PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks and chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material including polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride > 14 mils.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

• Users should 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

This product is toxic to non-target plants and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

This pesticide is toxic to plants and use strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

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

Surface Water Advisories: 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 aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

The product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more 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 potential loading of pyrausulfone and its
degradation product, 5-difluoromethoxy-1H-pyrazol-
4-yl methanesulfonic acid (M1), from runoff water
and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced
by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted
to occur within 48 hours.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

**READ ENTIRE LABEL, USE STRICTLY IN ACCORD-
ANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND
DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND
FEDERAL REGULATIONS.**

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

**AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling
and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40
CFR part 170. This Standard contains require-
ments for the protection of agricultural workers
on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses,
and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains
requirements for training, decontamination, notifi-
cation and emergency assistance. It also contains
specific statements on this label about personal
protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry
interval. The requirements in this box only apply to
uses of this product that are covered by the Work-
er Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated
areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of
12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas
that is permitted under the Worker Protection Stan-
dard and that involves contact with anything that
has been treated, including plants, soil or water
is: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves made of
waterproof material, shoes plus socks.

**NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

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

Keep all unprotected persons out of operating
areas, or vicinity where there may be drift.

Do not enter or allow others to enter treated areas
until sprays have dried.

**DISCLAIMER, RISKS OF USING THIS PRODUCT,
LIMITED WARRANTY
AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY**

**IMPORTANT:** Read the entire Label including this
Disclaimer, Risks of Using this Product, Limited
Warranty, and Limitation of Liability before using
this product. If the terms are not acceptable THEN
DO NOT USE THE PRODUCT; rather, return the
unopened product within 15 days of purchase for
a refund of the purchase price.

**RISKS OF USING THIS PRODUCT**

The Buyer and User (referred to collectively here-
in as “Buyer”) of this product should be aware that
there are inherent unintended risks associated
with the use of this product which are impossible
to eliminate. These risks include, but are not limit-
ed to, injury to plants and crops to which this pro-
duct is applied, lack of control of the target pests
or weeds, resistance of the target pest or weeds
to this product, injury caused by drift, and inju-
ry to rotational crops caused by carryover in the
soil. Such risks of crop injury, non-performance,
resistance or other unintended consequences are
unavoidable and may result because of such fac-
tors as weather, soil conditions, disease, moisture
conditions, irrigation practices, condition of the
crop at the time of application, presence of other
materials either applied in the tank mix with this
product or prior to application of this product, cul-
tural practices or the manner of use or application,
(or a combination of such factors) all of which are
factors beyond the control of Valent. The Buyer
should be aware that these inherent unintended
risks may reduce the harvested yield of the crop
in all or a portion of the treated acreage, or oth-
erwise affect the crop such that additional care,
treatment and expense are required to take the
crop to harvest. If the Buyer chooses not to accept
these risks, THEN THIS PRODUCT SHOULD NOT BE
APPLIED. By applying this product Buyer acknow-
ledges and accepts these inherent unintended
risks AND TO THE FULLEST EXTENT CONSISTENT
WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER AGREES THAT
ALL SUCH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE APPLI-
CATION AND USE ARE ASSUMED BY THE BUYER.

Valent shall not be responsible for losses or dam-
ages (including, but not limited to, loss of yield,
increased expenses of farming the crop or such
incidental, consequential or special damages that
may be claimed) resulting from use of this pro-
duct in any manner not set forth on the label. Buyer
assumes all risks associated with the use of this
product in any manner or under conditions not
specifically directed or approved on the label.

**LIMITED WARRANTY**

Valent warrants only that this product conforms to
the chemical description on the label and is rea-
sonably fit for the purposes stated in the label,
(continued)
under average use conditions, when used strictly in accordance with the label and subject to the Risks of Using This Product as described above. To the extent consistent with applicable law AND AS SET FORTH ABOVE, VALENT MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED. No agent or representative of Valent or Seller is authorized to make or create any other express or implied warranty.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY
To the fullest extent consistent with applicable law, Valent or Seller is not liable for any incidental, consequential, indirect or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. The limitation includes, but is not limited to, loss of yield on all or any portion of the treated acreage, increased care, treatment or other expenses required to take the crop to harvest, increased finance charges or altered finance ratings, emotional or mental distress and/or exemplary damages. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE MAXIMUM LIABILITY OF VALENT OR 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 THIS PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF VALENT OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

PROMPT NOTICE OF CLAIM
To the extent consistent with applicable law allowing such requirements Valent must be provided notice as soon as Buyer has reason to believe it may have a claim, but in no event later than twenty-one days from date of application, or twenty-one days from the date of application, whichever is later, so that an immediate inspection of the affected property and growing crops can be made.

To the extent consistent with applicable law if Buyer does not notify Valent of any claims, in such period, it shall be barred from obtaining any remedy.

NO AMENDMENTS
Valent and Seller offer this product, and Buyer accepts it, subject to the foregoing Disclaimer, Risks of Using This Product, Limited Warranty and Limitation of Liability, which may not be modified by any oral or written agreement.

