

CLORANSULAM-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
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SULFENTRAZONE	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE
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# ANTARES<sup>®</sup>

## PRIME

Intended For Use Only by Individuals/Firms Certified as Licensed Pesticide Applicators

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Sulfentrazone\* ..... By Wt. 39.60%

Cloransulam-methyl\* ..... 3.96%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** ..... 56.44%

**TOTAL:** ..... 100.00%

\*ANTARES<sup>®</sup> PRIME contains 4.4 pounds of active ingredient per gallon (4 pounds ai of sulfentrazone and 0.4 pounds ai of cloransulam-methyl per gallon)

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

## CAUTION

### 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 IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
	• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
	• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF 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. You may also contact **Chemtrec** at **1-800-424-9300** for emergency medical information.

EPA Reg. No. 82534-10-5905

EPA Est. No.: First Letters of Product Batch Code Indicate Producing Establishment:

5905-AR-1=WA • 5905-GA-1=CG • 5905-IA-1=DI • 5905-CA-1=KC • 70815-GA-002

AD 051022HAE

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 GALS (9.46 L)

**Manufactured for:**

Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC  
225 Schilling Boulevard, Suite 300  
Collierville, TN 38017

**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, using tobacco or using the toilet.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, or polyethylene, or polyvinyl chloride (PVC)  $\geq$  14 mils, or viton  $\geq$  14 mils, or butyl rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, or natural rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, or neoprene rubber  $\geq$  14 mils or nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

**User Safety Recommendations**

**Users should:**

- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling the product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This pesticide is toxic to 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. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to terrestrial and aquatic plants in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

**Groundwater Advisory:** This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground-water contamination. Do not use on coarse soils classified as sand which have less than 1% organic matter.

**Surface water Advisory:** This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative 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 sulfentrazone and cloransulam-methyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

**NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT:** This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

**PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

## WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **ANTARES® PRIME** is a Group 2/cloransulam-methyl and a Group 14/sulfentrazone herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **ANTARES® PRIME** and other Group 2/Group 14 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **ANTARES® PRIME** or other Group 2/Group 14 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weeds species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- 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.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
  - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
  - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
  - 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 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.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC representative. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

### 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 exemptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted entry level. 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 unless the acute toxicity of the product indicates the need for a longer REI. **Exception:** If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, or polyethylene, or polyvinyl chloride (PVC)  $\geq$  14 mils, or viton  $\geq$  14 mils, or butyl rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, or natural rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, or neoprene rubber  $\geq$  14 mils or nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

**ANTARES® PRIME** is a herbicide containing both sulfentrazone and cloransulam-methyl that can be applied preemergence or preplant incorporated for control of listed broadleaf and grass weed species in soybeans. This product may only be used to control listed broadleaf, grass and sedge weeds in soybeans. For optimal results, follow the instructions on this product label. **ANTARES® PRIME** controls weeds by being taken up into the roots and shoots of the weeds. Optimal control is achieved by applying **ANTARES® PRIME** under the following conditions:

- Application to weeds that are small and are growing
- Sufficient irrigation or rain around the time of herbicide application – 1/2 to 1 inch of moisture within 7 to 10 days after treatment, or shallow incorporation of **ANTARES® PRIME** into the soil after application

## RESTRICTIONS

- This product is only for application to soybeans.
- Apply a maximum of 12 fl. oz. of **ANTARES® PRIME** per acre per year (0.0375 lb. Cloransulam-methyl active ingredient and 0.375 lb. sulfentrazone active ingredient per acre per year).
- Make a maximum of only one soil application per year.
- Soybean forage and hay cannot be fed to livestock.
- PHI for soybeans is 65 days.
- Apply **ANTARES® PRIME** in a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons.
- Do not apply via chemigation (or any other type of irrigation method).
- Do not apply or incorporate **ANTARES® PRIME** via flood irrigation.
- Do not aerially apply this product; product is to be applied with ground sprayers.
- After spraying with **ANTARES® PRIME**, equipment cannot be drained or flushed around valued (non-soybean) plants or trees, or in such a way that any body of water or any irrigation water for use on non-soybean crops is contaminated.
- If soil type is categorized as sand, and has less than 1% organic matter, **ANTARES® PRIME** cannot be applied.
- Avoid contact with non-soybean plants – allow ample space between application site and desirable vegetation, to decrease likelihood of contact.
- Do not apply **ANTARES® PRIME** when wind speed is likely to cause drift outside the target area.
- Do not handle product in such a way to cause spills or back siphoning in wells. Additionally, see Storage and Disposal section of this label for correct disposal instructions for unused product, spray mixtures or rinsate.

