the base of trees while targeting emerged weeds. Spray contact of needles or buds directly via improper nozzle orientation or indirectly via physical drift will result in crop injury.

Tank Mixes

Broad-spectrum burndown and/or residual control of grass weeds or additional broadleaf weeds requires a tank mix with another herbicide. Apply **Feature** with a labeled rate of a glyphosate-based product plus the required adjuvant (see **Additives** section). **Feature** may also be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products: Glufosinate, Topramezone, Pendimethalin, Imazapic-ammonium, Sethoxydim and glyphosate.

Precautions:

- Christmas trees must be established for at least 9 months before application.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** make over-the-top application to Christmas trees or severe injury will occur.

CONIFER AND HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS

Application Method, Rate, and Timing

Use **Feature** for the control of volunteer conifers and other undesirable plants during site preparation operations conducted before planting and establishment of conifer and hardwood plantations, or as an understory application below the tree canopy of establishment conifer and hardwood plantations. Refer to **Table 1**, **Table 2**, and **Table 3** for lists of weeds controlled and application rates.

Site Preparation Application

Spray **Feature** with a labeled rate of a glyphosate-based product plus the required adjuvant (refer to **Additives** section for specifics) as a uniform broadcast application during preplant site preparation for control of volunteer conifers and other undesirable plants in plantations and for enhanced brownout with other site-preparation tank mixes.

Volunteer Conifer Control

For best control of volunteer conifer, spray **Feature** with a labeled rate of a glyphosate-based product plus the required adjuvant (see **Additives** section for specifics) in addition to other tank mix herbicides. Make foliar applications in the spring, summer, and early fall when volunteer conifer seedlings are actively growing. Mid-to-late fall applications to volunteer conifer that are slowing their growth may not provide consistent control.

Thorough spray coverage is essential for control. Use a spray volume of 15 gallons of water per acre or more for aerial application. For ground application, use a spray volume of 25 gallons of water per acre or more for broadcast foliar applications to provide thorough spray coverage.

Understory Application in Established Plantations

Spray **Feature** with a labeled rate of a glyphosate-based product or other tank mix partner plus the required adjuvant (refer to **Additives** section for specifics) as a postemergence-directed, uniform broadcast or uniform banded, or as a spot spray application below the canopy of established conifer or hardwood plantings for control of targeted emerged weeds and/or undesirable brush and other tree species.

Tank Mixes

Broad-spectrum burndown and/or residual control of volunteer conifers, grass weeds, or additional broadleaf weeds requires a tank mix with another herbicide. **Feature** may also be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products: Imazapyr isopropylamine salt, Glufosinate, Topramezone, and glyphosate

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** plant tree seedlings within 2 months after **Feature** application.
- **DO NOT** apply **Feature** as an over-the-top spray on desirable conifer or hardwood plantings or severe injury will occur.

FIELD-GROWN TREE NURSERIES

Application Method, Rate, and Timing

Feature may only be used on dormant field-grown tree nurseries. Refer to **Table 1**, **Table 2**, and **Table 3** for lists of weeds controlled and application rates. Apply **Feature** plus the required adjuvant (refer to **Additives** section for specifics) as a postemergence-directed spray application, uniform broadcast application, or uniform banded application, or as a spot application directed at the base of trees while targeting emerged weeds. **DO NOT** apply if trees have emerged leaves, emerged green shoots, or emerging buds. Tree stock must be established for at least 6 months before application. Apply only to nonbearing tree stock.

Tank Mixes

Broad-spectrum burndown and/or residual control of grass weeds or additional broadleaf weeds requires a tank mix with another herbicide. Use **Feature** with a labeled rate of a glyphosate-based product plus the required adjuvant (see **Additives** section for specifics). **Feature** may also be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products: Glufosinate, Topramezone, Pendimethalin, Imazapic-ammonium, Sethoxydim, and glyphosate.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz./A of **Feature** to tree stock 1-year-old or less.
- **DO NOT** make over-the-top application to any desirable plant or tree.
- **DO NOT** apply in vineyard nurseries.

INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPING

Application Method, Rate, and Timing

Feature may be applied in industrial landscapes and landscaped highway medians, interchanges, embankments, and buffer areas where perennial plants are established.