TANK MIXES

NOTICE: Tank mixing or use of this product with any other product which is not specifically and expressly authorized by the label shall be the exclusive risk

(continued)

(continued)
of user, applicator and/or application advisor, to the extent allowed by applicable law.

Read and follow the entire label of each product to be used in the tank mix with this product. 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.

Weed Resistance Management
For resistance management, please note that Fierce EZ Herbicide contains both a Group 14/flumioxazin and a Group 15/pyroxasulfone herbicide. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 14 and/or Group 15 herbicides. The resistant individuals 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 Fierce EZ Herbicide or other Group 14 and Group 15 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 with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed 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.
• Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. 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
(continued)
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, for example hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management strategies for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Valent U.S.A. LLC at 800-6-VALENT (682-5368).

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Fierce EZ Herbicide provides residual control of susceptible weeds in labeled crops and provides additional burndown activity when used as part of a burndown program. In addition, Fierce EZ Herbicide can be applied as part of a fall burndown program for control of susceptible winter annuals.

Weeds controlled by Fierce EZ Herbicide are listed in Table 2, Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Residual Activity of Fierce EZ Herbicide. Application rates of Fierce EZ Herbicide vary depending on soil type and organic matter; refer to individual crop use instructions.

Moisture is necessary to activate Fierce EZ Herbicide in soil for residual weed control. Dry weather following applications of Fierce EZ Herbicide may reduce effectiveness. However, when adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, Fierce EZ Herbicide will control susceptible germinating weeds. When adequate moisture is not received after soil applied treatments of Fierce EZ Herbicide application, weed control may be improved by shallow cultivation or irrigation with at least 1/2 inch of water. If weeds begin to emerge, irrigate (1/4 inch of water) or cultivate uniformly with shallow-tillage equipment including a rotary hoe that will not damage the crop. Deep cultivation reduces the effectiveness of Fierce EZ Herbicide.
Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly drained soils and/or applications made under cool and/or wet conditions. Risk of crop injury can be minimized by using on well drained soils, planting soybeans at least 1.5 inches deep, using high quality seed and completely covering seeds with soil prior to preemergence applications. Treated soil that is splashed onto newly emerged crops may result in temporary crop injury.

Rainfastness
Fierce EZ Herbicide is rainfast one hour after application. Do not apply Fierce EZ Herbicide if rain is expected within one hour of application or post-emergence efficacy may be reduced.

Soil Characteristics
Application of Fierce EZ Herbicide to soils with high organic matter and/or high clay content may require higher dosages than soils with low organic matter and/or low clay content. Application to cloddy seed-beds can result in reduced weed control.

Tank Mixes
Read tank mix product label for rates and weeds controlled. 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.

Table 1. Fierce EZ Herbicide Rate Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fl oz of Fierce EZ Herbicide</th>
<th>Pounds of flumioxazin</th>
<th>Pounds of pyroxasulfone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.032</td>
<td>0.040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>0.042</td>
<td>0.053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>0.064</td>
<td>0.080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>0.079</td>
<td>0.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>0.094</td>
<td>0.120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>0.128</td>
<td>0.160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

USE RESTRICTIONS
- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil.

USE PRECAUTIONS
- Any tillage operation after the application or mechanical incorporation into the soil will reduce residual weed control.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

BURNDOWN PROGRAM
Apply Fierce EZ Herbicide as part of a burndown program to actively growing weeds. Applying Fierce EZ Herbicide under conditions that do not promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. Weeds under stress due to drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, disease or low humidity tend to become less susceptible to herbicidal action. Fierce EZ Herbicide is most effective when applied under warm sunny conditions. To ensure thorough coverage in burndown applications, use 15 to 60 gallons spray solution per acre. Use 20 to 60 gallons per acre if dense vegetation or heavy crop residue is present. Do not use flood jet nozzles.

GROUND APPLICATION
Preemergence Application (Conventional Tillage): To ensure uniform coverage, use 10 to 30 gallons of spray solution per acre for conventional tillage applications.

AERIAL APPLICATION
Spray drift away from the site of application may cause damage to non-target vegetation.

When used as part of a burndown weed control program, apply Fierce EZ Herbicide in 7 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Application at less than 7 gallons per acre may provide inadequate control. When used for preemergence weed control, apply Fierce EZ Herbicide in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. The higher gallonage applications afford more consistent weed control. Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s specified 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.

Adjuvants and Drift Control Additives
When an adjuvant is to be used with Fierce EZ Herbicide, use a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant. Either a crop oil concentrate (COC) or methylated seed oil (MSO) which contains at least 15% emulsifiers and 80% oil or a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v, may be used when applying Fierce EZ Herbicide as part of a burn down program. Some tank mix partners, including Roundup PowerMAX®, are formulated with sufficient adjuvants and do not require the addition of a crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil or non-ionic surfactant when tank mixed with Fierce EZ Herbicide. When tank mixing, refer to tank mix partner’s label for adjuvant selection. The addition of a crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil may increase the burndown activity on certain weeds including cutleaf Evening-primrose and Carolina geranium. Verify mixing compatibility qualities by a jar test.