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or 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 at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

When handlers use enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

## PRECAUTIONS

- If Group 2 herbicides (ALS or ALS-containing) are applied consecutively, this could cause crop damage due to residual herbicide stacking. Take care to monitor herbicides that have been used, and consider potential interactions prior to application of **ANTARES® PRIME**.

- Make preemergent applications of **ANTARES® PRIME** only after seed furrow has been thoroughly covered and closed. Additionally, if soil shows any indication of soybean emergence, including soil cracking, do not apply **ANTARES® PRIME**. Such applications can injure crop and could cause stand loss,
- Applying **ANTARES® PRIME** when environmental or mechanical conditions have stressed the soybean crop can result in crop injury. These environmental conditions can include drought, too much moisture, high levels of salt, diseased soybean seedlings, low temperatures, planting seeds more than 2 inches deep, nematodes.
- If crop gets a large amount of rainfall after application of **ANTARES® PRIME**, but prior to emergence of soybean seedlings, the seedlings could exhibit stunting. Stunting can be enhanced if soil remains wet for an extended time period, if soil drainage is not optimum or if soil is compacted, but once these conditions return to normal, stunting is often reversible.

#### **Runoff or Wind Erosion**

**ANTARES® PRIME** is not to be applied under any conditions that could facilitate wind erosion of soil or runoff to nontarget areas:

- When environmental conditions support wind erosion, do not treat light sandy or powdery dry soils unless moisture (irrigation or rainfall) has first settled soil surface
- Do not apply to impermeable surfaces (i.e., frozen, snow covered, paved, compacted), or water-logged surfaces
- If fields have been treated with **ANTARES® PRIME**, do not apply tailwater from flood or furrow irrigation to non-target crops until sufficient rainfall (~ ½ inch) has fallen after application of **ANTARES® PRIME**.

#### **SPRAY DRIFT**

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

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

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

- Select nozzles and application pressure that deliver medium to coarse or larger spray droplets as indicated in the nozzle manufacturer's specifications and in accordance with ASABE (S572) standards.
- Select coarse to very coarse droplet size when **ANTARES® PRIME** is used as a preemergent/preplant application.
- Applicators may spray only when wind speed is between 3 and 10 mph.
- Do not apply as spray droplets smaller than medium to coarse as defined by the ASABE standard.
- Ground applicators must use a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre.
- When sulfentrazone is tank mixed with a contact burndown herbicide, ground applicators must use a minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre.

#### **Droplet Size Information**

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

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

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

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

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

**Sensitive Areas** – Apply when the wind is blowing away from adjacent sensitive area (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species and non-target crops).

## SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

### IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

#### Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

#### BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

### SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

### TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

### TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

### WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

- Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

### MIXING

- **ANTARES® PRIME** may be applied on its own or in combination with other herbicides to control or suppress a greater range of weeds, or with liquid fertilizers. Combinations with other products may not have been tested, therefore, carry out a compatibility test before mixing and applying. In a lidded glass jar (~1 quart size), add all mix partners, proportionally. Shake or mix the jar thoroughly to combine the ingredients. Incompatibility is indicated by precipitates (flakes or sludge), gels, balling up or forming oily films or layers. Though signs of incompatibility will typically be seen within 5 minutes of mixing, observe the mixture for approximately 30 minutes.
- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. 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.
- Spray equipment must be clean and free of product residue prior to mixing an application solution of **ANTARES® PRIME**. Refer to Cleaning Application Equipment directions below and to the cleaning directions of the product(s) previously applied.

#### Mix ANTARES® PRIME using the following procedure:

1. Fill a clean spray tank with 1/2 of water (or liquid fertilizer) required for treatment.
2. Begin mixing
3. Add appropriate amount of **ANTARES® PRIME** to spray tank, while continuing mixing.
4. Allow **ANTARES® PRIME** to mix completely with the water.

5. Finish filling spray tank to required level, while continuing mixing.
6. Maintain agitation throughout, and continue during application.