Selective Weeding

Use **Feature** with a labeled rate of a glyphosate-based product plus the required adjuvant (refer to **Additives** section for specifics) for selective weed control as a postemergence-directed spray, uniform broadcast application, or as a spot application around established trees and/or woody shrubs while targeting emerged weeds. Refer to **Table 1**, **Table 2**, and **Table 3** for lists of weeds controlled and application rates. Spray contact of leaves, stems, green shoots, or buds directly via improper nozzle orientation or indirectly via physical drift will result in plant injury.

Tank Mixes

Broad-spectrum burndown and/or residual control of grass weeds or additional broadleaf weeds requires a tank mix with another herbicide. **Feature** may also be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products: Glufosinate, Topramezone, Pendimethalin, Imazapic-ammonium, Sethoxydim, Dimethenamid-p (DMTA-P) and glyphosate.

Precautions:

- Desirable industrial landscape vegetation must be established for at least 9 months before application.
- Apply **Feature** at least one dripline length away from desirable industrial landscape vegetation.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** make over-the-top application to any desirable industrial landscape vegetation or severe plant injury will occur.

LEAFY SPURGE CONTROL

Application Method, Rate, and Timing

Spray **Feature** in tank mixture with Imazapic-ammonium to control leafy spurge in the late spring/early summer in pasture and rangeland and other areas described in this label. This tank mixture will also control additional weeds listed on the respective **Feature** and Imazapic-ammonium herbicide labels. **Feature** plus Imazapic-ammonium herbicide tank mix may be applied by air or ground.

Use **Feature** at 1 to 2 fl. oz./A plus Imazapic-ammonium to leafy spurge when it reaches the yellow bract (pre-bloom) stage in late spring/early summer. **DO NOT** apply this tank mix as a fall application because control may not be satisfactory.

Spray Additives

Feature plus Imazapic-ammonium tank mix requires the use of an effective adjuvant system. For best results, use nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v plus ammonium sulfate at 8.5 to 17.0 lbs./100 gals. (1% to 2% weight/volume (w/v)). Crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil may also be used with this tank mixture when injury (stunting, necrosis) to grasses is acceptable.

Water Volume

Use 5 or more gallons of water per acre for aerial application. Use 10 or more gallons of water per acre for ground application. Thorough coverage of weeds is essential and higher spray volumes may be necessary for performance on a heavy population of leafy spurge.

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** use in California.

NATIVE GRASS AREAS

Application Method, Rate, and Timing

Feature may be used for establishment and maintenance of native grass and natural areas (including wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife food plots, and wildlife habitats).

Use **Feature** as a postemergence spray plus the required adjuvant (refer to **Additives** section for specifics) as a uniform broadcast application for selective broadleaf weed control in native grass areas and unimproved turf. Refer to **Table 1**, **Table 2**, and **Table 3** for lists of weeds controlled and application rates. Transitory injury may be observed on certain grass species including Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass at higher use rates.

Grasses treated with **Feature** may be grazed with no pre-grazing interval.

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** use in California.

NURSERY MAINTENANCE

Application Method, Rate, and Timing

Spray **Feature** for nursery maintenance in areas where ornamental plants are not currently being grown, including: roads within the nursery, dry irrigation ditches and/or ditchbanks, gravel or stone pathways, unused gravel pads within nursery blocks, or nursery pads not currently in production. Refer to **Table 1**, **Table 2**, and **Table 3** for lists of weeds controlled and application rates.

Use **Feature** plus the required adjuvant (refer to **Additives** section for specifics) as a postemergence-directed spray or as a spot application targeted to emerged weeds.

Tank Mixes

Broad-spectrum burndown and/or residual control of grass weeds or additional broadleaf weeds requires a tank mix with another herbicide. Apply **Feature** with a labeled rate of glyphosate-based product plus the required adjuvant (refer to **Additives** section for specifics). **Feature** may also be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products: Glufosinate, Topramezone, Pendimethalin, Imazapic-ammonium, Sethoxydim, Dimethenamid-p (DMTA-P), and glyphosate.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply directly to ornamental plants or use in container-grown ornamentals.
- **DO NOT** place plants on treated gravel pads within nursery blocks for 30 days after application.

PASTURE AND RANGELAND

Feature may be used for broadleaf weed control (refer to **Table 1** and **Table 2** for list of weeds controlled) in perennial cool-season and warm-season forage grasses grown in pastures or rangeland or Federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land for livestock grazing. Before applying **Feature** to forage grasses, verify the selectivity of **Feature** on your variety with your local seed company (supplier) to help avoid potential injury to sensitive varieties.