A spray grade nitrogen source (either ammonium sulfate at 2 to 2.5 lb/A or a 28 to 32% nitrogen solution at 1 to 2 qt/A) may be added to the spray mixture along with either a crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil or non-ionic surfactant to enhance weed control. The addition of a nitrogen source does not replace the need for a crop oil concentrate, methylated seed oil or a non-ionic surfactant.

When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label.
JAR TEST TO DETERMINE COMPATIBILITY OF ADJUVANTS AND FIERCE EZ HERBICIDE

When using Fierce EZ Herbicide and an adjuvant, including in stale seed bed or reduced tillage situations, perform a jar test before mixing commercial quantities of Fierce EZ Herbicide, when using Fierce EZ Herbicide for the first time, when using new adjuvants or when a new water source is being used.

1. Add 1 pt of the water to a quart jar. Use water from the same source and temperature as which will be used in the spray tank mixing operation.
2. Add 1 ml of Fierce EZ Herbicide to the quart jar for every 6 fl oz of Fierce EZ Herbicide per acre being applied (1 g if 6 fl oz/A is the desired Fierce EZ Herbicide rate), gently mix until product goes into suspension.
3. Add 60 ml (4 Tbsps or 2 fl oz) of the crop oil or methylated seed oil to the quart jar or 1 ml of non-ionic surfactant if it is being used in place of oil, gently mix.
4. If nitrogen is being used, add 16 ml (1 Tbsp or 0.5 oz) of the 28 to 32% nitrogen source to the quart jar. If ammonium sulfate is being used, add 19 g AMS to the quart jar in place of the 28 to 32% nitrogen.
5. Place cap on jar, invert 10 times, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
6. An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform and free of suspended particles. If any of the following conditions are observed, question the choice of adjuvant:
   a) Layer of oil or globules on the mixture's surface.
   b) Flocculation: fine particles in suspension or as a layer on the bottom of the jar.
   c) Clabbering: thickening texture (coagulated) like gelatin.

SPRAYER PREPARATION

Before applying Fierce EZ Herbicide, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. The spray tank, as well as all hoses and booms, must be cleaned to ensure no residue from the previous spraying operation remains in the sprayer. Some pesticides, including but not limited to, the sulfonylurea and phenoxyl herbicides, (i.e., Classic® and 2,4-D respective) are active at very small amounts and can cause crop injury when applied to susceptible crops. The spray equipment must be cleaned according to the manufacturer's directions for the last product used before the equipment is used to apply Fierce EZ Herbicide. If two or more products were tank mixed prior to Fierce EZ Herbicide application, follow the most restrictive cleanup procedure.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill clean spray tank 1/2 to 2/3 of desired level with clean water.
2. If a drift retardant is to be used, add 10 lb of spray grade ammonium sulfate per 100 gallons of spray solution, unless prohibited by the tank mix partner.
3. While agitating, slowly add Fierce EZ Herbicide to the spray tank. Agitation creates a rippling or rolling action on the water surface.
4. If tank mixing Fierce EZ Herbicide with other labeled herbicides, add water soluble bags first, followed by dry formulations, flowables, emulsifiable concentrates and then solutions. Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate spray operation.
5. Add any required adjuvants.
6. Fill spray tank to desired level with water. Continue agitation until all spray solution has been applied.
7. Mix only the amount of spray solution that can be applied the day of mixing. Apply Fierce EZ Herbicide within 6 hours of mixing.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment, including mixing vessels and nurse tanks, must be cleaned each day following Fierce EZ Herbicide application. After Fierce EZ Herbicide is applied, the following steps must be used to clean the spray equipment:

1. Completely drain the spray tank, rinse the spray tank and all in-line screens.
2. Fill the spray tank with clean water and flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles.
3. Top off tank, add 1 gallon of 3% household ammonia (or equivalent) for every 100 gallons of water, circulate through sprayer for 5 minutes, and then flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles for a minimum of 15 minutes. If diaphragms are being used on the spray boom, loosen diaphragms before flushing the spray system, allowing cleaning solution to spray through the open diaphragm. If spray lines have any end caps, they must be loosened before flushing the system, allowing cleaning solution to spray through the loosened caps. To enhance removal of Fierce EZ Herbicide from the spray system, add a tank cleaner including “Valent Tank Cleaner”, in place of ammonia and allow the cleaning solution to remain in the pressurized spray system (spray tank, hoses and boom) for 8 hours before flushing the system for a minimum of 15 minutes.
4. Drain tank completely.
5. Add enough clean water to the spray tank to allow all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles to be flushed for 2 minutes.
6. Remove all nozzles and screens and rinse them in clean water.