**For tank mixing, modify the mixing directions accordingly:**

1. Fill a clean spray tank with 1/3 to 1/2 of water (or liquid fertilizer) required for treatment
2. Begin mixing
3. Add different components in the order indicated, while continuing mixing, allowing each component to mix completely prior to adding the next component (if any component requires premixing, follow label instructions regarding premixing prior to adding to mix tank), and adding water (or liquid fertilizer), if needed:
  - Dry formulations (wetable powders, dry flowables) – if diluting in liquid fertilizer, premix prior to adding to mix tank
  - Aqueous suspensions, flowables and liquids (including **ANTARES® PRIME**)
  - Emulsifiable concentrates
4. Finish filling spray tank to required level, while continuing mixing.
  - Apply the mixture directly after mixing.
  - Maintain agitation throughout mixture and application, to prevent settling of product.
  - Do not store any freshly mixed or unused spray solution for later use.
  - If applying **ANTARES® PRIME** in liquid fertilizer, mixing may be enhanced if product is premixed into a liquid slurry before adding to mix tank. Further enhancement may be obtained by filtering the slurry through a screen (20-35 mesh) into the mix tank.

**Cleaning Application Equipment**

Adverse crop reaction may result if residues of this product are left in spray equipment following application. Spray equipment must be cleaned immediately after treatment with **ANTARES® PRIME**, and before applications with other products. Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC cannot be held responsible for crop injury caused by improperly cleaned application equipment.

**Use the following procedure:**

1. Drain the spray application equipment, including tank, hoses, spray boom and nozzles. Remove any sediment and remains by rinsing tank and flushing hoses, spray boom and nozzles with water.
2. Fill tank 50% full of water, and add household ammonia or detergent (per manufacturer's directions, or 1% v/v or if no directions).
3. Add additional water to fill the tank, and clean by mixing and circulating the solution through the tank and spraying the mixture through the boom for 15 minutes.
4. Cleaning solution can be left in tank overnight or while tank is stored.
5. Drain sprayer system prior to use, and add additional water to tank and flush through booms to remove excess cleaning solution.
6. Use ammonia or detergent to clean screens, nozzles and spray tips independently.
7. Dispose rinse solution according to local, State or Federal statutes, or at an approved waste disposal location.

**Crop Rotation and Replanting Instructions**

Refer to the table below for the minimum interval from the time **ANTARES® PRIME** was last applied until treated areas can be replanted with listed crops. Keep in mind that if planted closely following an **ANTARES® PRIME** application, cover crops could exhibit crop injury. When this product is tank mixed with another product(s), it is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. 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.

Crop	Minimum Rotational Interval	Application Instructions
Soybeans	0 months	<b>Replanting:</b> Soybeans can be replanted if initial planting does not produce desired stand if field has been treated with <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b> , however, do not apply more <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b> to field. If <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b> is used in a tank mix, refer to tank mix partner label for additional replanting instructions or restrictions.
Alfalfa	12 months	
Barley	12 months	

Canola	24 months	
Beans, dry shelled, and peas	9 months	
Beans, lima and snap	12 months	
Corn, field, pop and sweet	18 or 10 months	<p>18 month rotation interval must be observed if <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b> is applied to soils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At a rate of 10 fl. oz. (0.31 lb sulfentrazone and 0.031 lb cloransulam-methyl) or greater</li> <li>• Soil organic matter content is 1.5% or less</li> <li>• Soil pH is above 7</li> </ul>
Corn, seed*	18 or 10 months	<p>18 month rotation interval must be observed if <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b> is applied to soils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At a rate of 10 fl. oz. (0.31 lb sulfentrazone and 0.031 lb cloransulam-methyl) or greater</li> <li>• Soil organic matter content is 1.5% or less</li> <li>• Soil pH is above 7</li> </ul> <p>Thoroughly test corn inbred seed lines for hybrid seed production if planting following an <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b> application. They can exhibit crop injury and should be tested prior to planting large acreage. While growers are not barred from this use, Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC cannot be held responsible for crop injury on corn grown for seed in a plot after use of <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b>.</p>
Cotton	18 or 12 months	<p>12 month rotation interval can be observed if <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b> was applied to soils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At a rate of 8 fl. oz./acre (0.25 lb sulfentrazone and 0.025 lb cloransulam-methyl/A) or less</li> <li>• With soil type is medium or fine</li> <li>• With pH greater than 7.2</li> <li>• With moisture level (from rain or irrigation) greater than 15" after application</li> </ul>
Oats	12 months	
Peanuts	12 months	
Peas, succulent	9 months	
Potatoes	18 months	
Rice	10 months	
Rye	12 months	
Sorghum	12 months	
Sugar beets	30 months	<p>Prior to planting sugar beets, a 30 month rotation interval must be observed and a successful field bioassay* must be completed.</p>
Sunflowers	30 months	<p>Prior to planting sunflowers, a 30 month rotation interval must be observed, and a successful field bioassay* must be</p>