Application Method, Rate, and Timing

Use **Feature** only to established (defined as planted in fall or spring which has gone through a first cutting/mowing) stands of perennial cool-season and warm-season forage grasses. **Feature** may cause transitory injury to forage grasses (leaf necrosis) under certain conditions, but new growth is normal and vigor is not reduced.

Disease, drought, extensive frost heaving, extremely cold weather, low or high pH, salinity, and other environmental pressures may weaken grass stands and make the crop more susceptible to herbicide injury.

Dormant-season Application for Burndown and Residual Weed Control in Warm-season and Cool-season Grasses

Spray **Feature** at 1 to 2 fl. oz./A as a broadcast burndown spray to emerged broadleaf weeds in the dormant season [i.e. when grasses are not actively growing in the fall (postharvest), during winter dormancy period, or in early spring before greenup]. An adjuvant system is required for optimum broadleaf burndown activity.

For additional residual broadleaf weed control, **Feature** can be used anytime in the dormant season (as previously described) at rates of 3 to 4 fl. oz./A. Sequential applications of **Feature** may be made within the dormant season if the maximum cumulative amount does not exceed 4 fl. oz./A of **Feature**. Apply dormant-season burndown applications sequentially where the first burndown application is made fall (postharvest) or during winter dormancy period, and the second application is made in early spring before greenup. Separate sequential dormant-season burndown applications by at least 14 days.

- **Specific Adjuvant Requirements**
  For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds, use the following adjuvant with **Feature**:
  o Methylated seed oil (MSO) at 1% volume/volume (v/v) plus ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 8.5 to 17.0 lbs./100 gallons

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PASTURE AND RANGELAND *(continued)*

In-season Postemergence Application for Weed Control in Cool-season Grasses

Spray **Feature** at 1 to 2 fl. oz./A as a broadcast postemergence spray to control emerged broadleaf weeds in season (i.e. actively growing cool-season forage grasses). Make in-season application before weeds reach the maximum size listed in **Table 3**. Postemergence application requires the addition of an adjuvant system.

- **Specific Adjuvant Requirements**
  For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds, use the following adjuvant with **Feature**:
  o Methylated seed oil (MSO) at 1% volume/volume (v/v)

Some cool-season grass species, including Timothy, may exhibit crop response including leaf burn and leaf trapping when adding a nitrogen-containing fertilizer with postemergence application of **Feature**.

In-season Postemergence Application for Weed Control in Warm-season Grasses

Use **Feature** at 1 to 2 fl. oz./A as a broadcast postemergence spray to control emerged broadleaf weeds in season (i.e. actively growing warm-season forage grasses). In-season postemergence application can be made in the spring after greenup. Make in-season application before weeds reach the maximum size listed in **Table 3**. Postemergence application requires the addition of an adjuvant system.

- **Specific Adjuvant Requirements**
  For optimum postemergence control of emerged broadleaf weeds, use the following adjuvant with **Feature**:
  o Methylated seed oil (MSO) at 1% volume/volume (v/v)

DO NOT add nitrogen-containing fertilizers when applying **Feature** to warm-season grasses.

DO NOT use **Feature** in-season postemergence on Bahiagrass, buffalograss, and switchgrass.

DO NOT exceed 1 fl. oz./A of **Feature** in forage Bermudagrass applied in-season postemergence (i.e. after greenup) because higher rates may cause unacceptable grass injury.

Sequential Applications in Warm-season and Cool-season Grasses

Feature may be used as a sequential or split program where application(s) is made in the dormant season and subsequent application(s) is made postemergence in season after greenup. **DO NOT** use more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6 fl. oz./A of **Feature** per season.

In-season postemergence use of **Feature** may also be applied sequentially; separate sequential applications by at least 14 days. The maximum cumulative amount for in-season postemergence applications must not exceed 2 fl. oz./A of **Feature**.

Tank Mixes

Broad-spectrum control of grass weeds and/or additional broadleaf weeds requires a tank mix with another herbicide. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on the other product label. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes. **Feature** may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with other herbicide products.

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PASTURE AND RANGELAND *(continued)*

Precaution:

- For a mixed stand of cool-season and warm-season grasses, follow use directions for warm-season grasses when applying **Feature** in-season postemergence.