Thoroughly clean spray equipment, including all tanks, hoses, booms, screens and nozzles, before it is used to apply postemergence pesticides. Equipment with Fierce EZ Herbicide residue remaining in the system may result in crop injury to the subsequently treated crop.
SPRAY DRIFT
Aerial Application
• Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
• Applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
• The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
• Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
• Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
• Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
• Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications
• Apply with the nozzle height specified by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy. For all other ground applications, the nozzle must be no more than 3 feet from the target vegetation.
• Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
• Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
• Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES
THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.
• Do not apply this product by air within 40 ft of non-target plants including non-target crops.
• Do not apply this product by air within 100 ft of emerged cotton crops.
• Do not apply this product by air within 40 ft of streams, wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes and reservoirs.

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 specified 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.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft
• Adjust Nozzles – Follow nozzle manufacturer’s directions for setting up nozzles. To reduce fine droplets, orient nozzles parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom
For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft
Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

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 the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. 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.

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.

Adjuvants and Drift Control Additives: Refer to tank mix partner’s label for adjuvant specifications. Drift control additives may be used. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label.
### Table 2. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Residual Activity of *Fierce* EZ Herbicide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th><em>Fierce</em> EZ Herbicide Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.0 fl oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C = Control or S = Suppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristly Starbur</td>
<td><em>Acanthospermum hispidum</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpetweed</td>
<td><em>Mollugo verticillata</em></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweeds</td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td><em>Stellaria media</em></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouseear</td>
<td><em>Cerastium vulgatum</em></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee Senna</td>
<td><em>Cassia occidentalis</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copperleaf, Hophornbeam</td>
<td><em>Acalypha ostryifolia</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dandelion</td>
<td><em>Taraxacum officinale</em></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eclipta</td>
<td><em>Eclipta prostrata</em></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening-primrose, Cutleaf</td>
<td><em>Oenothera laciniata</em></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida Beggarweed</td>
<td><em>Desmodium tortuosum</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida Pusley</td>
<td><em>Richardia scabra</em></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Crownbeard</td>
<td><em>Verbesina encelioides</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy Indigo</td>
<td><em>Indigofera hirsute</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemp Sesbania</td>
<td><em>Sesbania exaltata</em></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henbit</td>
<td><em>Lamium amplexicaule</em></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimsonweed</td>
<td><em>Datura stramonium</em></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochia</td>
<td><em>Kochia scopia</em></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambsquarters, Common</td>
<td><em>Chenopodium album</em></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Mallow</td>
<td><em>Malva parvi flora</em></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marestail/Horseweed</td>
<td><em>Amaranthus palmeri</em></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Morningglories</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entireleaf</td>
<td><em>Ipomoea hederacea var.</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivyleaf</td>
<td><em>Ipomoea hederacea</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red/Scarlet</td>
<td><em>Ipomoea coccinea</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td><em>Ipomoea purpurea</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, Wild</td>
<td><em>Brassica kaber</em></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nightshades</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td><em>Solanum nigrum</em></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Black</td>
<td><em>Solanum ptycanthum</em></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy</td>
<td><em>Solanum sarrachoides</em></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmer Amaranth</td>
<td><em>Amaranthus palmeri</em></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)

1 Morningglory species are not adequately controlled on fine soils or soils with greater than 3% organic matter.
### Table 2. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Residual Activity of Fierce EZ Herbicide (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>6.0 fl oz/A</th>
<th>7.5 fl oz/A</th>
<th>9.0 fl oz/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweeds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redroot</td>
<td>Amaranthus retroflexus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth</td>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiny Amaranth</td>
<td>Amaranthus spinosus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumble</td>
<td>Amaranthus albus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prickly Sida (Teaweed)</td>
<td>Sida spinosa</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puncturevine</td>
<td>Tribulus terrestris</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane, Common</td>
<td>Portulaca oleracea</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish, Wild</td>
<td>Raphanus raphanistrium</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ragweeds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant</td>
<td>Ambrosia trifida</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redmaids</td>
<td>Calandrinia ciliata var. Menziessii</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Thistle</td>
<td>Salsola iberica</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd's-purse</td>
<td>Capsella bursa-pastoris</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallflower Morningglory</td>
<td>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Spurge</td>
<td>Euphorbia maculata</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Smartweeds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladysthumb</td>
<td>Polygonum persicaria</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Polygonum Pensylvanicum</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spurred Anoda</td>
<td>Anoda cristata</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropic Croton</td>
<td>Croton glandulosus</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvetleaf</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrasti</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venice Mallow</td>
<td>Hibiscus trionum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waterhemp</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Amaranthus rudis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>Amaranthus tuberculatus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Buckwheat</td>
<td>Polygonum convolvulus</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Poinsettia</td>
<td>Euphorbia heterophylla</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wormwood, Biennial</td>
<td>Artemisia biennis</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 A postemergence herbicide, including Cobra®, Phoenix® or glyphosate (Roundup Ready® soybeans only) may be needed following a preemergence application of Fierce EZ Herbicide to adequately control common ragweed or waterhemp in soybean fields with heavy pressure.
Table 2. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Residual Activity of Fierce EZ Herbicide (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Fierce EZ Herbicide Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.0 fl oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRASS WEED SPECIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnyardgrass</td>
<td>Echinochloa crus-galli</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrass, Annual</td>
<td>Poa annua</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheat</td>
<td>Bromus secalinus</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Digitaria sanguinalis</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth</td>
<td>Digitaria ischaemum</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupgrass, Southwestern</td>
<td>Eriochloa gracilis</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downy Brome</td>
<td>Bromus tectorum</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtails</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant</td>
<td>Setaria faberi</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Setaria viridis</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Setaria glauca</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass</td>
<td>Eleusine indica</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsongrass (seedling)</td>
<td>Sorghum halepense</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovegrass, California</td>
<td>Eragrostis diffusa</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicums</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Panicum dichotomiflorum</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Panicum texanum</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Rice</td>
<td>Oryza sativa</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryegrass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>Lolium multiflorum</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rigid</td>
<td>Lolium rigidum</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signalgrass, Broadleaf</td>
<td>Brachiaria platyphylla</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOIL TEXTURES
Application rates of Fierce EZ Herbicide vary depending on soil type and organic matter, soil textures are defined as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coarse and Medium</th>
<th>Fine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sandy loam, loamy sand, loamy, silt-loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam</td>
<td>silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, clay loam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTIONS FOR COTTON (NO-TILL AND MINIMUM TILL)