		completed.
Tobacco	30 months	<p>If no more than 4.8 fl. oz. (0.15 lb sulfentrazone and 0.015 lb cloransulam-methyl) <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b> has been applied, a 10 month rotation interval can be observed for transplanted tobacco.</p> <p>If no more than 4.8 fl. oz. 0.15 lb sulfentrazone and 0.015 lb cloransulam-methyl) <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b> has been applied, tobacco in seedbed nurseries can be planted after an 18 month rotation interval, if a successful field bioassay* has been completed.</p> <p>If more than 4.8 fl. oz. 0.15 lb sulfentrazone and 0.015 lb cloransulam-methyl) <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b> has been applied, in addition to observing a 30 month rotation interval, a successful field bioassay* must also be completed.</p>
Wheat	4 months	
All other crops not listed	30 months	Prior to planting any other crop, a 30 month rotation interval must be observed and a successful field bioassay* must be completed.

**\*Field Bioassay** – Plant multiple bands of the chosen crop variety across the field treated earlier with **ANTARES® PRIME**, at right angles to the direction in which **ANTARES® PRIME** was applied, taking care to locate different bands in dissimilar field conditions (soil textures, pH, drainage, etc.). Observe test rows of crop for signs of herbicidal activity, including injury, poor germination, stunting, stand reduction or yield reduction. The test crop can be grown if herbicidal effects are not observed.

#### Restrictions:

- Do not plant crops in previously treated areas unless in full compliance with the Rotational Restrictions.
- Cover crops planted after an application of **ANTARES® PRIME** to amend the soil and protect from erosion cannot be used for food or feed.

## SOYBEANS – WEED CONTROL CHART

Weeds indicated in the following chart are susceptible to **ANTARES® PRIME**, when used at labeled rates. 'General' column indicates weeds that are suppressed or controlled with a preplant incorporated, preplant surface or planned sequential application. 'Burndown' column indicates weeds that are controlled or suppressed after a burndown application, as long as weed height does not exceed 3 inches.

Weed	General	Burndown
<b>Broadleaf weeds</b>		
Amaranth; Palmer, spiny	●	
Anoda, spurred	●	
Beggarweed, Florida	●	
Carpetweed	●	
Cocklebur, common	●	●
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	●	
Croton, tropic	●	
Daisy, American	●	
Dayflower, common	●	

Galinsoga, hairy	●	
Groundcherry; clammy, cutleaf	●	
Groundcherry, cutleaf	●	
Horseweed (Marestail) <sup>1</sup>	●	●
Jimsonweed	●	●
Kochia	●	
Ladysthumb	●	
Lambsquarters, common	●	
Mallow, Venice	●	●
Mexicanweed	●	
Morningglory; ivyleaf, entireleaf, palmleaf, pitted, purple, red, smallflower, tall	●	●
Morningglory, pitted	○	●
Mustard, wild	●	
Nightshade; Eastern black, hairy, silverleaf	●	
Pigweed; redroot, smooth, tumble	●	
Poorjoe	●	
Purslane, common	●	
Pusley, Florida	●	
Ragweed; common <sup>1</sup> , giant <sup>1</sup>	●	●
Senna, coffee	●	
Sicklepod	●	●
Smartweed, PA	●	●
Smellmelon	●	
Spurge, spotted	●	
Starbur, bristly	●	
Sunflower, common	●	●
Teaweed	●	
Thistle, Russian	●	
Velvetleaf <sup>2</sup>	●	●
Waterhemp; common, tall	●	

Weed	General Grasses	Burndown
Barnyardgrass	○	
Broadleaf signalgrass	●	
Crabgrass; large, smooth, southern	●	
Crabgrass, southern	○	
Crowfootgrass	○	
Foxtail; giant, green, yellow	○	
Goosegrass	●	
Johnsongrass, seedling	○	
Orchardgrass	●	
Panicum, fall	○	
Panicum, Texas	●	

Weed	General Sedges	Burndown
Nutsedge; purple, yellow	●	
Sedge, annual	●	

● - **ANTARES® PRIME** provides control

○ - **ANTARES® PRIME** provides partial control or suppression

<sup>1</sup> If ragweed or horseweed is ALS resistant, **ANTARES® PRIME** will not control

<sup>2</sup> If desired, for burndown velvetleaf control, 28% nitrogen can be used in place of ammonium sulfate, mixed with nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate

## SOYBEANS

**ANTARES® PRIME** can be applied preplant incorporated, preplant surface, preplant burndown and preemergent to conventionally or genetically modified soybeans. See specific directions, below.