Restrictions:

- Not for use in California.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 6 fl. oz./A of **Feature** per season.
- **DO NOT** apply **Feature** to mixed stands of grass and forage legumes or to grass stands containing other desirable broadleaf species. **Feature** application will kill or cause severe injury to alfalfa, clover, other legumes, and most broadleaf species.
- There is no preharvest or pre-grazing interval for **Feature** treated grass forage, hay, pasture, or rangeland.
- **DO NOT** apply **Feature** to stands of annual forage (e.g. forage sorghum, Sudangrass).

VEGETATION CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT IN NONCROPLAND AREAS

Application, Method, Rate, and Timing

Feature may be applied in and/or around to the following noncropland areas where vegetation control and/ or management is needed to maintain the site(s):

- Access roads, Airfields, Airports, Alleys, Barns, Barrier strips, Beaches, Campgrounds, Commercial sites (including retail centers, strip malls, shopping malls), Construction sites, Ditch banks (dry irrigation or non-irrigation, drainage, canals), Ditches (dry, dry drainage), Drive-in theaters, Driveways, Educational facilities, Farmstead areas (barnyards, buildings, driveways, facilities, machinery or implement yards, windbreaks), Fences, fence lines, border fencing, fence rows, Fire breaks, fire rehabilitation areas, Fuel storage facilities, Government and military installations including bases, airports, ranges (all types), Grain facilities, Gravel yards, Greenhouse settings, Habitat restoration areas, Hardscapes, Industrial plants/sites, Landfill sites, Lanes, Livestock facilities, Lumberyards, Manufacturing plants/sites, Mines (all types) and mine reclamation areas, Municipal sites, Natural areas including parks (national, state, county, city), Nuclear plant sites, Office buildings, Outbuildings, Parking areas, lots, Parks, Paths, Paved areas, Pipelines, Power plants and stations, Prairies, Prisons and correctional facilities, Private and public managed lands (including Bureau of Land Management grounds, national parks and forests, public managed grounds), Pumping stations or installations, Railroads (rail yards, rail lines of sight), Ramps, Recreational areas and open spaces (including parks, restoration areas, RV camping/parking areas, camp and hunting grounds, off-road transportation paths/trails, ball courts), Refineries, Resorts, Rights-of-way (electrical, highway, industrial, pipeline, rail, utility), Roadsides (aprons, medians, guardrails), Roadways/highways (including interstate highways - federal, state, city and county; expressways; tollways; county roads), Sewage disposal areas, Shelter belts, Sidewalks and walkways, Solar farms, Sports and motorsports complexes, Storage shed sites and areas, Structures (commercial, industrial, farm, ranch, wayside), Tank farms (petroleum, other), Trails and trailheads, Transitional areas between upland and lowland sites (when dry), Utility buildings (including plant sites and substations), Vacant lots, Waste disposal sites, Wastelands, Wetlands (seasonally dry with intermittently flooded low lying areas like flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, bogs), Wind farms and wind turbine stations

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VEGETATION CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT IN NONCROPLAND AREAS *(continued)*

Selective Weeding

Use as a postemergence spray of **Feature** with a labeled rate of a glyphosate-based product plus the required adjuvant (refer to **Additives** section for specifics) as a uniform broadcast application for selective weed control (e.g., broadleaves and volunteer conifers). Refer to **Table 1**, **Table 2**, and **Table 3** for lists of weeds controlled and application rates.

- **Tank Mixes**
  - o Broad-spectrum postemergence and/or residual control of grass weeds or additional broadleaf weeds requires a tank mix with another herbicide. **Feature** may also be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicides: Imazapyr isopropylamine salt, Glufosinate, Topramezone, Diflufenzopyr + Dicamba , and glyphosate.

Bareground

Feature provides contact burndown of emerged weeds plus rate-dependent residual preemergence control of annual weeds. Apply **Feature** with a labeled rate of a glyphosate-based product plus the required adjuvant (refer to **Additives** section for specifics) as a uniform broadcast application. For effective residual broadleaf weed control, **Feature** must be applied at the maximum use rate of 6 fl. oz./A. The actual length of residual control depends on factors including application rate, soil type, organic matter, weed pressure, and rainfall amounts after application. Adequate precipitation is necessary to activate **Feature**. Dry weather following application may reduce effectiveness. Refer to **Table 1**, **Table 2**, and **Table 3** for lists of weeds controlled and application rates.

- **Tank Mixes**
  - o Broad-spectrum postemergence and/or residual control of grass weeds or additional broadleaf weeds requires a tank mix with another herbicide. **Feature** may also be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicide products: Glufosinate, Topramezone, Pendimethalin, Imazapic-ammonium, diuron, and glyphosate.