USE RESTRICTIONS
- Do not apply more than 6 fl oz of Fierce EZ Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 2 applications per acre per year.

DIRECTIONS FOR COTTON (NO-TILL AND MINIMUM TILL)

• Do not apply more than 12 fl oz of Fierce EZ Herbicide per acre per year.
• Minimum retreatment is 30 days.
• Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

POST DIRECTED AND LAYBY USE DIRECTIONS
For postemergence weed control, apply Fierce EZ Herbicide through a hooded or shielded sprayer or at layby, at 6 fl oz/A, in combinations with MSMA, diuron or glyphosate, to assist in the control of weeds listed in Table 3, Emerged Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application of Fierce EZ Herbicide Tank Mixes with Glyphosate or MSMA in Cotton.

For best results, apply Fierce EZ Herbicide to actively growing weeds within the growth stages indicated in this label. Applying Fierce EZ Herbicide under conditions that do not promote active weed growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. Do not
apply *Fierce EZ* Herbicide when the crop or weeds are under stress due to drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, disease or low humidity. Weeds under stress tend to become less susceptible to herbicidal action. *Fierce EZ* Herbicide is most effective when applied under sunny conditions at temperatures above 65°F.

*Fierce EZ* Herbicide also provides residual weed control as listed in Table 2, when applied through hooded, shielded and layby application methods.

**CARRIER VOLUME AND SPRAY PRESSURE**

To ensure thorough coverage in hooded, shielded and layby applications, use a minimum of 15 gallons spray solution per treated acre. Use a minimum of 20 gallons per treated acre under heavy weed pressure. Nozzle selection must meet the manufacturer’s gallonage and pressure guidelines for application method being used. Do not use “Flood Jet” nozzles, as they tend to increase the chance of crop injury.

**ADDITIVES**

Weed control from hooded, shielded or layby application of *Fierce EZ* Herbicide in cotton requires the addition of an agronomically approved non-ionic surfactant to the spray mixture. Non-ionic surfactant must contain at least 80% active ingredient. Verify mixing compatibility qualities by a jar test. The use of crop oil concentrates, methylated seed oils, organo-silicant surfactants or products containing these ingredients, may result in severe crop injury.

**APPLICATION EQUIPMENT**

Apply *Fierce EZ* Herbicide tank mixes, with ground equipment using standard commercial sprayers equipped with nozzles designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume. All nozzles must be under the hood or behind the shield to ensure no spray solution comes in contact with the cotton. Application equipment must be clean and in good repair. Nozzles must meet manufacturer’s guidelines for spray pattern and placement on spray boom and checked frequently for accuracy.

**TIMING TO COTTON**

**Hooded and Shielded Application**

*Fierce EZ* Herbicide tank mixes may be applied with a hooded or shielded sprayer after cotton has reached a minimum of 6 inches in height. **Care must be taken to ensure the spray solution or drift does not come in contact with the cotton or severe crop injury can occur.**

**Layby Application**

Layby application of *Fierce EZ* Herbicide tank mixes may be made once cotton has reached a minimum of 16 inches in height. Cotton that is smaller than 16 inches in height may be injured by *Fierce EZ* Herbicide applications. *Fierce EZ* Herbicide application must be directed to the lower 2 inches of the cotton stem to avoid crop injury.

**TIMING TO WEEDS**

*Fierce EZ* Herbicide tank mix applications must be made to weeds within the height range given in Table 3.

**TANK MIXES**

*Fierce EZ* Herbicide must be tank mixed with glyphosate in Roundup Ready cotton, glufosinate in Liberty Link® cotton, and/or diuron and MSMA.