SOYBEAN – PREPLANT AND PREEMERGENT	
To control susceptible weeds, <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b> can be applied to soybeans preplant incorporated, preplant surface or preemergent. See <b>Weed Control</b> chart for specific weeds controlled or suppressed. <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b> can be applied alone or as part of a tank mix. See <b>Tank Mix</b> section for more information.	
<b>Application Rates</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% OM or less: 6-10 fl. oz./A (0.19 to 0.31 lbs sulfentrazone and 0.019 to 0.031 lbs cloransulam-methyl per acre)</li> <li>&gt; 3.0% OM: 8-12 fl. oz./A (0.25 to 0.375 lbs sulfentrazone and 0.025 to 0.038 lbs cloransulam-methyl per acre)</li> </ul>	<b>Application Instructions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If applying product preplant surface or preemergence to suppress weed in Roundup Ready soybeans, use ½ listed rate, and continue control of these weeds with other postemergence applied herbicides (sequentially, if necessary), or see additional use directions for planned sequential applications.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Timing</b> Preplant Incorporated and Preplant Surface: for best results apply up to 30 days prior to planting. Preemergence: application is made when soybeans are planted, or up to 3 days after soybean planting.	<b>Restrictions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If soil type is categorized as sand, and has less than 1% organic matter, <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b> cannot be applied.</li> <li>Make a maximum of only 1 soil application per year.</li> <li>Do not exceed 12 fl. oz. <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b> (0.375 lbs sulfentrazone and .038 lbs cloransulam-methyl) per acre per year, based on the percentage of OM.</li> <li>Soybean forage and hay cannot be fed to livestock.</li> <li>PHI is 65 days.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Method</b> Spray soil with a low pressure herbicide sprayer (10-40 psi) fitted with uniform coverage nozzles and screens/strainers (≥ 50 mesh). Spray volume must be sufficient for consistent, even treatment, typically 10 to 40 gallons per acre. To maintain a well-mixed product, continue adequate mixing during application. If applying preplant incorporated, incorporate product after application into the top 1-3 inches of soil. If applying preemergence, make sure that seed furrows are closed and seeds are completely covered.	<b>Precaution</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply 3 days or less after planting, to avoid crop damage.</li> </ul>
SOYBEAN – PREPLANT BURNDOWN	
To control susceptible weeds, <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b> can be applied to soybeans preplant incorporated, preplant surface or preemergent. See <b>Weed Control</b> chart for specific weeds controlled or suppressed. <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b> can be applied alone or as part of a tank mix. See <b>Tank Mix</b> section for more information.	
<b>Application Rates</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% OM or less: 6-10 fl. oz./A (0.19 to 0.31 lbs sulfentrazone and 0.019 to 0.031 lbs cloransulam-methyl per acre)</li> <li>&gt; 3.0% OM: 8-12 fl. oz./A (0.25 to 0.375 lbs sulfentrazone and 0.025 to 0.038 lbs cloransulam-methyl per acre)</li> </ul>	<b>Application Instructions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When applied burndown on no-till or minimum-till fields, <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b> is effective against emerged weeds, however is only a portion of a complete burndown plan, either as a tank mix partner or as one of a group of herbicides in the burndown plan.</li> <li>Ecological conditions, including drought, too much water, adversely cool or hot temperatures or a wide range between daytime and evening temperatures can unfavorably affect burndown application outcome.</li> <li>Application of <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b> or any tank mix partners at less than directed label rates can unfavorably affect burndown application outcome.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Timing</b> Burndown application prior to planting soybeans or as a cleanup application after soybean harvest.	<b>Restrictions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If soil type is categorized as sand, and has less than 1% organic matter, <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b> cannot be applied.</li> <li>Make a maximum of only 1 soil application per year.</li> </ul>
<b>Application Method</b> Spray soil with a low pressure herbicide sprayer (10-40 psi) fitted with uniform coverage nozzles and screens/strainers (≥ 50 mesh). Spray volume must be sufficient for consistent, even treatment, minimum 10 gallons per acre. To maintain a well-mixed product, continue adequate mixing during application. For optimum results, use an adjuvant system with <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b> .	
<b>Adjuvant Systems</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ammonium sulfate (2.5 gallons per 100 gallons spray solution)</li> </ul>	