Right of Way (Broadcast Application)

Use **Feature** for rapid brownout of volunteer conifers, including loblolly pine *(Pinus taeda)*, Virginia pine *(P. virginiana)*, and other conifer species. For best control, spray **Feature** at 2 to 6 fl. oz./A with a labeled rate of a glyphosate-based product plus the required adjuvant (refer to **Additives** section for specifics) as a uniform broadcast application. Make foliar applications in the spring to summer when volunteer conifers are actively growing. Fall use may not provide consistent control. Use a spray volume of 20 gallons water per acre or more for broadcast foliar applications for thorough spray coverage.

- **Tank Mixes**
  - o Broad-spectrum postemergence and/or residual control of grass weeds or additional broadleaf weeds requires a tank mix with another herbicide. **Feature** may also be tank mixed or applied sequentially with one or more of, but not limited to, the following herbicides: Isopropylamine salt of imazapyr, Glufosinate-ammonium, Aminopyralid, and glyphosate.

Selective Stem Application

Use **Feature** in a tank mix with glyphosate and/or other tank mix herbicides, plus the required adjuvant (refer to **Additives** section for specifics), for rapid brownout of woody species using a directed-foliar individual plant treatment. For enhanced brownout of volunteer conifers (including loblolly pine *[Pinus taeda]* and Virginia pine *[P. virginiana]*), tank mix with glyphosate or other conifer control herbicides. Make selective stem applications of **Feature** using backpack or hydraulic handgun equipment. For best results, apply **Feature** at a rate range of 0.125% to 1.0% v/v with a tank mix partner (refer to tank mix partner label for the use rate).

The proper spray pattern for selective stem applications is to uniformly wet all foliage on the target plant, but **DO NOT** drench target vegetation causing spray solution to run off. Excessive wetting of foliage to runoff is not necessary. For best results, make selective stem applications with methylated seed oil at 1% v/v as the adjuvant. Use **Feature** up to but **DO NOT** exceed 16 fl. oz./A (0.354 pound active ingredient saflufenacil per acre) with selective stem applications.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store this product in a cool, dry place in its original container only. **DO NOT** store this product near fertilizers, seeds, or other pesticides. Keep pesticide in original container. **DO NOT** put concentrate or dilute into food or drink containers.

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 used 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 or Equal to 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable 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 and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Greater Than 5 Gallons: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

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% 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!

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.

SAFLUFENACIL | GROUP 14 | HERBICIDE

Feature

For conifer control, vegetation control and management in noncropland and industrial landscaping areas, and postemergence and residual weed control in pasture and rangeland

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT. BY %
Saflufenacil: N'-[2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-(3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3,6-dihydro-1(2H)pyrimidinyl)benzoyl]-N-isopropyl-N-methylsulfamide	29.74%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	70.26%
TOTAL:	**100.00%**

*Contains 2.83 pounds of saflufenacil per U.S. 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.)

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 a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **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 five minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **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. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS** - For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. **Groundwater Advisory:** This product has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow. **Surface Water Advisory:** This product may impact surface water due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks after application. A level, well maintained buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of this chemical from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding application when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours. **Endangered Species Protection Requirements:** This product may have effects on federally listed threatened or endangered plant species or their critical habitat. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county or parish in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county or parish has a Bulletin, and to obtain that Bulletin, consult http://www.epa.gov/espp/ or call 1-844-447-3813 no more than 6 months before using this product. Applicators must use Bulletins that are in effect in the month in which the pesticide will be applied. New Bulletins will be available from the above sources 6 months prior to their effective dates. **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** - It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read the entire label before using this product. This label must be in the possession of the user at time of herbicide application. **DO NOT** use 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. **PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store this product in a cool, dry place in its original container only. **DO NOT** store this product near fertilizers, seeds, or other pesticides. Keep pesticide in original container. **DO NOT** put concentrate or dilute into food or drink containers. **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 used 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 or Equal to 5 Gallons:** Nonrefillable 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 and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

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

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

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

EPA Reg. No. 83529-264

EPA Est. No. AG 72159-GA-001; CS 70815-GA-001; MA 83411-MN-001; MC 89332-GA-001; SC 39578-TX-001; TX 07401-TX-001

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

Net Contents: 1 Gallon

OPEN HERE