---

Table 3. Emerging Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application of *Fierce EZ* Herbicide Tank Mixes With Glyphosate or MSMA in Cotton

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>WEED HEIGHT (inches) 6 fl oz/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bindweed, Field(^1)</td>
<td><em>Convolvulus arvensis</em></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpetweed</td>
<td><em>Mollugo verticillata</em></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickweed, Common</td>
<td><em>Stellaria media</em></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocklebur, Common</td>
<td><em>Xanthium strumarium</em></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida Beggarweed</td>
<td><em>Desmodium tortuosum</em></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemp Sesbania</td>
<td><em>Sesbania exaltata</em></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimsonweed</td>
<td><em>Datura stramonium</em></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambsquarters, Common</td>
<td><em>Chenopodium album</em></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) *Fierce EZ* Herbicide tank mixes will control the above ground portion of field bindweed. Repeated applications will be needed to control regrowth.
Table 3. Emerged Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Hooded, Shielded and Layby Application of V-10452 3.04 SC Herbicide Tank Mixes With Glyphosate or MSMA in Cotton (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMONLEAF WEED SPECIES</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>WEED HEIGHT (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morningglories</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entireleaf</td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea var. integriuscula</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivyleaf</td>
<td>Ipomoea hederacea</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitted</td>
<td>Ipomoea lacunose</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Ipomoea coccinea</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>Ipomoea purpurea</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, Wild</td>
<td>Brassica kaber</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshades</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Solanum nigrum</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Black</td>
<td>Solanum ptycanthum</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy</td>
<td>Solanum sarrachoides</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweeds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmer Amaranth</td>
<td>Amaranthus palmeri</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redroot</td>
<td>Amaranthus retroflexus</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth</td>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaintain, Broadleaf</td>
<td>Plantago major</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prickly Sida (Teaweed)</td>
<td>Sida spinosa</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane, Common</td>
<td>Portulaca oleracea</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweeds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant</td>
<td>Ambrosia trifida</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice Flatsedge</td>
<td>Cyperus iria</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicklepod</td>
<td>Senna obtusifolia</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartweeds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladysthumb</td>
<td>Polygonum persicaria</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pale</td>
<td>Polygonum lathifolium</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Polygonum pensylvanicum</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Spurge</td>
<td>Euphorbia maculat</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvetleaf</td>
<td>Abutilon theophrasti</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venice Mallow</td>
<td>Hibiscus trionum</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhempes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Amaranthus rudis</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>Amaranthus tuberculatus</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**DIRECTIONS FOR FIELD CORN (NO-TILL AND MINIMUM TILL)**

**USE RESTRICTIONS**
- Do not apply more than 6 fl oz of Fierce EZ Herbicide per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 1 application per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 6 fl oz of Fierce EZ Herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not use on popcorn, sweet corn or corn grown for seed.
- Do not apply after crop has emerged.

**USE PRECAUTIONS**
- Use only on no-till or minimum tillage fields where last year's crop residue has not been incorporated into the soil.
- Use on soils with less than 1% organic matter only after an activation rainfall or irrigation of 1/2 inch or more water has occurred between application and planting.
- In the states of AR, LA, MS, OK or TX, corn may be planted within 30 days of Fierce EZ Herbicide application if planting on raised beds. If not planting on raised beds, plant 30 days after Fierce EZ Herbicide application.
- In the states of AL, FL and GA, corn may be planted within 30 days of Fierce EZ Herbicide application if strip tillage has occurred between application and planting. If strip tillage has not occurred, plant 30 days.

**SPRING BURNDOWN USE DIRECTIONS – For Pre-plant Applications in Field Corn**

Use Fierce EZ Herbicide as part of a burndown program for residual weed control and to assist in post-emergence burndown of many weeds where field corn will be planted directly into the residue of the previous year. For control of emerged weeds, apply Fierce EZ Herbicide with an appropriate burndown tank mix partner. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Apply Fierce EZ Herbicide at 6 fl oz/A early pre-plant. Plant corn between 7 and 30 days after application unless the application is made as part of a fall burndown program.

**TANK MIXES**
Fierce EZ Herbicide may be tank mixed with 2,4-D LVE, atrazine, Basis® (rimsulfuron/thifensulfuron-methyl), dicamba, Express® (tribenuron methyl), glyphosate, Hornet® (flumetsulam/clopyralid), paraquat, Python® WDG (flumetsulam), Resolve® (rimsulfuron), or simazine for pre-plant burndown applications. Refer to tank mix product labels for specific directions and weeds controlled.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN GRASS GROWN FOR SEED (Fine Fescue, Perennial Ryegrass, Tall Fescue and Orchardgrass)**

(For Use in Idaho, Oregon and Washington Only)
Fierce EZ Herbicide applied in the fall, preemergence to the weeds, in newly carbon-banded plantings, spring planted (at least 8 tillers) and established stands, for residual weed control (at beginning of fall rains) of many annual grasses, volunteer sprouts and winter annual broadleaf weeds (see Table 2. Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Residual Activity of Fierce EZ Herbicide). Complete applications by January 31. Fierce EZ Herbicide may be applied as a broadcast application. Fierce EZ Herbicide must be incorporated with 1/4 inch of rainfall or evenly applied irrigation. Use Fierce EZ Herbicide in a sufficient volume of water (at least 20 gallons per acre) for adequate coverage. Fierce EZ Herbicide can be tank mixed with metribuzin at 0.28 lb ai/A, Goal® 2XL (oxyfluorfen) at 4 oz/A (0.063 lb ai/A) or Kerb® SC (pronamide) at 5 oz/A (0.13 lb ai/A).

**Grass Weeds Controlled by Fierce EZ Herbicide**
Annual Bluegrass (Poa annua) and Roughstalk Bluegrass (Poa trivialis); Rattail Fescue and Annual Fescue (Vulpia myuros); Brome spp.; Italian Ryegrass and Annual Ryegrass (Lolium perenne L. subsp. multiflorum).

**New Plantings**
Fierce EZ Herbicide may be applied at 3.0 oz/A as a broadcast treatment over the seed rows that have the activated carbon band above them. The activated carbon over the seed row will adsorb Fierce EZ Herbicide and allow the seed beneath to germinate. Seed germination is dependent on the quality of the carbon band above the seed. Apply activated carbon at 25 lb/A in a 1 inch band (equal to a 300 lb/A broadcast application) at planting. Apply to smooth, crop residue-free seedbeds. A spray unit on a 12 inch drill applying a slurry band 1 inch wide directly over the seeded rows works well. Use proper agitation to keep the carbon in suspension. Mix activated carbon with water at 0.5 lb/gallon. This band may be compromised due to poor seed bed preparation, heavy rainfall, standing water, steep slopes and other possible disturbances allowing the herbicide to move into the seed row and inhibit crop germination. The grower utilizing this system assumes all risks of crop injury and/or stand loss associated with the application.

**Spring Planted Grass Seed Crops**
Apply Fierce EZ Herbicide at 3.0 to 6.0 oz/A in the fall following a spring planting if the crop has attained a growth stage of at least eight tillers and depending on stand vigor.

**Established Grass Seed Crops (at least one seed harvest)**
Apply Fierce EZ Herbicide following seed harvest at 3.0 to 6.0 oz/A depending on stand vigor.
USE RESTRICTIONS
• Do not apply more than 6.0 fl oz of Fierce EZ Herbicide per acre per application.
• Do not make more than 1 application of Fierce EZ Herbicide per acre per year.
• Do not apply more than 6.0 fl oz of Fierce EZ Herbicide per acre per year.
• Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.
• Graze treated soybean fields or feed treated hay to livestock no sooner than 60 days after application.

DIRECTIONS FOR SOYBEAN (NO-TILL, MINIMUM TILL AND CONVENTIONAL TILL)
USE RESTRICTIONS
• Do not apply more than 9 fl oz of Fierce EZ Herbicide per acre per application.
• Do not apply more than 1 application per acre per year.
• Do not apply more than 9 fl oz of Fierce EZ Herbicide per acre per year.
• Graze treated soybean fields or feed treated hay to livestock no sooner than 21 days after application.
• Do not irrigate when soybeans are cracking.

USE PRECAUTIONS
• Soybean injury may occur if Fierce EZ Herbicide is used in the same field that flufenacet (Axiom®, Domain®, alachlor (Micro-Tech®), metolachlor (Dual® products or Boundary®) or dimethenamid (Frontier® or Outlook®) will be used preemergence.
• Severe injury will occur if Fierce EZ Herbicide is applied when soybeans have begun to crack.

SPRING BURNDOWN USE DIRECTIONS – For Pre-plant Applications in Soybean
Use Fierce EZ Herbicide as part of a burndown program, for residual weed control and to assist in post-emergence burndown of many annual and perennial weeds where soybeans will be planted directly into the residue of the previous year. For control of emerged weeds, apply Fierce EZ Herbicide with an appropriate burndown tank mix partner. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre.

PREEMERGENCE USE DIRECTIONS
Apply Fierce EZ Herbicide to soybeans early pre-plant, prior to planting or preemergence. Preemergence application of Fierce EZ Herbicide must be made within 3 days after planting and prior to soybean emergence.

Apply Fierce EZ Herbicide at 6 to 9 fl oz per acre per year.

TANK MIXES
Fierce EZ Herbicide may be tank mixed with chlorimuron, Command® (clomazone), Extreme® (imazaquin), Fierce® (flumioxazin/cloransulam-methyl), metribuzin, Firstrate® (cloransulam-methyl), Lorox® (linuron), Pursuit Plus® (imazethapyr), pendimethalin, Python® WDG (flumetsulam), Scepter® (maziquin), Valor® SX (flumioxazin), or Valor® XLT (flumioxazin/chlorimuron). Refer to tank mix product labels for specific directions and weeds controlled.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALL BURNDOWN AND FALLOW LAND
Apply Fierce EZ Herbicide at 6 to 9 fl oz/A in the fall to provide residual weed control in fields that will be planted the following spring as identified in the Crop Rotational Interval table. Weeds controlled or suppressed by residual activity are listed in Table 2, Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Residual Activity of Fierce EZ Herbicide. If weeds have emerged at the time of application, use Fierce EZ Herbicide in combination with a labeled burndown herbicide. Abnormally warm or wet winters will reduce the length of weed control observed in the spring.

TANK MIXES
Fierce EZ Herbicide, applied as part of a burndown program, may be used for residual weed control, as well as to assist in postemergence burndown of many annual and perennial weeds where crops will be planted directly into a stale seedbed, cover crop or in previous crop residues. Choose the most appropriate tank mix partner for control of emerged weeds. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Refer to tank mix partner’s label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO MAINTAIN BARE GROUND ON NON-CROP AREAS
Use Fierce EZ Herbicide to maintain bare ground on non-crop areas for non-selective vegetation control in areas including around farm buildings, along ungrazed fence rows, wind breaks and shelter belts. Follow all directions as outlined in “Use Information” section of this label.

Fierce EZ Herbicide offers residual and postemergence control of susceptible broadleaf and grass weeds as well as an additional mode of action to assist in the control of ALS (acetolactate synthase) resistant weeds. Fierce EZ Herbicide can be tank mixed for increased residual or postemergence control. The length of residual control is dependent on the rate applied as well as on rainfall and temperature conditions. Length of residual control will decrease as temperature and precipitation increase. Fierce EZ Herbicide rates of 6 to 9 fl oz/A are required to provide residual control of the weeds listed in Table 2, Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by Residual Activity of Fierce EZ Herbicide.

USE RESTRICTIONS
• Do not apply more than 9 fl oz of Fierce EZ Herbicide per acre per application.
• Do not apply more than 1 application per acre per year.
• Do not apply more than 9 fl oz of Fierce EZ Herbicide per acre per year.
• Do not apply to farm alloys or roads where traffic may result in treated dust settling onto crops or other desirable vegetation.
• Do not apply to ditch banks.
PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION
Apply Fierce EZ Herbicide at 6 to 9 fl oz/A per broadcast acre as a preemergence application. Make the preemergence (to weed emergence) applications of Fierce EZ Herbicide to a weed-free soil surface. Pre-emergence applications of Fierce EZ Herbicide must be completed prior to weed emergence. Moisture is necessary to activate Fierce EZ Herbicide on soil for residual weed control. Dry weather following application of Fierce EZ Herbicide may reduce effectiveness. However, when adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, Fierce EZ Herbicide will control susceptible germinating weeds.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION
Apply Fierce EZ Herbicide at 6 to 9 fl oz/A per broadcast acre plus an adjuvant (0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant or 1 qt/A crop oil concentrate). The addition of an adjuvant enhances Fierce EZ Herbicide activity on emerged weeds. Thorough spray coverage is necessary to maximize the postemergence activity of Fierce EZ Herbicide. Emerged weeds are controlled postemergence with Fierce EZ Herbicide, however, translocation of Fierce EZ Herbicide within a weed is limited, and control is affected by spray coverage and by the addition of an adjuvant. The most effective postemergence weed control with Fierce EZ Herbicide occurs when applied in combination with a surfactant to weeds less than 2 inches in height. A tank mix partner must not be used in combination with Fierce EZ Herbicide for the postemergence control of weeds larger than 2 inches.

TANK MIXES
For control of emerged weeds, apply Fierce EZ Herbicide with an appropriate burndown tank mix partner. Completely read and follow the label of any potential tank mix partner with Fierce EZ Herbicide. When using tank mixtures, use conditions must be in accordance with the most restrictive of the label limitations and precautions on either herbicide label.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Fierce EZ Herbicide Use Rates Interval Months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 fl oz/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, Field (conventional till)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, Field (reduced till)</td>
<td>7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton (conventional till)</td>
<td>45 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton (reduced till)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible Peas and other edible beans (except field peas)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass grown for seed</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lentils</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanuts</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas, Field</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Grains (other than wheat)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarbeet</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Potato</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other crops not listed above</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CROP FAILURE
If the crop treated with Fierce EZ Herbicide is lost due to a catastrophe, including hail or other forms of inclement weather refer to Crop Rotational Interval table for re-plant intervals.
STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment.

PESTICIDE STORAGE
Keep pesticide in original container.
Store in a cool, dry, secure place.
Do not put formulation or dilute spray solution into food or drink containers.
Do not contaminate food or foodstuffs.
Do not store or transport near feed or food.
Not for use or storage in or around the home.
For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night (800) 892-0099.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL
Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING
Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. 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 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.

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Valent U.S.A. LLC
P.O. Box 8025
Walnut Creek CA 94596-8025
Made in U.S.A.
Form 2212-A
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EPA Est. 228-IL-1® 5481-ID-1® 70815-GA-1®
Superscript is first letter of lot number.
059639-00237.20181121.V10452_3.04SC.
NewProd.FINAL
SAL20181129

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