plus non-ionic surfactant – 80% (1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons spray solution) • Ammonium sulfate (2.5 gallons per 100 gallons spray solution) plus Crop Oil Concentrate and Methylated Seed Oil (4.8 quarts per 100 gallons spray solution)	• Do not exceed 12 fl. oz. <b>ANTARES® PRIME</b> (0.375 lbs sulfentrazone and .038 lbs cloransulam-methyl) per acre per year, based on the percentage of OM. • Soybean forage and hay cannot be fed to livestock. • PHI is 65 days.
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## TANK MIXES

To control or suppress a greater range of weeds, **ANTARES® PRIME** can be tank mixed with other herbicides, as long as application methods and timing are the same, and the particular tank mix is not barred on the **ANTARES® PRIME** or tank mix partner label.

**ANTARES® PRIME** can also be tank mixed with other agricultural pesticides to address various types of agricultural pests. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. 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.

Burndown applications of **ANTARES® PRIME** can be enhanced by tank mixes with herbicides having complimentary weed control profiles, including herbicides containing 2,4-D, carfentrazone-ethyl, dicamba, paraquat, glyphosate, glufosinate, as well as other herbicides registered for burndown use on soybeans.

## SPECIAL APPLICATIONS

### Planned Sequential Application Program

**ANTARES® PRIME** can be used to enhance a POST (postemergent) herbicide application plan in soybeans. When applying preplant or preemergent (any time before soybean seeds germinate), **ANTARES® PRIME** can help with early season control or suppression of weeds. **ANTARES® PRIME** used in a planned sequential application program is typically applied at reduced rates: for soil with organic matter of 3% or less, apply 4.8-8.0 fl. oz. of **ANTARES® PRIME** per acre (0.15 to 0.25 lbs sulfentrazone and 0.015 to 0.025 lbs cloransulam-methyl), and for soil with organic matter greater than 3%, apply 6.4-9.6 fl. oz. **ANTARES® PRIME** per acre (0.2-0.3 lbs sulfentrazone and 0.02 to 0.03 lbs cloransulam-methyl). If weeds are particularly resistant, **ANTARES® PRIME** can be applied at rates indicated in SOYBEAN – PREPLANT AND PREEMERGENT section of label. If applying after planting, make sure that seed furrows are closed and seeds are completely covered.

### Restrictions:

- Do not exceed 12 fl. oz. **ANTARES® PRIME** (0.375 lbs sulfentrazone and .038 lbs cloransulam-methyl) per acre per year, based on the percentage of OM.
- If soil type is categorized as sand, and has less than 1% organic matter, **ANTARES® PRIME** cannot be applied.

### Application of **ANTARES® PRIME** in Liquid Fertilizer

**ANTARES® PRIME** can be mixed and applied with liquid fertilizer. For easier mixing, **ANTARES® PRIME** can be premixed with water (approx. 2-6 pints of water mixed with 10 fl. oz. **ANTARES® PRIME**) prior to adding to the spray tank containing the liquid fertilizer. Take care that **ANTARES® PRIME** is entirely and consistently mixed prior to adding to the spray system. For enhanced dispersal, **ANTARES® PRIME** can be added to the system through a screen (20-35 mesh size). If premixing **ANTARES® PRIME** in a separate container, be sure to add any rinsate from that container to the spray system. Adding a compatibility agent may be needed for thorough mixing, particularly if **ANTARES® PRIME** is not the only component being mixed with the liquid fertilizer (take particular care if one of the mix partners is an emulsifiable concentrate product). Refer to MIXING section for information on how to mix products, and use of a compatibility test prior to mixing.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**STORAGE:** Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed.

### In Case of Spill

Avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills.

**Call CHEMTREC (Transportation and spills): (800) 424-9300.**

### To Confine Spill

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

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

**CONTAINER HANDLING:**

**Nonrefillable container.** Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: 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  $\frac{1}{4}$  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 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.

**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 a 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. Return to the point of sale or offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITED WARRANTY**

The Directions for Use are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC or the SELLER. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the buyer. HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above. HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC AND THE SELLER DISCLAIM ANY LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC and the SELLER offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Warranty which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC.